

On the Stability of Feynman-Kac semigroups

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~ **Joint works : A. Guionnet, L. Miclo.**

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Notation

E measurable space, $\mathcal{P}(E)$ proba. on E , $\mathcal{B}(E)$ bounded meas. functions.

- $(\mu, f) \in \mathcal{P}(E) \times \mathcal{B}(E) \longrightarrow \mu(f) = \int f(x)\mu(dx)$
- $M(x, dy)$ **integral operator on E**

$$M(f)(x) = \int M(x, dy)f(y)$$

$$[\mu M](dy) = \int \mu(dx)M(x, dy) \iff [\mu M](f) = \mu[M(f)]$$

- **Boltzmann-Gibbs transformation** : $G : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $\mu(G) > 0$

$$\Psi_G(\mu)(dx) = \frac{1}{\mu(G)} G(x) \mu(dx)$$

Updating-prediction transformations

Time parameter $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $M_n(x, dy)$ Markov transitions and $G_n : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$

$$\eta_{n+1} = \Phi_{n+1}(\eta_n) := \Psi_{G_n}(\eta_n)M_{n+1} \quad (1)$$

Markov chain X_n with transitions M_n and initial condition $X_0 \simeq \eta_0$:

$$(1) \iff \eta_n(f) \propto \gamma_n(f) = \mathbb{E} \left(f(X_n) \prod_{0 \leq p < n} G_p(X_p) \right)$$

Observations

- $G_n = 1 \Rightarrow \eta_n = \text{Law}(X_n)$.
- Partition functions-Normalizing constants :

$$\gamma_n(1) = \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{0 \leq p < n} G_p(X_p) \right) = \prod_{0 \leq p < n} \eta_p(G_p)$$

Nonlinear distribution flows

- **Nonlinear Markov models** : $\eta_n = \eta_{n-1} K_{n, \eta_{n-1}} = \text{Law}(\bar{X}_n)$

$$K_{n+1, \eta_n}(x, dz) = \int S_{n, \eta_n}(x, dy) M_{n+1}(y, dz)$$

$$S_{n, \eta_n}(x, dy) := G_n(x) \delta_x(dy) + (1 - G_n(x)) \Psi_{G_n}(\eta_n)(dy)$$

Mean field particle interpretation

- **Markov chain** $\xi_n = (\xi_n^1, \dots, \xi_n^N) \in E_n^N$ s.t.

$$\eta_n^N := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \delta_{\xi_n^i} \simeq_{N \uparrow \infty} \eta_n$$

- Particle approximation transitions ($\forall 1 \leq i \leq N$)

$$\xi_{n-1}^i \rightsquigarrow \xi_n^i \sim K_{n, \eta_{n-1}^N}(\xi_{n-1}^i, dx_n)$$

Particle absorption models

- Unnormalized linear semigroup :

$$\gamma_n = \gamma_{n-1} Q_n$$

with the **sub**-Markov operator :

$$Q_n(x, dy) = G_{n-1}(x) M_n(x, dy)$$

- \rightsquigarrow Markov on $E^c = E \cup \{c\}$ (with $f(c) = 0$).

$$X_n^c \in E_n^c \xrightarrow{\text{absorption } \sim (1-G_n)} \widehat{X}_n^c \xrightarrow{\text{free exploration } \sim M_{n+1}} X_{n+1}^c$$

With:

- **Absorption:** $\widehat{X}_n^c = X_n^c$, with proba $G_n(X_n^c)$; otherwise $\widehat{X}_n^c = c$.
- **Exploration:** elementary free explorations $X_n \rightsquigarrow X_{n+1}$

Log-Lyapunov exponents λ and Ground state energies H

- $T = \inf \{n : \widehat{X}_n^c = c\} \Rightarrow \gamma_n(f) = \mathbb{E}(f(X_n^c) ; (T \geq n)) = \mathbb{E}(f(X_n^c))$.
- **Time homogeneous models** : $Q(x, dy) = G(x) M(x, dy)$

$$\mathbb{P}(T \geq n) \simeq e^{-\lambda n}$$

with $e^{-\lambda} \stackrel{M \text{ reg.}}{=} \mathbb{Q}$ -top eigenvalue or

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= -\text{LogLyap}(Q) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n} \log \|Q^n\| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{0 \leq p \leq n} \log \eta_p(G) = -\log \eta_\infty(G) \end{aligned}$$

M μ -reversible :

$$\mathbb{E}(f(X_n^c) \mid T > n) \simeq \Psi_G(\eta_\infty)(f) = \frac{\mu(H f)}{\mu(H)} \quad \text{with} \quad Q(H) = e^{-\lambda H}$$

Open questions

- **Fixed point measures** : $\eta_\infty = \Phi(\eta_\infty) = \Psi_G(\eta_\infty)M$?
- **Stability properties** :

$$\eta_n = \Phi_{p,n}(\eta_p) \longrightarrow_{n \uparrow \infty} \eta_\infty ?$$

- **Related questions** \sim **different application model areas.**
 - Filtering : $Y_n = H_n(X_n, V_n)$

$$G_n = \text{likelihood functions} \rightsquigarrow \eta_n = \text{Law}(X_n \mid Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1})$$

- $\eta_0 = \text{Law}(X_0)$ **unknown** \rightsquigarrow asympt. stability properties :

$$[\Phi_{0,n}(\eta_0) - \Phi_{0,n}(\eta'_0)] \longrightarrow_{n \uparrow \infty} 0 ?$$

- **Mean field models = Particle filters = Quantum Monte Carlo.**
Stab. prop. $\rightsquigarrow \exists$ Uniform control of the mean errors estimates ?

h convex, $h(ax, ay) = ah(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$, $h(1, 1) = 0$

$$H(\eta, \mu) = \int h(d\eta, d\mu) = \int g(d\eta/d\mu) d\mu \quad \text{with} \quad g(x) = h(x, 1)$$

Ex.:

- *Total variation and \mathbb{L}_p -norms:* $g(t) \propto |t - 1|^p$
- *Boltzmann or Shannon-Kullback entropy:* $g(t) = t \log t$
- *Havrda-Charvat entropy order $p > 1$:* $g(t) = \frac{1}{p-1}(t^p - 1)$
- *Kakutani-Hellinger integrals order $\alpha \in (0, 1)$:* $g(t) = t - t^\alpha$

Markov transition $M(x, dy)$

- **Definition :**

$$\beta(M) := \sup_{x,y} \|M(x, \cdot) - M(y, \cdot)\|_{tv}$$

- **Theorem** [L.Miclo, M. Ledoux, P.DM (PTRF 2003)]

$$H(\mu M, \eta M) \leq \beta(M) H(\mu, \eta)$$

$$\text{Ex.: } M(x, \cdot) \geq \epsilon M(y, \cdot) \implies \beta(M) \leq (1 - \epsilon)$$

↓

- **Corollary** (*Filtering with a wrong initial condition $\eta'_0 \rightsquigarrow \eta'_n$*)

$$\mathbb{E}(\text{Ent}(\eta_n | \eta'_n)) \leq \left[\prod_{p=1}^n \beta(M_p) \right] \text{Ent}(\eta_0 | \eta'_0)$$

- **Unnormalized semigroups :**

$$\gamma_p Q_{p,n} = \gamma_n \quad \text{with} \quad Q_{p,n}(f)(x) := \mathbb{E}_{p,x} \left(f(X_n) \prod_{p \leq k < n} G_k(X_k) \right)$$

- **Normalized semigroups :**

$$\Phi_{p,n}(\mu)(f) = \frac{\mu Q_{p,n}(f)}{\mu Q_{p,n}(1)} = \frac{\mu(G_{p,n} P_{p,n}(f))}{\mu(G_{p,n})}$$

with

$$G_{p,n} := Q_{p,n}(1) \quad \text{and} \quad P_{p,n}(f) := \frac{Q_{p,n}(f)}{Q_{p,n}(1)}$$

↓

Updating/Prediction form : $\Phi_{p,n}(\mu) = \Psi_{G_{p,n}}(\mu) P_{p,n}$

Theorem

- Dobrushin's contraction coef. of the Markov operator $P_{p,n}$

$$\beta(P_{p,n}) = \sup_{\mu, \eta} \|\Phi_{p,n}(\eta) - \Phi_{p,n}(\mu)\|_{tv}$$

- $h(x, y)$ suff. regular. $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha_h(t) \uparrow$ s.t.

$$H(\Phi_{p,n}(\mu), \Phi_{p,n}(\eta)) \leq \alpha_h(g_{p,n}) \beta(P_{p,n}) H(\mu, \eta)$$

with

$$g_{p,n} := \sup_{x, y} G_{p,n}(x) / G_{p,n}(y)$$

- **Ex. :**

$\alpha_h(t) = t$ (total variation norm and Boltzmann entropy),

$\alpha_h(t) = t^{1+p}$ (Havrda-Charvat and Kakutani-Hellinger integrals of

order p , $\alpha_h(t) = t^3$ (\mathbb{L}_2 -norms), ...

Contraction estimates

- **(H)_m**: $M^m(x, \cdot) \geq \epsilon M^m(y, \cdot)$ and $G_n(x) \leq r G_n(y)$

- **Lemma :**

$$(H)_m \implies \sup_{n \geq p} g_{p,n} \leq r^m / \epsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \beta(P_{p,p+nm}) \leq (1 - \epsilon^2 / r^{m-1})^n$$

- \implies **Corollary :**

$$\|\Phi_{p,p+nm}(\eta) - \Phi_{p,p+nm}(\mu)\|_{tv} \leq (1 - \epsilon^2 / r^{m-1})^n$$

and

$$H(\Phi_{p,p+nm}(\mu), \Phi_{p,p+nm}(\eta)) \leq \alpha_h(r^m / \epsilon) (1 - \epsilon^2 / r^{m-1})^n H(\mu, \eta)$$

- **Extensions:** *nonhomogeneous models, continuous time FK s.g., etc.*

A local transport formulation

$$W_n^N := \sqrt{N} [\eta_n^N - \Phi_n(\eta_{n-1}^N)] \simeq W_n \perp \text{Gaussian field}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \eta_0 & \rightarrow & \eta_1 = \Phi_1(\eta_0) & \rightarrow & \eta_2 = \Phi_{0,2}(\eta_0) & \rightarrow & \cdots \rightarrow \Phi_{0,n}(\eta_0) \\
 \downarrow & & & & & & \\
 \eta_0^N & \rightarrow & \Phi_1(\eta_0^N) & \rightarrow & \Phi_{0,2}(\eta_0^N) & \rightarrow & \cdots \rightarrow \Phi_{0,n}(\eta_0^N) \\
 & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & \eta_1^N & \rightarrow & \Phi_2(\eta_1^N) & \rightarrow & \cdots \rightarrow \Phi_{1,n}(\eta_1^N) \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \eta_2^N & \rightarrow & \cdots \rightarrow \Phi_{2,n}(\eta_2^N) \\
 & & & & & & \downarrow & \vdots \\
 & & & & & & \eta_{n-1}^N & \rightarrow \Phi_n(\eta_{n-1}^N) \\
 & & & & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & & & & \eta_n^N
 \end{array}$$

↪ **Key decomposition formula**

$$\eta_n^N - \eta_n = \sum_{q=0}^n [\Phi_{q,n}(\eta_q^N) - \Phi_{q,n}(\Phi_q(\eta_{q-1}^N))]$$

Mean field particle models=DMC=QMC=Particle filters=SMC=...

- **Bias estimates** : $\text{osc}(f) \leq 1$

$$N |\mathbb{E}([\eta_n^N - \eta_n](f))| \leq 4 \sum_{p=0}^n g_{p,n}^3 \beta(P_{p,n})$$

- **Crude \mathbb{L}_p -estimates** :

$$\sqrt{N} \mathbb{E} \left(\left| [\eta_n^N - \eta_n](f) \right|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq 2 b(p) \sum_{p=0}^n g_{p,n} \beta(P_{p,n})$$

with $b(2p)^{2p} = (2p)_p 2^{-p}$ and $b(2p+1)^{2p+1} = \frac{(2p+1)_{(p+1)}}{\sqrt{p+1/2}} 2^{-(p+1/2)}$.

- **(H)_m ⇒ Uniform estimates** \rightsquigarrow **Example** :

$$\sup_{n \geq 0} \sup_{N \geq 1} \sqrt{N} \mathbb{E} \left(\left| [\eta_n^N - \eta_n](f) \right|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq 2 b(p) m r^{2m-1} / \epsilon^3$$

Mean field particle models=DMC=QMC=Particle filters=SMC=...

- **A crude exponential estimates** : $\forall \text{osc}(f) \leq 1, \delta \in [0, 1/2]$

$$\mathbb{P} (| [\eta_n^N - \eta_n] (f) | \geq \delta) \leq 6 \exp \left(- \frac{N \delta^2}{32 \sum_{p=0}^n g_{p,n}^3 \beta(P_{p,n})} \right)$$

- **(H)_m for some $(\epsilon, r) \Rightarrow$ Uniform concentration estimates** :

$$\sup_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{P} (| [\eta_n^N - \eta_n] (f) | \geq \delta) \leq 6 \exp (-N \delta^2 \epsilon^5 / (32mr^{4m-1}))$$

- **Extensions to seminorms** $\| \eta_n^N - \eta_n \|_{\mathcal{F}} = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} | [\eta_n^N - \eta_n] (f) |$

- **Contraction and stability analysis :**

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