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A Survey of Sequential Monte Carlo Methods for Economics and Finance

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Abstract

Full Article

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This article serves as an introduction and survey for economists to the field of sequential Monte Carlo methods which are also known as particle filters. Sequential Monte Carlo methods are simulation-based algorithms used to compute the high-dimensional and/or complex integrals that arise regularly in applied work. These methods are becoming increasingly popular in economics and finance; from dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models in macro-economics to option pricing. The objective of this article is to explain the basics of the methodology, provide references to the literature, and cover some of the theoretical results that justify the methods in practice.

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State space models

JEL Classification:

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Notes

¹The residual and systematic resampling schemes are also known in the genetic algorithm literature under alternative names, see Whitley (1994).

²Matlab code for each of the resampling algorithms can be found at Nando de Freitas' webpage at http://www.cs.ubc.ca/ ~nando/software.html.

³The squared coefficient of variance CV^2 is equal to the estimator of the asymptotic variance for the self-normalized IS estimator (see Geweke, <u>1989</u>, <u>2005</u>), where the function being integrated is equal to one, i.e., $f(x_{0:n}) = 1$.

⁴Keep in mind that the estimator may be poor in some time periods when $g_n(x_n \mid x_{n-1}, y_n; \theta)$ is a poor approximation of $p(y_n \mid x_n; \theta)p(x_n \mid x_{n-1}; \theta)$.

⁵For example, Theorem 5 of Chopin (2004) states that the asymptotic variance (42) will remain bounded if there exist constants C, , such that for any $n \ge 0$:

- a. For any x, x', $x'' \in X$, the transition density satisfies ;
- b. For any x, x', $x'' \in X$, the incremental importance density satisfies;

c. For any $x \in X$, $y \in Y$, the observation density satisfies; where X and Y are the state spaces of the Markov chain.

⁶In a standard particle filter from Section 2, the joint smoothing densities are analogous to the artificial joint densities described here.



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