

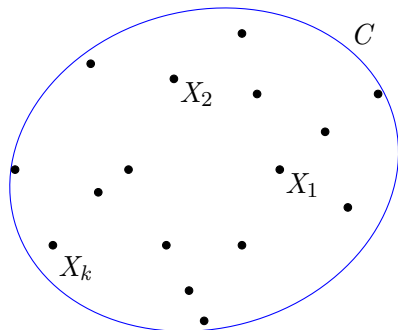
# Unbiased estimation of the volume of a convex body

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# Problem

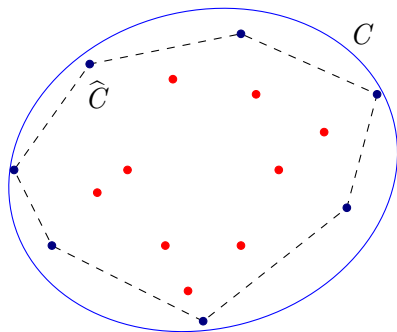


**Observations:**  $X_1, \dots, X_N \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(C)$ ,  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  compact convex set

**Target:** Area/volume  $\vartheta = |C|$  of  $C$

**Challenge:** No estimators statistically or computationally attractive have been found

# Take-home



$$\hat{\vartheta} = \frac{N+1}{N_o+1} |\hat{C}|$$

- $\hat{C} = \text{conv}\{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$  convex hull of observations
- $N_o$  - number of observations in the interior of  $\hat{C}$  (red points)

## “Poissonization” and oracle estimator

“Poissonization”:  $N \sim \text{Poiss}(\lambda|C|)$  independently of  $X_1, \dots, X_N$

Equivalently, one can say  $X_1, \dots, X_N$  is an observation of a homogeneous *Poisson point process* (PPP) of intensity  $\lambda > 0$  on  $C$ .

Oracle estimator for known intensity  $\lambda$ :

$$\hat{\vartheta}_{oracle} = |\hat{C}| + N_{\hat{C}}/\lambda$$

where  $N_{\hat{C}}$  is the number of vertices of  $\hat{C}$ .

Main oracle result (B, Reiß 2015)

$\hat{\vartheta}_{oracle}$  is UMVU with  $\text{Var}(\hat{\vartheta}_{oracle}) = \mathbb{E}[|C \setminus \hat{C}|]/\lambda$ . For  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$  we have  $\text{Var}(\hat{\vartheta}_{oracle}) \lesssim \lambda^{-(d+3)/(d+1)}$  (missing volume asymptotics). This rate is minimax optimal.

Rate-improvement over  $|\hat{C}|$ .

$$d = 1 : \lambda^{-2} \rightarrow \lambda^{-2} \quad d = 2 : \lambda^{-4/3} \rightarrow \lambda^{-5/3} \quad d = 3 : \lambda^{-1} \rightarrow \lambda^{-3/2}$$

## Efficient estimation for unknown intensity

**Idea:** Use  $N_o \mid \widehat{C} \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda|\widehat{C}|)$  for number  $N_o$  of interior points of  $\widehat{C}$ .

Almost unbiased estimator:  $\widehat{\lambda}^{-1} = |\widehat{C}|/(N_o + 1)$

Final estimator:

$$\widehat{\vartheta} = |\widehat{C}| + N_{\widehat{C}} \widehat{\lambda}^{-1} = \frac{N + 1}{N_o + 1} |\widehat{C}|$$

Main result (B, Reiß 2015)

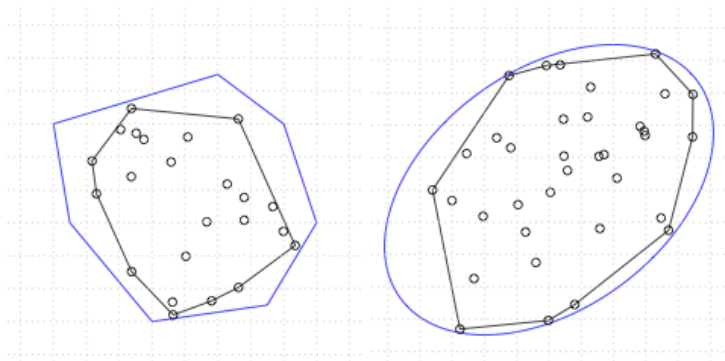
$\widehat{\vartheta}$  has exponentially small bias and

$$\text{Var}(\widehat{\vartheta}) = \left(1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}[|C \setminus \widehat{C}|^2]}{\mathbb{E}[|C \setminus \widehat{C}|]}\right)\right) \text{Var}(\widehat{\vartheta}_{\text{oracle}})$$

In all known cases ( $d \leq 2$ , polytopes, smooth boundary):

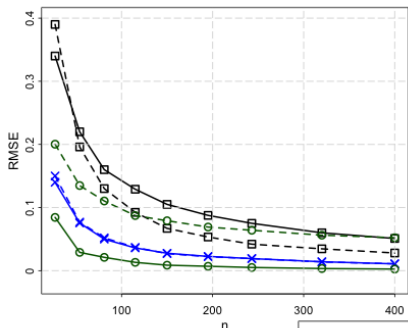
$\text{Var}(\widehat{\vartheta}) = (1 + \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{E}[|C \setminus \widehat{C}|])) \text{Var}(\widehat{\vartheta}_{\text{oracle}})$ , so the oracle inequality is *exact*.

# Numerical study. Planar case, $n = \lambda|C|$

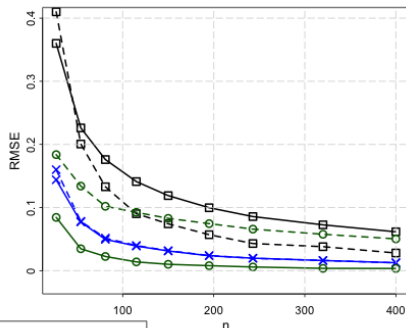


# Numerical study. Planar case, $n = \lambda|C|$

Polygon



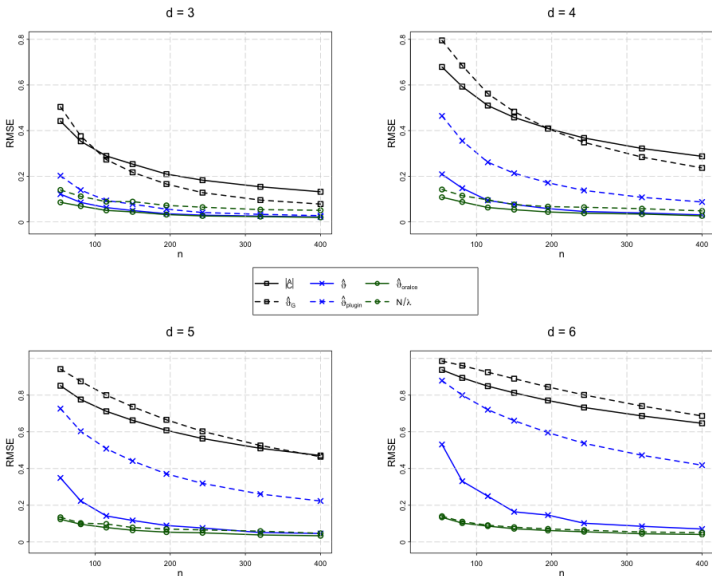
Ellipse



Competitors:  $|\hat{C}|$ , the naive oracle estimator  $N/\lambda$ , the UMVU oracle estimator  $\hat{\vartheta}_{\text{oracle}}$  and the plug-in MLE estimator  $\hat{\vartheta}_{\text{plugin}} = |\hat{C}|(1 + N_{\hat{C}}/N)$ .

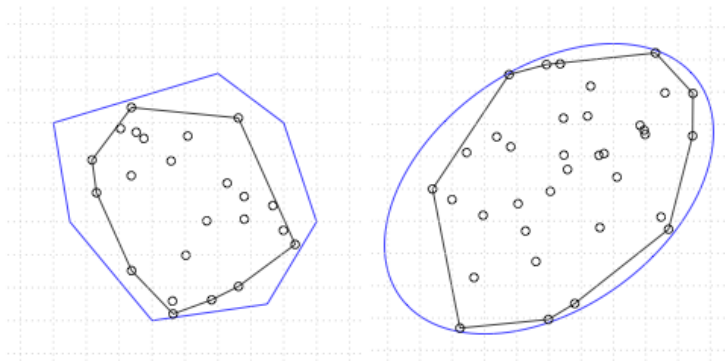
**Striking fact:** The empirical bias of the proposed estimator  $\hat{\vartheta}$  is always of smaller order than  $10^{-3}$ .

# Higher dimensions. $C = [0, 1]^d$ , $d = 3, 4, 5, 6$

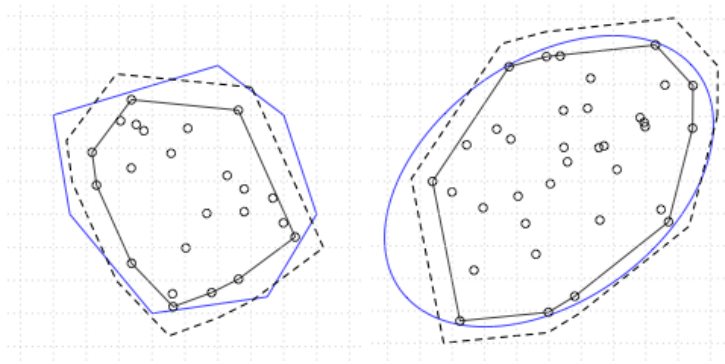




# Applications



# Applications

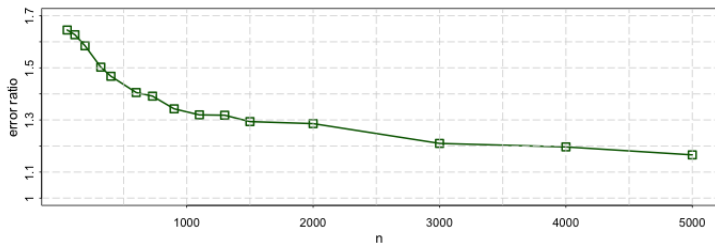


A new **dilated-hull estimator** for a convex set:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{C} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \hat{x}_0 + \left( \frac{\hat{\theta}}{|\hat{C}|} \right)^{1/d} (x - \hat{x}_0) \mid x \in \hat{C} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \hat{x}_0 + \left( \frac{N+1}{N_o+1} \right)^{1/d} (x - \hat{x}_0) \mid x \in \hat{C} \right\},\end{aligned}$$

# Error ratio

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}[|C\Delta\widehat{C}|]}{\mathbb{E}[|C\Delta\widetilde{C}|]}$$



Statistical guarantees  $d = 1$

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}[|C\Delta\widehat{C}|]}{\mathbb{E}[|C\Delta\widetilde{C}|]} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 1/n)^n \rightarrow \frac{e}{2}$$

## Wrap-up

- We have constructed the estimator for the volume of a convex body, which is minimax optimal and also efficient non asymptotically: it is almost unbiased and its variance is close to the minimal variance among all unbiased estimators.
- The results are non asymptotic and assumptions-free.
- The paper is available on arXiv.

Open questions in stochastic geometry:

- 1) Does  $\lambda \text{Var}(|C \setminus \widehat{C}|) \asymp \mathbb{E}(|C \setminus \widehat{C}|)$  hold for all  $C \in \mathbf{C}$ ?
- 2) Can we get a uniform bound for the variance  $\text{Var}(|C \setminus \widehat{C}|) = O(\lambda^{-(d+3)/(d+1)})$ ?
- 3) Is the variance  $\text{Var}(|C \setminus \widehat{C}|)$  the largest for a unit ball for all  $C$  with  $|C| = 1$ ?