

## Pseudo-code of MpCN algorithm

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This is a pseudo-code of MpCN algorithm described in Kamatani [2014]. MpCN works efficient for both light-tailed and heavy-tailed target distributions. It is a derivative-free method.

Let  $p(x)dx$  be the target probability distribution on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .

### MpCN Algorithm

Choose  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . Run

- Generate  $r \sim \text{Gamma}(d/2, \|x - \mu\|^2/2)$ .
- Generate  $x^* = \mu + \rho^{1/2}(x - \mu) + (1 - \rho)^{1/2}r^{-1/2}w$  where  $w$  follows the standard normal distribution.
- Accept  $x^*$  as  $x$  with probability  $\alpha(x, x^*)$ , and otherwise, discard  $x^*$ , where

$$\alpha(x, y) = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{p(y)\|x - \mu\|^{-d}}{p(x)\|y - \mu\|^{-d}} \right\}.$$

In the above,  $\text{Gamma}(\nu, \alpha)$  is the Gamma distribution with the shape parameter  $\nu$  and the rate parameter  $\alpha$  with the probability distribution function  $\propto x^{\nu-1} \exp(-\alpha x)$ . In our simulation, we set  $\rho = 0.8$ .

In practice, it is advisable to take a two-stage procedure.

### Two-stage MpCN Algorithm

1. Choose  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . Run MpCN algorithm. Let  $(x_1, \dots, x_M)$  be the output.
2. Set  $x = x_M$ ,  $\mu = \sum_{m=1}^M x_m/M$  and run MpCN again.

## References

Kengo Kamatani. Efficient strategy for the Markov chain Monte Carlo in high-dimension with heavy-tailed target probability distribution. *Arxiv*, 2014. URL <http://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6231>.