The Chinese University of Hong Kong PRESIDENT OF STATISTICS



DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

MCMC WITH SEQUENTIAL STATE SUBSTITUTIONS: THEORY AND APPLICATIONS



Professor Tze Leung LAI

Department of Statistics, Stanford University

Ray Lyman Wilbur Professor of Statistics, Stanford University Co-chair, Steering Committee, Mathematical and Computational Finance Program, Stanford University

Director, Financial and Risk Modeling Institute, Stanford University Co-director, Center for Innovative Study Design of School of Medicine, Stanford University

Committee of Presidents of Statistical Societies (COPSS) Award (1983) Abraham Wald Prize in Sequential Analysis (2005) Fellow, Institute of Mathematical Statistics Fellow, American Statistical Association

Date: 18 January 2019 (Friday)

Time: 2:30 pm - 3:30 pm

Venue: Room LT2, Lady Shaw Building,

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

(Tea reception after the talk)

Abstract

Motivated by applications to adaptive filtering that involves joint parameter and state estimation in hidden Markov models, we describe a new approach to MCMC, which uses sequential state substitutions for its Metropolis-Hastings-type transitions. The basic idea is to approximate the target distribution by the empirical distribution of *N* representative atoms, chosen sequentially by an MCMC scheme so that the empirical distribution converges weakly to the target distribution as the number *K* of iterations approaches infinity. Making use of coupling arguments and bounds on a weighted total variation norm of the signed measure defined by the difference between the target distribution and the empirical measure induced by the sample paths of the MCMC scheme, we develop its asymptotic theory. In particular, we prove the asymptotic normality (as both *K* and *N* become infinite) of the estimates of functionals of the target distribution using the new MCMC method, provide consistent estimates of their standard errors, and derive oracle properties that prove their asymptotic optimality. Implementation details and applications, particularly to image analysis with uncertainty quantification, and to Bayesian structural equation modeling and generalized diagnostic classification for adaptive testing in psychometrics, are also given.

*** ★ ★ All are welcome ** ★ ★ ★

