Interacting Particle Systems
and (Discrete Time) Filtering

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MASDOC Statistical Frontiers Seminar
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Mathematics and Statistics Centre for Doctoral Training

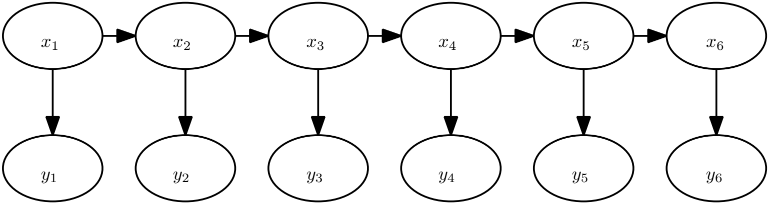
THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Part 1 – A Statistical Problem

Filtering

Filtering: The Problem

Hidden Markov Models / State Space Models



- Unobserved Markov chain $\{X_n\}$ transition f.
- Observed process $\{Y_n\}$ conditional density g.
- Density:

$$p(x_{1:n}, y_{1:n}) = f_1(x_1)g(y_1|x_1)\prod_{i=2}^{n} f(x_i|x_{i-1})g(y_i|x_i).$$

Filtering / Smoothing

- Let $X_1, \ldots$ denote the position of an object which follows Markovian dynamics:

$$X_n | \{X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}\} \sim f(\cdot | x_{n-1}).$$

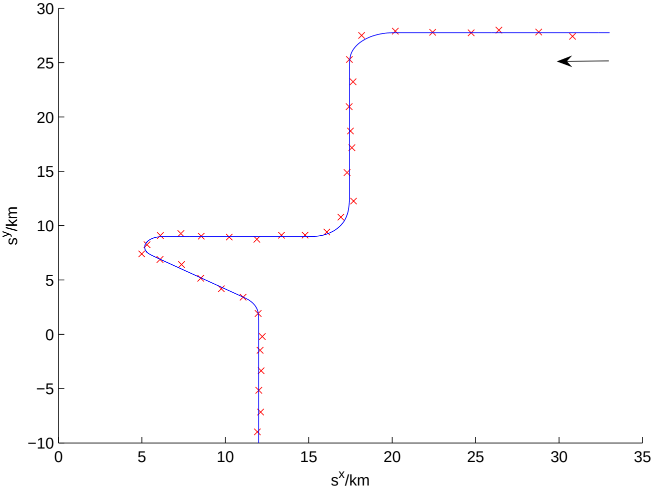
- Let $Y_1, \ldots$ denote a collection of observations:

$$Y_i | \{X_i = x_i\} \sim g(\cdot | x_i).$$

- Smoothing: estimate, as observations arrive, $p(x_{1:n} | y_{1:n})$.
- Filtering: estimate, as observations arrive, $p(x_n | y_{1:n})$.
- Formal Solution:

$$p(x_{1:n} | y_{1:n}) = p(x_{1:n-1} | y_{1:n-1}) \frac{f(x_n | x_{n-1}) g(y_n | x_n)}{p(y_n | y_{1:n-1})}$$

A Motivating Example: Data



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Example: Almost Constant Velocity Model

- States: $x_n = [s_n^x \; u_n^x \; s_n^y \; u_n^y]^T$
- Dynamics: $x_n = A x_{n-1} + \epsilon_n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_n^x \\ u_n^x \\ s_n^y \\ u_n^y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \Delta t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_{n-1}^x \\ u_{n-1}^x \\ s_{n-1}^y \\ u_{n-1}^y \end{bmatrix} + \epsilon_n$$

- Observation: $y_n = B x_n + \nu_n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_n^x \\ r_n^y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_n^x \\ u_n^x \\ s_n^y \\ u_n^y \end{bmatrix} + \nu_n$$

Sampling Approaches

The Monte Carlo Method

- Given a probability density, f, and $\varphi : E \to \mathbb{R}$

$$I = \int_E \varphi(x) f(x) dx$$

- Simple Monte Carlo solution:
  - Sample $X_1, \ldots, X_N \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} f$.
  - Estimate $\widehat{I} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \varphi(X_i)$.
- Can also be viewed as approximating $\pi(dx) = f(x)dx$ with

$$\widehat{\pi}^N(dx) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \delta_{X_i}(dx).$$

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The Importance–Sampling Identity

- Given g, such that
  - $f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow g(x) > 0$
  - and $f(x)/g(x) < \infty$,

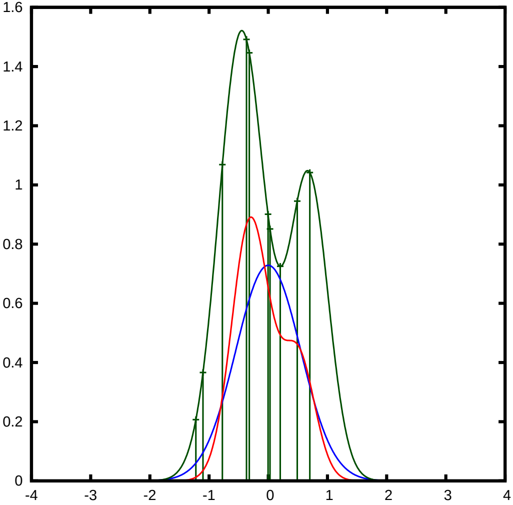
  define $w(x) = f(x)/g(x)$ and:

$$\int \varphi(x)f(x)dx = \int \varphi(x)f(x)g(x)/g(x)dx = \int \varphi(x)w(x)g(x)dx.$$

- This suggests the importance sampling estimator:
  - Sample $X_1, \ldots, X_N \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} g$.
  - Estimate $\widehat{I} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} w(X_i)\varphi(X_i)$.
- Can also be viewed as approximating $\pi(dx) = f(x)dx$ with

$$\widehat{\pi}^N(dx) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} w(X_i)\delta_{X_i}(dx).$$

Importance Sampling Example



Self-Normalised Importance Sampling

- Often, f is known only up to a normalising constant.
- If $v(x) = cf(x)/g(x) = cw(x)$, then

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}_g(v\varphi)}{\mathbb{E}_g(v\mathbf{1})} = \frac{\mathbb{E}_g(cw\varphi)}{\mathbb{E}_g(cw\mathbf{1})} = \frac{c\mathbb{E}_f(\varphi)}{c\mathbb{E}_f(\mathbf{1})} = \mathbb{E}_f(\varphi).$$

- Estimate the numerator and denominator with the same sample:

$$\widehat{I} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} v(X_i)\varphi(X_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} v(X_i)}.$$

- Biased for finite samples, but consistent.
- Typically reduces variance.

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Importance Sampling for Smoothing/Filtering

- Sample $\{X_{1:n}^{(i)}\}$ at time n from $q_n(x_{1:n})$, define

$$w_n(x_{1:n}) \propto \frac{p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})}{q(x_{1:n})} = \frac{p(x_{1:n}, y_{1:n})}{q(x_{1:n})p(y_{1:n})}$$
$$\propto \frac{f(x_1)g(y_1|x_1)\prod_{m=2}^{n} f(x_m|x_{m-1})g(y_m|x_m)}{q_n(x_{1:n})}$$

- set $W_n^{(i)} = w_n(X_{1:n}^{(i)}) / \sum_j w_n(X_{1:n}^{(j)})$,
- then $\{W_n^{(i)}, X_n^{(i)}\}$ is a consistently weighted sample.
- This seems inefficient.

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Sequential Importance Sampling (SIS) I

- Importance weight

$$\begin{aligned} w_n(x_{1:n}) &\propto \frac{f(x_1)g(y_1|x_1)\prod_{m=2}^{n} f(x_m|x_{m-1})g(y_m|x_m)}{q_n(x_{1:n})} \\ &= \frac{f(x_1)g(y_1|x_1)}{q_n(x_1)} \prod_{m=2}^{n} \frac{f(x_m|x_{m-1})g(y_m|x_m)}{q_n(x_m|x_{1:m-1})} \end{aligned}$$

- Given $\{W_{n-1}^{(i)}, X_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$ targetting $p(x_{1:n-1}|y_{1:n-1})$
  - Let $q_n(x_{1:n-1}) = q_{n-1}(x_{1:n-1})$,
  - sample $X_n^{(i)} \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} q_n(\cdot|X_{1:n-1}^{(i)})$ or even $q_n(\cdot|X_{n-1}^{(i)})$.

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Sequential Importance Sampling (SIS) II

- And update the weights:

$$
\begin{aligned}
w_n(x_{1:n}) =& w_{n-1}(x_{1:n-1}) \frac{f(x_n|x_{n-1})g(y_n|x_n)}{q_n(x_n|x_{n-1})} \\
W_n^{(i)} =& w_n(X_{1:n}^{(i)}) \\
=& w_{n-1}(X_{1:n-1}^{(i)}) \frac{f(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})g(y_n|X_n^{(i)})}{q_n(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})} \\
=& W_{n-1}^{(i)} \frac{f(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})g(y_n|X_n^{(i)})}{q_n(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})}
\end{aligned}
$$

- If $\int p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})dx_n \approx p(x_{1:n-1}|y_{1:n-1})$ this makes sense.
- We only need to store $\{W_n^{(i)}, X_{n-1:n}^{(i)}\}$.
- Same computation every iteration.

Importance Sampling on Huge Spaces Doesn't Work

- It's said that IS *breaks the curse of dimensionality*:

$$\sqrt{N}\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} w(X_i)\varphi(X_i) - \int \varphi(x) f(x) dx\right] \xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbb{V}\mathrm{ar}_g\left[w\varphi\right])$$

- This is true.
- But it's not *enough*.
- $\mathbb{V}\mathrm{ar}_g\left[w\varphi\right]$ increases (often exponentially) with dimension.
- **Eventually**, an SIS estimator (of $p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})$) **will** fail.
- But $p(x_n|y_{1:n})$ is a *fixed-dimensional* distribution.

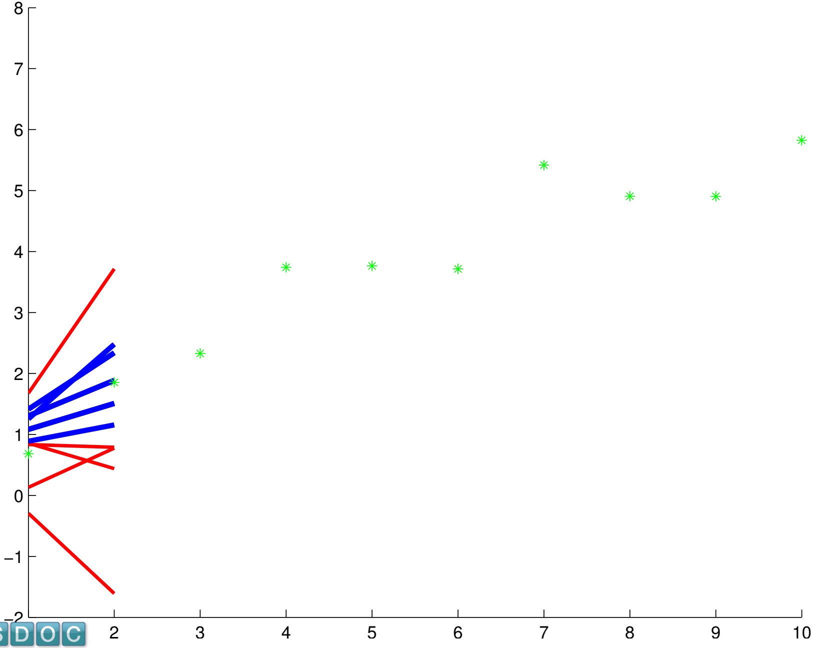
Sequential Importance Resampling

Resampling: The SIR[esampling] Algorithm

- Problem: variance of the weights builds up over time.
- Solution? Given $\{W_{n-1}^{(i)}, X_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$:
  1. **Resample***, to obtain $\{\frac{1}{N}, \widetilde{X}_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$.
  2. Sample $X_n^{(i)} \sim q_n(\cdot|\widetilde{X}_{n-1}^{(i)})$.
  3. Set $X_{1:n-1}^{(i)} = \widetilde{X}_{1:n-1}^{(i)}$.
  4. Set $W_n^{(i)} = f(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})g(y_n|X_n^{(i)})/q_n(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})$.
- And continue as with SIS.
- There is a cost, but this really works.

$\star$ There are many algorithms for doing this. . .

Iteration 2



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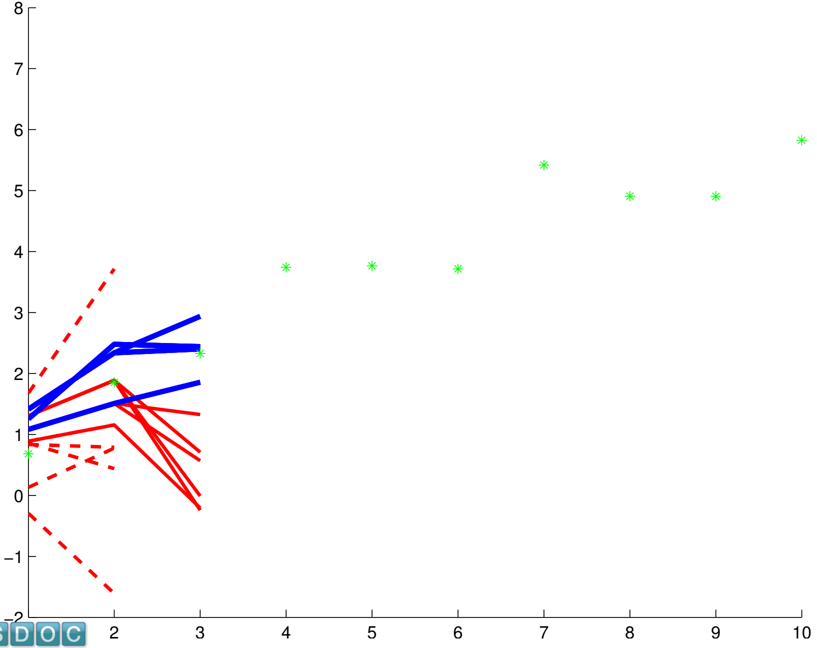
Iteration 3



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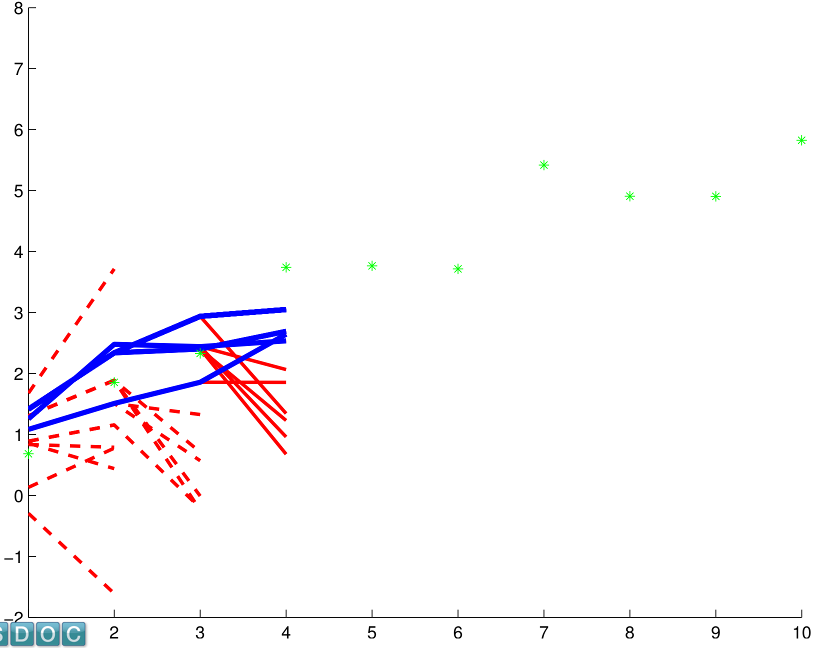
Iteration 4



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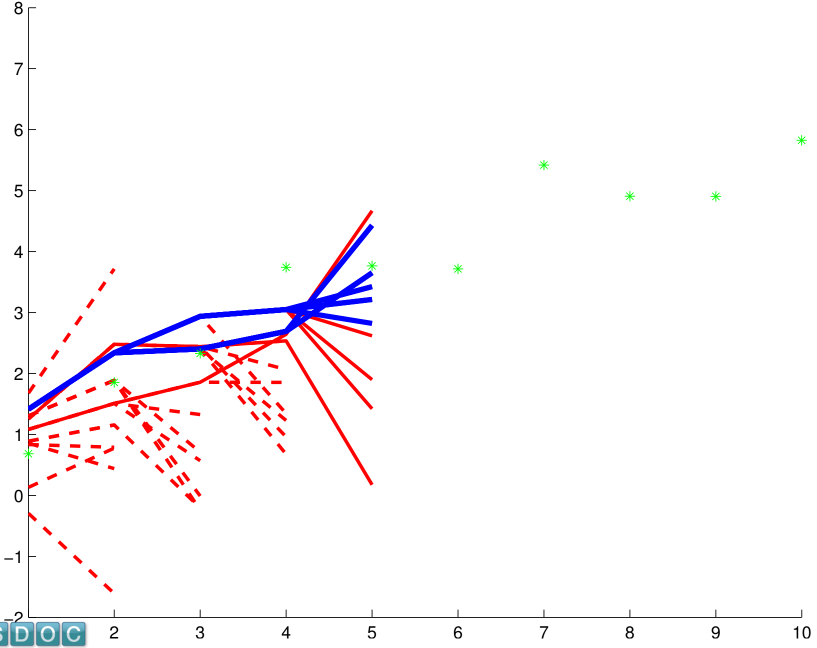
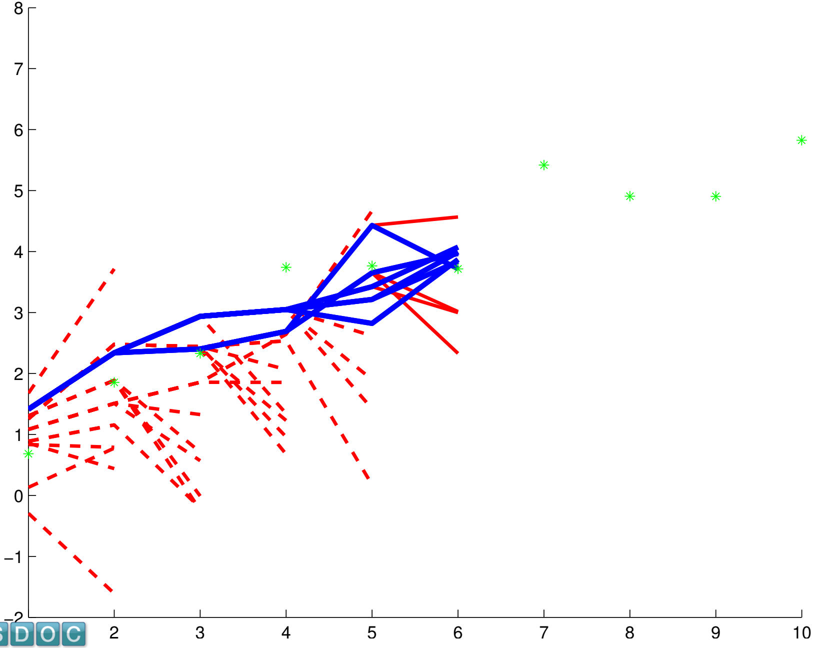
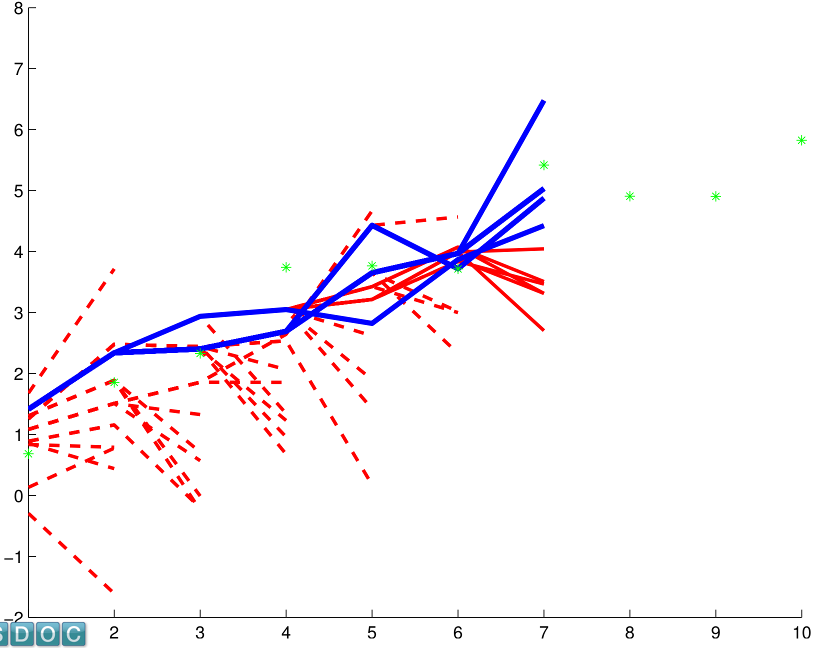
Iteration 5



Iteration 6



Iteration 7



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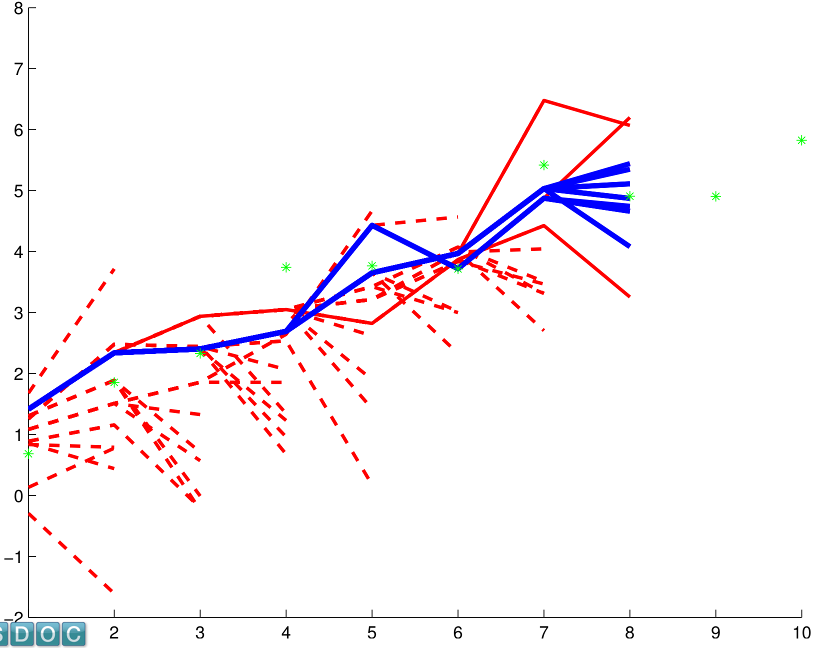
Iteration 8



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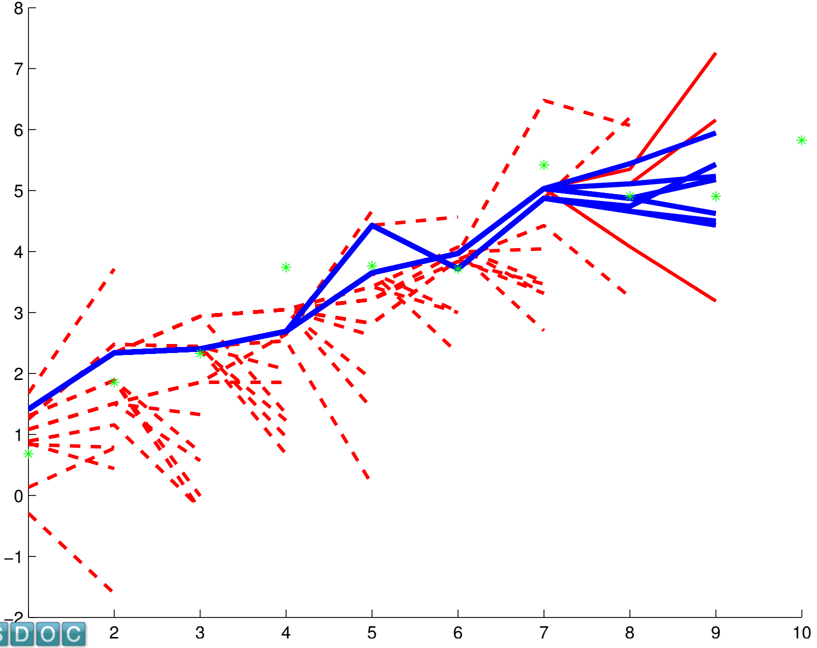
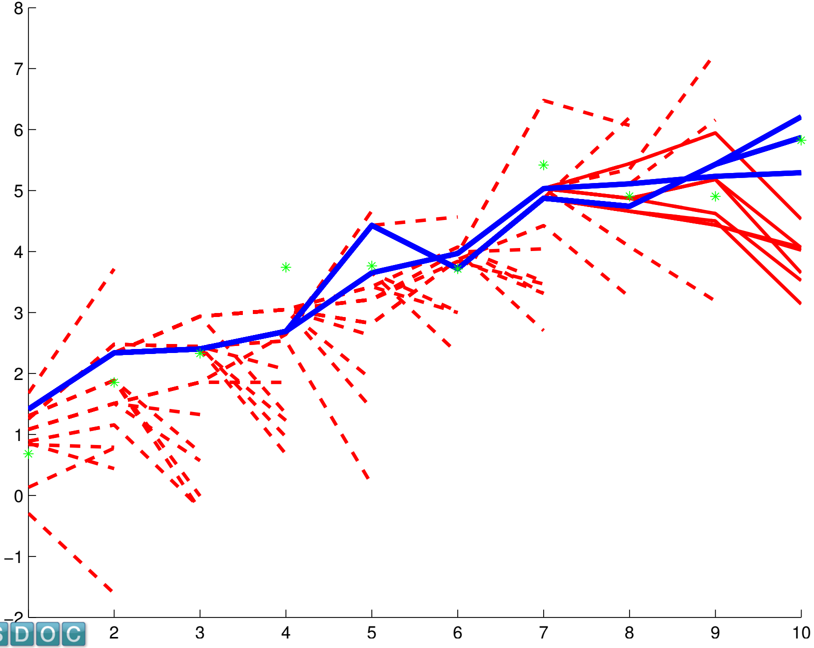
Iteration 9



Iteration 10



Part 2 – Applied Probability

Feynman-Kac Formulæ

Feynman-Kac Formulæ

- A natural description for measure-valued stochastic processes.
- Model for:
  - Particle motion in absorbing environments.
  - Classes of branching particle system.
  - Simple genetic algorithms.
  - Particle filters and related algorithms.

Structure of this section:

- Probabilistic Construction
- Semigroup[oid] Structure
- McKean Interpretations
- Particle Approximations
- Selected Results

Probabilistic Construction

Following Del Moral (2004)

The Canonical Markov Chain

- Consider the filtered probability space:

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}, \mathbb{P}_\mu)$$

- Let $\{X_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a Markov chain such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\mathbb{P}_\mu(X_{1:n} \in dx_{1:n}) = \mu(dx_1) \prod_{i=2}^{n} M_i(x_{i-1}, dx_i)$$

$$X_i : \Omega \to E_i \qquad \mu \in \mathcal{P}(E_1) \qquad M_i : E_{i-1} \to \mathcal{P}(E_i)$$

- $(E_i, \mathcal{E}_i)$ are measurable spaces.
- The X_i are $\mathcal{E}_i/\mathcal{F}_i$-measurable.
- Using Kolmogorov's/Tulcea's extension theorem there exists a unique process-valued extension.

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Some Operator Notation

Given two measurable spaces, $(E, \mathcal{E})$ and $(F, \mathcal{F})$, a measure μ on $(E, \mathcal{E})$ and a Markov kernel, $K : E \to \mathcal{P}(F)$, define:

$$\mu(\varphi_E) := \int \mu(dx)\varphi_E(x)$$

$$\mu K(\varphi_F) := \int \mu(dx)K(x, dy)\varphi_F(y) \qquad \mu K \in \mathcal{P}(F)$$

$$K(\varphi_F)(x) := \int K(x, dy)\varphi_F(y) \qquad K(\varphi_F) : E \to \mathbb{R}$$

with φ_E, φ_F suitably measurable functions.

Given two functions, $g, h : E \to \mathbb{R}$, define $g \cdot h : E \to \mathbb{R}$ via $(g \cdot h)(x) = g(x)h(x)$.

Given $e : E \to \mathbb{R}$ and $f : F \to \mathbb{R}$, let $(e \otimes f)(x, y) := e(x)f(y)$.

The Feynman-Kac Formulæ

- Given $\mathbb{P}_\mu$ and **potential functions**:

$$\{G_i\}_{i\in\mathbb{N}} \qquad\qquad G_i : E_i \to [0,\infty)$$

- Define two path measures weakly:

$$\mathbb{Q}_n(\varphi_{1:n}) = \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_{1:n}(X_{1:n}) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right]}{\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right]}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_n(\varphi_{1:n}) = \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_{1:n}(X_{1:n}) \prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right]}{\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right]}$$

where $\varphi_{1:n} : \otimes_{i=1}^{n} E_i \to \mathbb{R}$.

Example (Filtering via FK Formulæ: Prediction)

- Let $\mu(x_1) = f(x_1)$, $M_n(x_{n-1}, dx_n) = f(x_n|x_{n-1})dx_n$.
- Let $G_n(x_n) = g(y_n|x_n)$.
- Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{Q}_n(\varphi_{1:n}) =& \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_{1:n}(X_{1:n}) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right] \Big/ \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right] \\
=& \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_{1:n}(X_{1:n}) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} g(y_i|X_i)\right] \Big/ \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} g(y_i|X_i)\right] \\
=& \frac{\int \left[f(x_1) \prod_{i=2}^{n} f(x_i|x_{i-1})\right] \left[\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} g(y_j|x_j)\right] \varphi_{1:n}(x_{1:n}) dx_{1:n}}{\int \left[f(x_1) \prod_{i=2}^{n} f(x_i|x_{i-1})\right] \left[\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} g(y_j|x_j)\right] dx_{1:n}} \\
=& \int p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n-1}) \varphi_{1:n}(x_{1:n}) dx_{1:n}
\end{aligned}$$

Example (Filtering via FK Formulæ: Update/Filtering)

- Whilst:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_n(\varphi_{1:n}) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_{1:n}(X_{1:n})\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right] \Big/ \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_{1:n}(X_{1:n})\prod_{i=1}^{n} g(y_i|X_i)\right] \Big/ \mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} g(y_i|X_i)\right] \\
&= \frac{\int \left[f(x_1)\prod_{i=2}^{n} f(x_i|x_{i-1})\right]\left[\prod_{j=1}^{n} g(y_j|x_j)\right]\varphi_{1:n}(x_{1:n})dx_{1:n}}{\int \left[f(x_1)\prod_{i=2}^{n} f(x_i|x_{i-1})\right]\left[\prod_{j=1}^{n} g(y_j|x_j)\right]dx_{1:n}} \\
&= \int p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})\varphi_{1:n}(x_{1:n})dx_{1:n}
\end{aligned}
$$

Feynman-Kac Marginal Measures

We are typically interested in marginals:

$$\gamma_n(\varphi_n) = \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_n(X_n)\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right] \qquad \widehat{\gamma}_n(\varphi_n) = \mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_n(X_n)\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right]$$

$$\eta_n(\varphi_n) = \mathbb{Q}_n(\mathbf{1}_{1:n-1}\otimes\varphi_n) \qquad \widehat{\eta}_n = \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_n(\mathbf{1}_{1:n-1}\otimes\varphi_n)$$

$$= \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_n(X_n)\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right]}{\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} G_i(X_i)\right]} \qquad = \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\varphi_n(X_n)\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right]}{\mathbb{E}\left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i(X_i)\right]}$$

$$= \gamma_n(\varphi_n)/\gamma_n(\mathbf{1}) \qquad = \widehat{\gamma}_n(\varphi_n)/\widehat{\gamma}_n(\mathbf{1})$$

Key property:

$$\eta_n(A_n) = \int_{E_1\times\ldots E_{n-1}\times A_n} \mathbb{Q}_n(dx_{1:n})$$

$$\widehat{\eta}_n(A_n) = \int_{E_1\times\ldots E_{n-1}\times A_n} \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_n(dx_{1:n})$$

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Analysis: Semigroup Structure

A Dynamic Systems View:
How do the marginal distributions evolve?

Some Recursive Relationships

- The unnormalized marginals obey:

$$\widehat{\gamma}_n(\varphi_n) = \gamma_n(\varphi_n \cdot G_n) \qquad \gamma_n(\varphi_n) = \widehat{\gamma}_{n-1} M_n(\varphi_n)$$

- Whilst the normalized marginals satisfy:

$$\widehat{\eta}_n(\varphi_n) = \frac{\widehat{\gamma}_n(\varphi_n)}{\widehat{\gamma}_n(\mathbf{1})} = \frac{\gamma_n(\varphi_n \cdot G_n)}{\gamma_n(G_n)} = \frac{\eta_n(\varphi_n \cdot G_n)}{\eta_n(G_n)}$$

$$\eta_n(\varphi_n) = \frac{\gamma_n(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} = \frac{\widehat{\gamma}_{n-1} M_n(\varphi_n)}{\widehat{\gamma}_{n-1} M_n(\mathbf{1})} = \frac{\widehat{\eta}_{n-1} M_n(\varphi_n)}{\widehat{\eta}_{n-1} M_n(\mathbf{1})} = \widehat{\eta}_{n-1} M_n(\varphi_n)$$

- So:

$$\widehat{\eta}_n = \frac{\widehat{\eta}_{n-1} M_n(\varphi_n \cdot G_n)}{\widehat{\eta}_{n-1} M_n(G_n)}$$

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The Boltzmann-Gibbs Operator

- Given $\nu \in \mathcal{P}(E)$ and $G : E \to \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_G : \quad & \mathcal{P}(E) \to \mathcal{P}(E) \\ \Psi_G : \quad & \nu \to \Psi_G(\nu) \end{aligned}$$

- The **Boltzmann-Gibbs** Operator Ψ_G is defined weakly by:

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{C}_b : \qquad \Psi_G(\nu)(\varphi) = \frac{\nu(G \cdot \varphi)}{\nu(G)}$$

- or equivalently, for all measurable sets A:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_G(A) &= \frac{\nu(G \cdot \mathbb{I}_A)}{\nu(G)} \\ &= \frac{\int_A \nu(dx) G(x)}{\int_E \nu(dx') G(x')} \end{aligned}$$

Example (Boltzmann-Gibbs Operators and Bayes' Rule)

- Let $\mu(dx) = f(x)\lambda(dx)$ be a prior measure.
- Let $G(x) = g(y|x)$ be the likelihood.
- Then:

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi_G(\mu)(\varphi) =& \frac{\mu(G\cdot\varphi)}{\mu(G)} = \frac{\int \mu(dx)G(x)\varphi(x)}{\int \mu(dx')G(x')} \\ =& \frac{\int f(x)g(y|x)\varphi(x)\lambda(dx)}{\int f(x')g(y|x')\lambda(dx')} \\ =& \int f(x|y)\varphi(x)\lambda(dx)\end{aligned}$$

with

$$f(x|y) := \frac{f(x)g(y|x)}{\int f(x)g(y|x)\lambda(dx)}$$

- So: $\Psi_{g(y|\cdot)}$: Prior $\rightarrow$ Posterior.

Markov Semigroups

- A **semigroup** $\mathcal{S}$ comprises:
  - A set, S.
  - An associative binary operation, $\cdot$.
- A Markov Chain with homogeneous transition M has **dynamic semigroup** M_n:
  - $M_0(x, A) = \delta_x(A)$.
  - $M_1(x, A) = M(x, A)$.
  - $M_n(x, A) = \int M(x, dy) M_{n-1}(y, A)$.
  - $(M_n \cdot M_m)(x, A) = \int M_n(x, dy) M_m(y, A) = M_{n+m}(x, A)$.
- A *linear* semigroup.
- Key property:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(X_{n+m} \in A | X_m = x\right) = M_n(x, A).$$

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Markov Semigroupoids

- A **semigroupoid**, $\mathcal{S}'$ comprises:
  - A set, S.
  - A *partial* associative binary operation, $\cdot$.
- A Markov Chain with inhomogeneous transitions M_n has **dynamic semigroupoid** $M_{p:q}$:
  - $M_{p:p}(x, A) = \delta_x(A)$.
  - $M_{p:p+1}(x, A) = M_{p+1}(x, A)$.
  - $M_{p:q}(x, A) = \int M_{p+1}(x, dy) M_{p+1:q}(y, A)$.
  - $(M_{p:q} \cdot M_{q:r})(x, A) = \int M_{p:q}(x, dy) M_{q:r}(y, A) = M_{p:r}(x, A)$.
- A *linear* semigroupoid.
- Key property:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(X_{n+m} \in A | X_m = x\right) = M_{m,n+m}(x, A).$$

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An Unnormalized Feynman-Kac Semigroupoid

- We previously established:

$$\gamma_n = \widehat{\gamma}_{n-1} M_n \qquad \widehat{\gamma}_n(\varphi_n) = \gamma_n(\varphi_n \cdot G_n)$$

- Defining

$$Q_p(x_{p-1}, dx_p) = M_p(x_{p-1}, dx_p) G_p(x_p)$$

  we obtain $\gamma_n = \gamma_{n-1} Q_n$.
- We can construct the dynamic semigroupoid $Q_{p:q}$:
  - $Q_{p:p}(x, A) = \delta_x(A)$.
  - $Q_{p:p+1}(x, A) = Q_{p+1}(x, A)$.
  - $Q_{p:q}(x, A) = \int Q_{p+1}(x, dy) Q_{p+1:q}(y, A)$.
  - $(Q_{p:q} \cdot Q_{q:r})(x, A) = \int Q_{p:q}(x, dy) Q_{q:r}(y, A) = Q_{p:r}(x, A)$.
- *Just a Markov semigroupoid for general measures:*
  $\forall p \leq q : \gamma_q = \gamma_p Q_{p:q}$.

A Normalised Feynman-Kac Semigroupoid

- We previously established:

$$\eta_n = \widehat{\eta}_{n-1} M_n(\varphi_n) \qquad \widehat{\eta}_n = \frac{\eta_n(\varphi_n \cdot G_n)}{\eta_n(G_n)}$$

- From the definition of Ψ_{G_n}: $\widehat{\eta}_n = \Psi_{G_n}(\eta_n)$.
- Defining $\Phi_n : \mathcal{P}(E_{n-1}) \to \mathcal{P}(E_n)$ as:

$$\Phi_n : \eta_{n-1} \to \Psi_{G_{n-1}}(\eta_{n-1}) M_n$$

  we have the recursion $\eta_n = \Phi_n(\eta_{n-1})$ and the nonlinear semigroupoid, $\Phi_{p:q}$:
    - $\Phi_{p:p}(x, A) = \delta_x(A)$.
    - $\Phi_{p:p+1}(x, A) = \Phi_{p+1}(x, A)$.
    - $\Phi_{p:q}(x, A) = \Phi_{p+1:q}(\Phi_{p+1}(\eta_p))$ for $q > p + 1$.
    - $(\Phi_{p:q} \cdot \Phi_{q:r})(x, A) = \int \Phi_{q:r}(y, A) \Phi_{p:q}(x, dy) = \Phi_{p:r}(x, A)$.
- Again: $\forall p \leq q : \ \eta_q = \eta_p \Phi_{p:q}$.

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McKean Interpretations

Microscopic mass transport.

McKean Interpretations of Feynman-Kac Formulæ

- Families of Markov kernels consistent with FK Marginals.
- A collection $\{K_{n,\eta}\}_{n\in\mathbb{N},\eta\in\mathcal{P}(E_{n-1})}$ is a **McKean Interpretation** if:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \ \eta_n = \Phi_n(\eta_{n-1}) = \eta_{n-1}K_{n,\eta_{n-1}}.$$

- Not unique... and not linear.
- Selection/Mutation approach seems natural:
  - Choose $S_{n,\eta}$ such that $\eta S_{n,\eta} = \Psi_{G_n}(\eta)$.
  - Set $K_{n+1,\eta} = S_{n,\eta}M_{n+1}$.
- Still not unique:
  - $S_{n,\eta}(x_n,\cdot) = \Psi_{G_n}(\eta)$
  - $S_{n,\eta}(x_n,\cdot) = \epsilon_n G_n(x_n)\delta_{x_n}(\cdot) + (1-\epsilon_n G_n(x_n))\Psi_{G_n}(\eta)(\cdot)$

Particle Interpretations

Stochastic discretisations.

Particle Interpretations of Feynman-Kac Formulæ I

Given a McKean interpretation, we can attach an N-particle model.

- Denote $\xi_n^{(N)} = (\xi_n^{(N,1)}, \xi_n^{(N,2)}, \dots, \xi_n^{(N,N)}) \in E_n^N$.
- Allow
$$\left(\Omega^N, \mathcal{F}^N = (\mathcal{F}_n^N)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}, \xi^{(N)}, \mathbb{P}_{\eta_0}^N\right)$$
to indicate a particle-set-valued Markov chain.
- Let $\eta_{n-1}^{(N)} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^N \delta_{\xi_{n-1}^{(N,i)}}$.
- Allow the elementary transitions to be:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\xi_n^{(N)} \in d\xi_n^{(N)} | \xi_{n-1}^{(N)}\right) = \prod_{p=1}^{N} K_{n,\eta_{n-1}^{(N)}}(\xi_{n-1}^{(N,p)}, d\xi_n^{(N,p)})$$

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Particle Interpretations of Feynman-Kac Formulæ II

- Consider $K_{n,\eta} = S_{n-1,\eta} M_n$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\xi_n^{(N)} \in d\xi_n^{(N)} | \xi_{n-1}^{(N)}\right) = \prod_{p=1}^{N} S_{n-1,\eta_{n-1}^{(N)}} M_n(\xi_{n-1}^{(N,p)}, d\xi_n^{(N,p)})$$

- Defining:

$$\mathcal{S}_{n-1}^{(N)}(\xi_{n-1}^{(N)}, d\widehat{\xi}_n^{(N)}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} S_{n,\eta_{n-1}^{(N)}}(\xi_{n-1}^{(N,p)}, d\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N,p)})$$

$$\mathcal{M}_n^{(N)}(\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N)}, d\xi_n^{(N)}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} M_n(\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N,p)}, \xi_n^{(N,p)})$$

it is clear that:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\xi_n^{(N)} \in d\xi_n^{(N)} | \xi_{n-1}^{(N)}\right) = \int_{E_{n-1}^N} \mathcal{S}_{n-1,\eta_{n-1}^{(N)}}(\xi_{n-1}^{(N)}, d\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N)}) \mathcal{M}_n(\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N)}, d\xi_n^{(N)})$$

Selection, Mutation and Structure

- A suggestive structural similarity:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \eta_{n-1} \in \mathcal{P}(E_{n-1}) & \xrightarrow{S_{n-1,\eta_{n-1}}} & \widehat{\eta}_n \in \mathcal{P}(E_{n-1}) & \xrightarrow{M_n} & \eta_n \in \mathcal{P}(E_n) \\ \xi_{n-1}^{(N)} \in E_{n-1}^N & \xrightarrow{\text{Select}} & \widehat{\xi}_n^{(N)} \in E_{n-1}^N & \xrightarrow{\text{Mutate}} & \xi_n^{(N)} \in E_n^N \end{array}$$

- Selection:

$$S_{n-1,\eta_{n-1}^{(N)}} = \Psi_{G_{n-1}}(\eta_{n-1}^{(N)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{G_{n-1}(\xi_{n-1}^{(N,i)})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} G_{n-1}(\xi_{n-1}^{(N,j)})} \delta_{\xi_{n-1}^{(N,i)}}$$

$$\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N,i)} \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \Psi_{G_{n-1}}(\eta_{n-1}^{(N)})$$

- Mutation:

$$\xi_n^{(N,i)} \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} M_n(\widehat{\xi}_{n-1}^{(N,i)}, d\xi_n^{(N,i)})$$

- Semigroupoid

$$\mathbb{P}^N(\xi_n^{(N)} \in dx_n^{(N)} | \xi_{n-1}^{(N)}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_n(\eta_{n-1}^{(N)})(dx_n^{(N,i)})$$

Selected Results

Local Error Decomposition

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\eta_1 & \rightarrow & \eta_2 = \Phi_2(\eta_1) & \rightarrow & \eta_3 = \Phi_{1:3}(\eta_1) & \rightarrow & \ldots & \rightarrow & \Phi_{1:n}(\eta_1) \\
\Downarrow & & & & & & & & \\
\eta_1^N & \rightarrow & \Phi_2(\eta_1^N) & \rightarrow & \Phi_{1:3}(\eta_1^N) & \rightarrow & \ldots & \rightarrow & \Phi_{1:n}(\eta_1^N) \\
& & \Downarrow & & & & & & \\
& & \eta_2^N & \rightarrow & \Phi_3(\eta_2^N) & \rightarrow & \ldots & \rightarrow & \Phi_{2:n}(\eta_2^N) \\
& & & & \Downarrow & & & & \\
& & & & \eta_3^N & \rightarrow & \ldots & \rightarrow & \Phi_{3:n}(\eta_3^N) \\
& & & & & & \vdots & & \\
& & & & & & \Downarrow & & \\
& & & & & & \eta_{n-1}^N & \rightarrow & \Phi_n(\eta_{n-1}^N) \\
& & & & & & & & \Downarrow \\
& & & & & & & & \eta_n^N
\end{array}
$$

Formally: $\eta_n^N - \eta_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Phi_{i,n}(\eta_i^N) - \Phi_{i,n}(\Phi_i(\eta_{i-1}^N))$

A Key Martingale

Proposition (Del Moral, 2004 Propostion 7.4.1)

For each $n \geq 0$, $\varphi_n \in \mathcal{C}_b(E_n)$ *define:*

$$\Gamma^N_{\cdot,n}(\varphi_n) : p \in \{1, \dots, n\} \to \Gamma_{p,n}(\varphi_n)$$
$$\Gamma^N_{p,n}(\varphi_n) := \gamma^N_p(Q_{p,n}\varphi_n) - \gamma_p(Q_{p,n}\varphi_n)$$

For any $p \leq n$: $\Gamma^N_{\cdot,n}(\varphi_n)$ *has* $\mathcal{F}^N$*-martingale decomposition:*

$$\Gamma^N_{p,n}(\varphi_n) = \sum_{q=1}^{p} \gamma^N_q(\mathbf{1}) \left[\eta^N_q(Q_{q,n}\varphi_n) - \eta^N_{q-1} K_{q,\eta^N_{q-1}}(Q_{q,n}\varphi_n)\right]$$

$$\left\langle \Gamma^N_{\cdot,n} \right\rangle_p = \sum_{q=1}^{p} \gamma^N_q(\mathbf{1})^2 \eta^N_{q-1} \left[K_{q,\eta^N_{q-1}}(Q_{q,n}(\varphi_n) - \eta^N_{q-1} K_{q,\eta^N_{q-1}} Q_{q,n}(\varphi_n))\right]^2$$

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Normalizing the Unnormalized

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_n^N(\varphi_n) - \eta_n(\varphi_n) =& \frac{\gamma_n^N(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n^N(\mathbf{1})} - \frac{\gamma_n(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} \\
=& \frac{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})}{\gamma_n^N(\mathbf{1})} \left[\frac{\gamma_n^N(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} - \frac{\gamma_n(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} \times \frac{\gamma_n^N(\mathbf{1})}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} \right] \\
=& \frac{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})}{\gamma_n^N(\mathbf{1})} \left[\frac{\gamma_n^N(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} - \eta_n(\varphi_n) \times \frac{\gamma_n^N(\mathbf{1})}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} \right] \\
=& \frac{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})}{\gamma_n^N(\mathbf{1})} \left[\gamma_n^N \left(\frac{\varphi_n - \eta_n(\varphi_n)}{\gamma_n(\mathbf{1})} \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Law of Large Numbers and Weak Convergence

Theorem (Del Moral 2004: Theorem 7.4.4)

Under regularity conditions, for any $n \geq 1$, $p \geq 1$, $\varphi_n \in \mathcal{C}_b(E_n)$:

$$\sqrt{N}\mathbb{E}\left[|\eta_n^N(\varphi_n) - \eta_n(\varphi_n)|^p\right]^{1/p} \leq c_{p,n}||\varphi_n||_\infty$$

By a Borel-Cantelli argument:

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \eta_n^N(\varphi_n) \stackrel{a.s.}{\to} \eta_n(\varphi_n).$$

Central Limit Theorem

Proposition (Del Moral 2004: Proposition 9.4.2)

Under regularity conditions, for any $n \geq 1$:

$$\sqrt{N}(\eta_n^N(\varphi_n) - \eta_n(\varphi_n)) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma_n^2(\varphi_n)\right)$$

where

$$\sigma_n^2(\varphi_n) = \sum_{q=1}^{n} \eta_{q-1}\left[K_{q,\eta_{q-1}}(Q_{q,n}(\varphi_n) - K_{q,\eta_{q-1}}(Q_{q,n}(\varphi_n)))\right]^2$$

Part 3 – Interface
Particle Filters as McKean Interpretations

The Bootstrap Particle Filter

The Simplest Case

Recall: The SIR Particle Filter

- At iteration n, given $\{W_{n-1}^{(i)}, X_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$:
  1. Resample, to obtain $\{\frac{1}{N}, \widetilde{X}_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$. **Selection**
  2. Sample $X_n^{(i)} \sim q_n(\cdot|\widetilde{X}_{n-1}^{(i)})$. **Mutation**
  3. Set $X_{1:n-1}^{(i)} = \widetilde{X}_{1:n-1}^{(i)}$.
  4. Set $W_n^{(i)} = f(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})g(y_n|X_n^{(i)})/q_n(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})$.
- Feynman-Kac formulation?
  - Generally $W_n^{(i)}$ depends upon $X_{n-1}^{(i)}$.
  - (At least) 2 solutions exist.

The Bootstrap SIR Filter (Gordon, Salmond and Smith, 1993)

- The bootstrap particle filter:
  - Proposal: $q(x_{n-1}, x_t) = f(x_n|x_{n-1})$
  - Weight: $w(x_n) \propto g(y_n|x_n)$
- Feynman-Kac model:
  - Mutation: $M_n(x_{n-1}, dx_n) = f(x_n|x_{n-1})dx_t$.
  - Potential: $G_n(x_n) = g(y_n|x_n)$.
- McKean interpretation:
  - McKean transitions: $K_{n+1,\eta} = S_{n,\eta}M_{n+1}$.
  - Selection operation: $S_{n,\eta} = \Psi_{G_n}(\eta)$.

Bootstrap Particle Filter Results

LLN

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_n^{(i)} \varphi_n(X_n^{(i)})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} W_n^{(j)}} \overset{\text{a.s.}}{\to} \int \varphi_n(x_n) p(x_n|y_{1:n}) dx_n$$

CLT

$$\sqrt{N} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_n^{(i)} \varphi_n(X_n^{(i)})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} W_n^{(j)}} - \int \varphi_n(x_n) p(x_n|y_{1:n}) dx_n \right) \overset{\text{d}}{\to} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2_{BS,n}\left(\varphi_n\right)\right)$$

Bootstrap Particle Filter: Asymptotic Variance

$$\sigma^2_{BS,n}(\varphi_n) =$$

$$\int \frac{p(x_1|y_{1:n})^2}{p(x_1)} \left(\int \varphi_n(x_n) p(x_n|y_{2:n}, x_1) dx_n - \bar{\varphi}_n \right)^2 dx_1$$

$$+ \sum_{k=2}^{t-1} \int \frac{p(x_k|y_{1:n})^2}{\mathbf{p(x_k|y_{1:k-1})}} \left(\int \varphi_n(x_n) p(x_n|y_{k+1:n}, x_k) dx_n - \bar{\varphi}_n \right)^2 dx_{1:k}$$

$$+ \int \frac{p(x_n|y_{1:n})^2}{\mathbf{p(x_n|y_{1:n-1})}} (\varphi_n(x_n) - \bar{\varphi}_n)^2 \, dx_n.$$

with

$$\bar{\varphi}_n = \int p(x_n|y_{1:n}) \varphi_n(x_n) dx_n.$$

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Extended Spaces: General SIR Particle Filter

- At iteration n, given $\{W_{n-1}^{(i)}, X_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$:
  1. Resample, to obtain $\{\frac{1}{N}, \widetilde{X}_{1:n-1}^{(i)}\}$. **Selection**
  2. Sample $X_n^{(i)} \sim q_n(\cdot|\widetilde{X}_{n-1}^{(i)})$. **Mutation**
  3. Set $X_{1:n-1}^{(i)} = \widetilde{X}_{1:n-1}^{(i)}$.
  4. Set $W_n^{(i)} = f(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})g(y_n|X_n^{(i)})/q_n(X_n^{(i)}|X_{n-1}^{(i)})$.
- But $W_n^{(i)}$ depends upon $X_{n-1}^{(i)}$
- Let $\tilde{E}_n = E_{n-1} \times E_n$.
- Define $Y_n = (X_{n-1}, X_n)$.
- Now $W_n = \tilde{G}_n(Y_n)$.
- Set $\tilde{M}_n(y_{n-1}, dy_n) = \delta_{y_{n-1,2}}(dy_{n,1})q(y_{n-1,2}, dy_{n,1})$.
- A Feynman-Kac representation.

SIR Asymptotic Variance

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sigma^2_{SIR,n}(\varphi_n) = & \int \frac{p(x_1|y_{1:n})^2}{q_1(x_1)} \left(\int \varphi_n(x_n) p(x_n|y_{2:n}, x_1) dx_n - \bar{\varphi}_n \right)^2 dx_1 \\
& + \sum_{k=2}^{t-1} \int \frac{p(x_{1:k}|y_{1:n})^2}{\mathbf{p(x_{1:k-1}|y_{1:k-1})} q_k(x_k|x_{k-1})} \\
& \qquad \left(\int \varphi_n(x_n) p(x_{:n}|y_{k+1:n}, x_k) dx_n - \bar{\varphi}_n \right)^2 dx_{1:k} \\
& + \int \frac{p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})^2}{\mathbf{p(x_{1:n-1}|y_{1:n-1})} q_n(x_n|x_{n-1})} (\varphi_n(x_n) - \bar{\varphi}_n)^2 dx_{1:n}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Auxiliary Particle Filters

Another algorithm.

Auxiliary [v] Particle Filters (Pitt & Shephard '99)

If we have access to the next observation before resampling, we could use this structure:

- Pre-weight every particle with $\lambda_n^{(i)} \propto \widehat{p}(y_n|X_{n-1}^{(i)})$.
- Propose new states, from the mixture distribution

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_n^{(i)} q(\cdot|X_{n-1}^{(i)}) / \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_n^{(i)}.$$

- Weight samples, correcting for the pre-weighting.

$$W_n^i \propto \frac{f(X_{n,n}^{(i)}|X_{n,n-1}^{(i)})g(X_{n,n}^{(i)}|y_n)}{\lambda_n^{(i)} q_n(X_{n,n}|X_{n,1:n-1})}$$

- Resample particle set.

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Some Well Known Refinements

We can tidy things up a bit:

1. The auxiliary variable step is equivalent to multinomial resampling.
2. So, there's no need to resample before the pre-weighting.

Now we have:

- Pre-weight every particle with $\lambda_n^{(i)} \propto \widehat{p}(y_n|X_{n-1}^{(i)})$.
- Resample
- Propose new states
- Weight samples, correcting for the pre-weighting.

$$W_n^{(i)} \propto \frac{f(X_{n,n}^{(i)}|X_{n,n-1}^{(i)})g(X_{n,n}^{(i)}|y_n)}{\lambda_n^{(i)} q_n(X_{n,n}^{(i)}|X_{n,1:n-1}^{(i)})}$$

A Feynman-Kac Interpretation of the APF

A transition and a potential.

An Interpretation of the APF

If we move the first step at time $n + 1$ to the last at time n, we get:

- Resample
- Propose new states
- Weight samples, correcting earlier pre-weighting.
- Pre-weight every particle with $\lambda_{n+1}^{(i)} \propto \widehat{p}(y_{n+1}|X_n^{(i)})$.

An SIR algorithm targetting:

$$\widehat{p}_n(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n+1}) \propto p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})\widehat{p}(y_{n+1}|x_n).$$

Some Consequences

Asymptotics.

Theoretical Considerations

- Direct analysis of the APF is largely unnecessary.
- Results can be obtained by considering the associated SIR algorithm.
- SIR has a (discrete time) Feynman-Kac interpretation.

For example. . .

Proposition. Under standard regularity conditions

$$\sqrt{N}\left(\widehat{\varphi}_{n,APF}^{N}-\overline{\varphi}_{n}\right)\rightarrow\mathcal{N}\left(0,\sigma_{n}^{2}\left(\varphi_{n}\right)\right)$$

where,

$$\sigma_n^2(\varphi_n) =$$

$$\int \frac{p(x_1|y_{1:n})^2}{q_1(x_1)}\left(\int \varphi_n(x_n)p(x_n|y_{2:n},x_1)dx_n-\bar{\varphi}_n\right)^2 dx_1$$

$$+\sum_{k=2}^{t-1}\int \frac{p(x_{1:k}|y_{1:n})^2}{\widehat{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:k-1}|\mathbf{y}_{1:k})q_k(x_k|x_{k-1})}\left(\int \varphi_n(x_n)p(x_n|y_{k+1:n},x_k)dx_n-\bar{\varphi}_n\right)^2 dx_{1:k}$$

$$+\int \frac{p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})^2}{\widehat{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:n-1}|\mathbf{y}_{1:n})q_n(x_n|x_{n-1})}\left(\varphi_n(x_n)-\bar{\varphi}_n\right)^2 dx_{1:n}.$$

Practical Implications

- It means we're doing importance sampling.
- Choosing $\widehat{p}(y_n|x_{n-1}) = p\left(y_n|x_n = \mathbb{E}\left[X_n|x_{n-1}\right]\right)$ is dangerous.
- A safer choice would be ensure that

$$\sup_{x_{n-1},x_n} \frac{g(y_n|x_n)f\left(x_n|x_{n-1}\right)}{\widehat{p}(y_n|x_{n-1})q(x_n|x_{n-1})} < \infty$$

- Using APF doesn't *ensure* superior performance.

A Contrived Illustration

Consider the following binary state-space model with common state and observation spaces:

$$\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\} \qquad p(x_1 = 0) = 0.5 \qquad p(x_n = x_{n-1}) = 1 - \delta$$
$$\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{X} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad p(y_n = x_n) = 1 - \varepsilon.$$

- δ controls ergodicity of the state process.
- ϵ controls the information contained in observations.

Consider estimating $\mathbb{E}(X_2 | Y_{1:2} = (0, 1))$.

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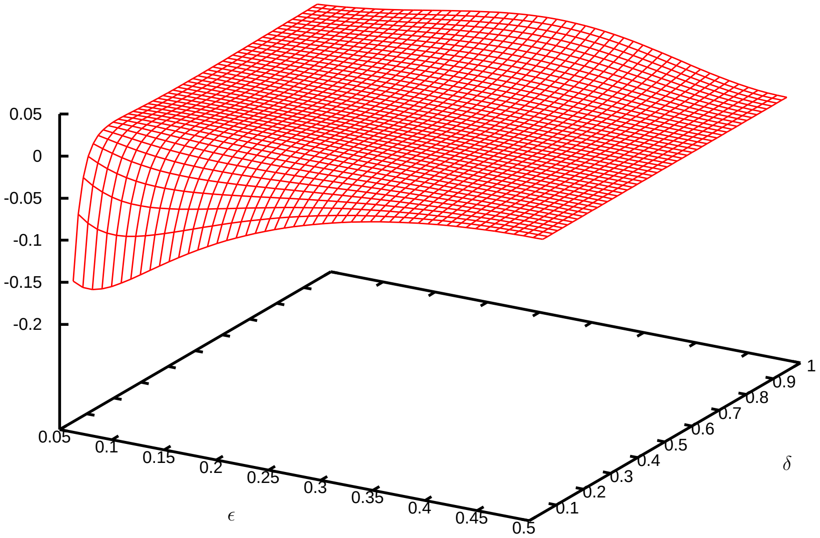
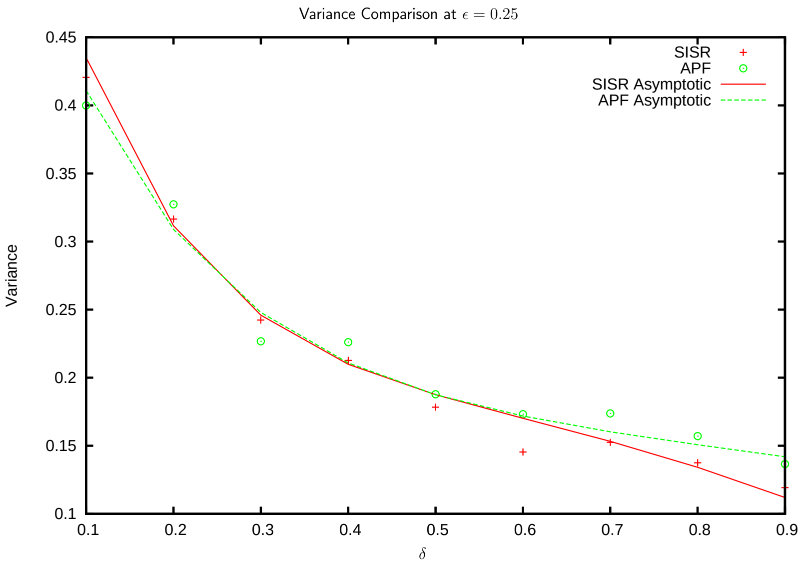
Variance of SIR - Variance of APF





Variance Comparison at $\epsilon = 0.25$
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
Variance
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
δ
SISR
APF
SISR Asymptotic
APF Asymptotic

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Further Reading

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