

Lecture Notes II – Monte Carlo simulation

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MC: Calculating the expectations of a function by sampling

MC for computing an integral

MC for estimating a probability

MC for estimating a distribution

MC: Calculating the expectation of a function by sampling

Given a function $f(x)$ and a distribution F **known** (and its density $p(x) = F'(x)$).

► Let $\theta = \mathbb{E}[f(X)]$ be the parameter of interest

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

Idea Estimate θ by sample average $\hat{\theta}_N$

1. Sample $X_{1:N} \sim F$
2. $\hat{\theta}_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(X_i)$

Note Here we **don't collect data**, we sample from a **known** F

Example $f(x) = x$, $F = \exp(\lambda = 0.9)$ $\theta = \mathbb{E}[X] = \mu$, $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$ sample mean

Mean and variance of $\hat{\theta}_N$

► $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_N] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(X_i)\right] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{E}[f(X_i)] = \mu_f$ unbiased

► $\text{Var } \hat{\theta}_N = \frac{1}{N} \text{Var } f(X_1) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\int f^2(x) p(x) dx - \mu_f^2 \right)$ (*)

MC for computing an integral

► **Wanted** $\mathcal{I} = \int_a^b f(x)dx$

► **Idea**

$$\mathcal{I} = (b - a) \int_a^b f(x) \frac{1}{b - a} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= Z \int_a^b f(x) \text{uniform}(x) dx = Z \mu_f \quad (2)$$

► Now compute μ_f by sampling

Algorithm

1. Sample N samples $X_{1:N} \sim \text{uniform}[a, b]$

2. $\hat{\mathcal{I}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(X_i) \times (b - a)$

MC for estimating a probability

► **Wanted** θ = Probability of event $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ under a **known** distribution F

► **Idea**

Algorithm

1. Sample N samples $X_{1:N} \sim F$
2. $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I(X_i \in E)}{N}$

MC for estimating a distribution

► **Wanted** $\theta =$ CDF of **unknown** distribution F

► **Idea**

Algorithm

1. Get **data** $X_{1:n} \sim F$
2. $\hat{F}(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i \leq x)}{n}$