

# Improving adaptive importance sampling simulation of Markovian queueing models using non-parametric smoothing

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# Back in 1999...

- Reuven was just starting the cross-entropy method.
- I was working towards my PhD at the University of Twente, on rare-event simulation.
- Reuven visited the UT during summer ...
- ... and introduced me to the cross-entropy method.
- We experimented with it on Markovian queueing networks, using state-*independent* tilting to estimate overflow probabilities.

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new prob. from state  $\ell$  to  $m$       sum over samplepaths      sum over steps within samplepath

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Use the fact that adjacent states have similar optimal parameters:

- Local average
- Boundary layers
- Spline smoothing
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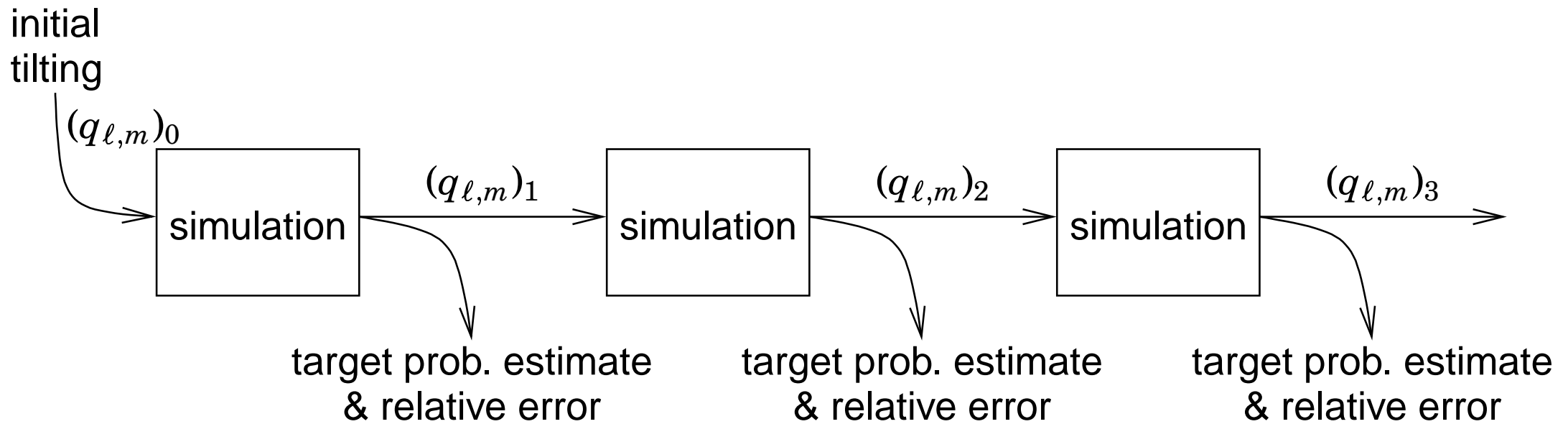
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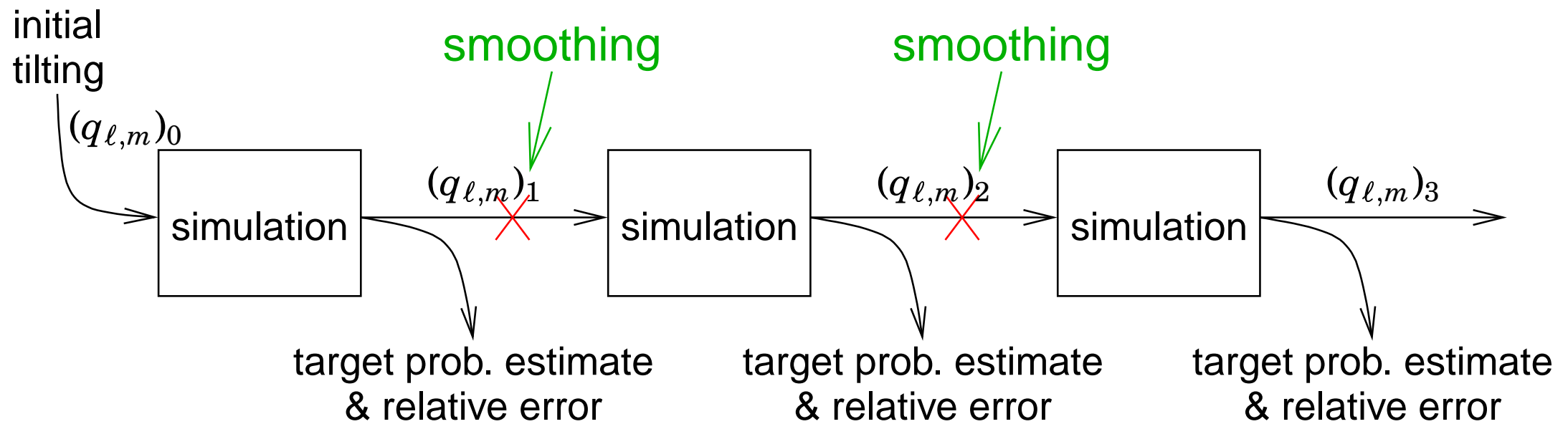
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- **2006/2007: non-parametric smoothing**

# Iterative procedure

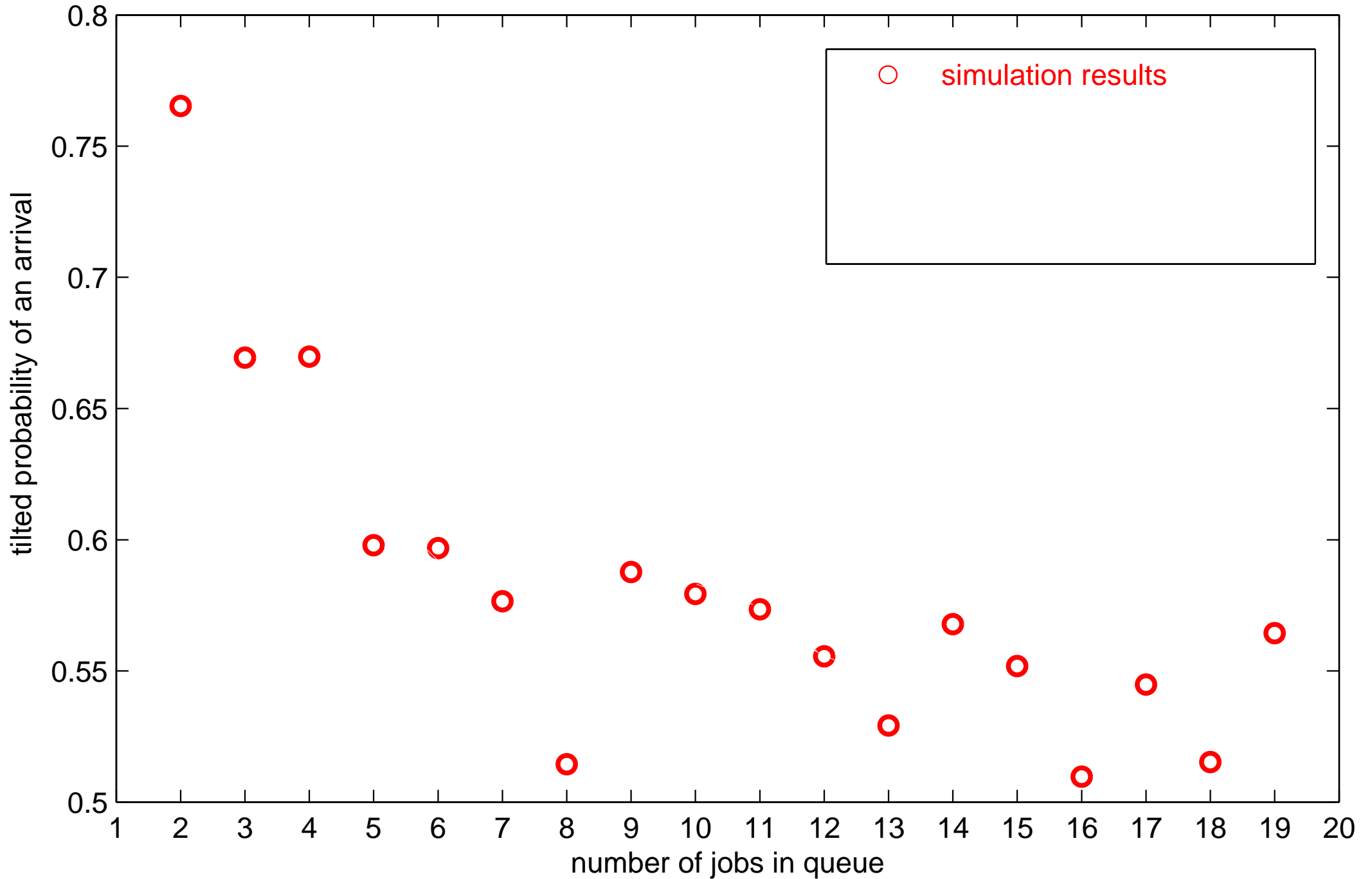


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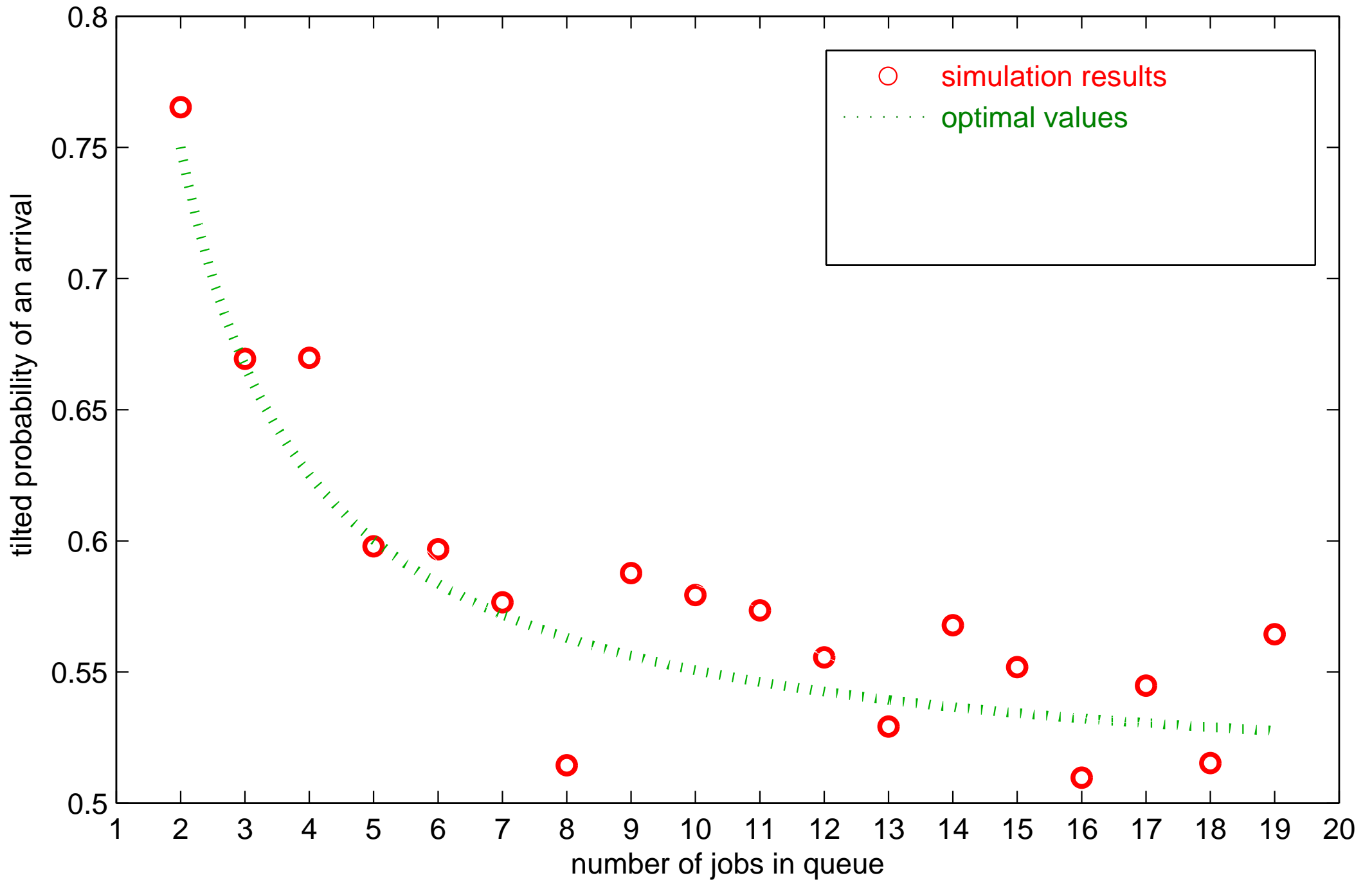




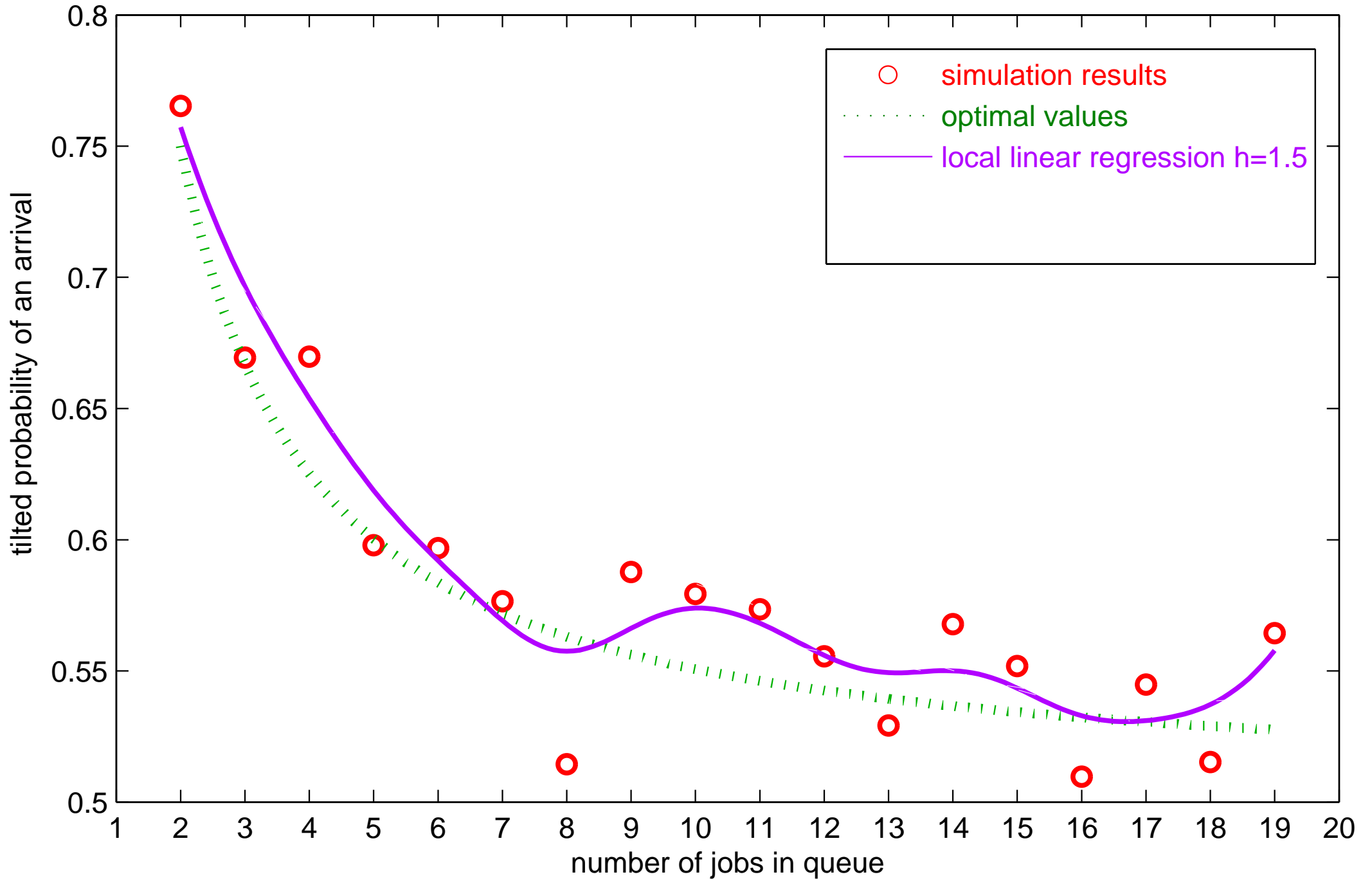
# M/M/1/20 example



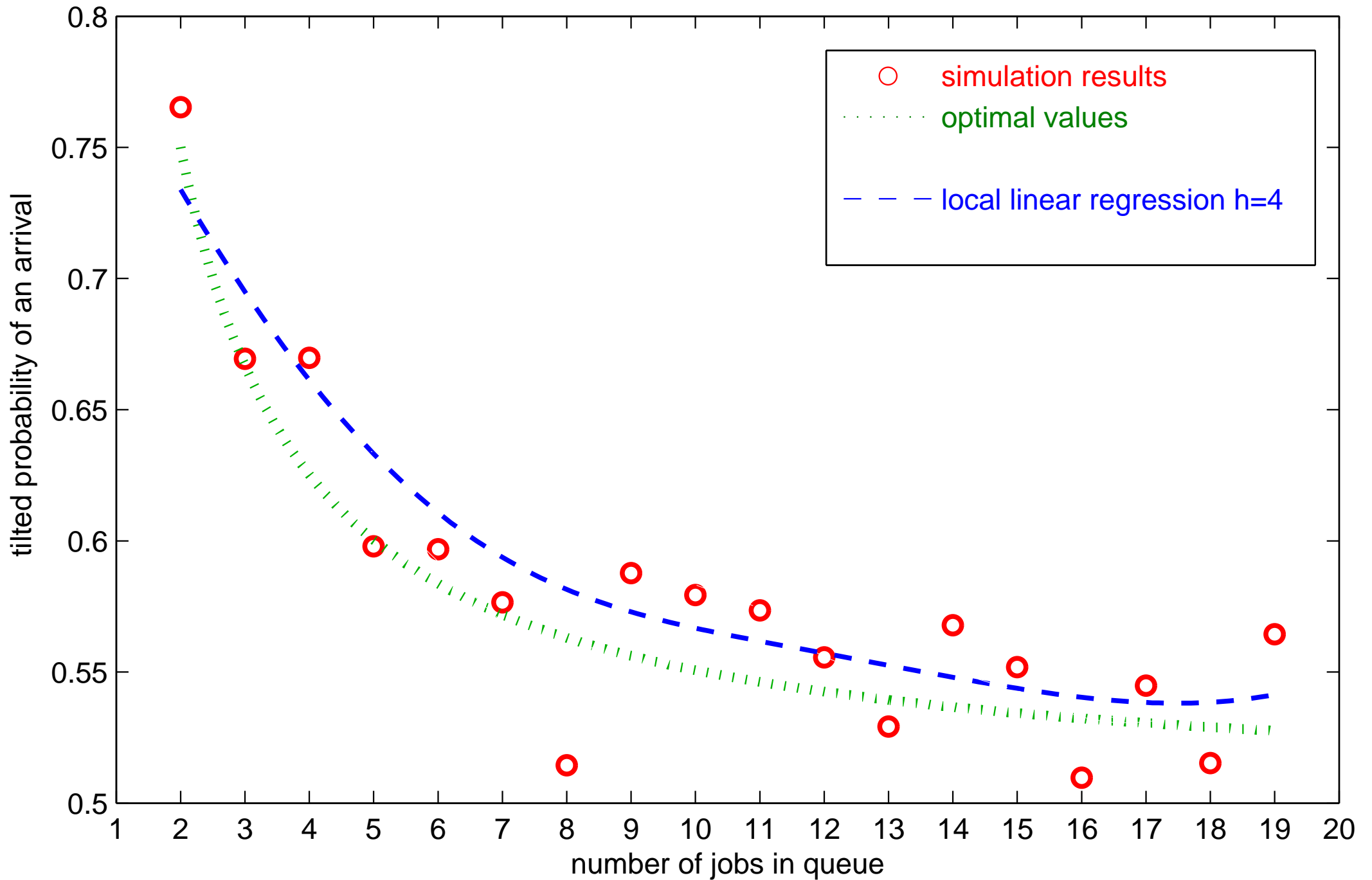
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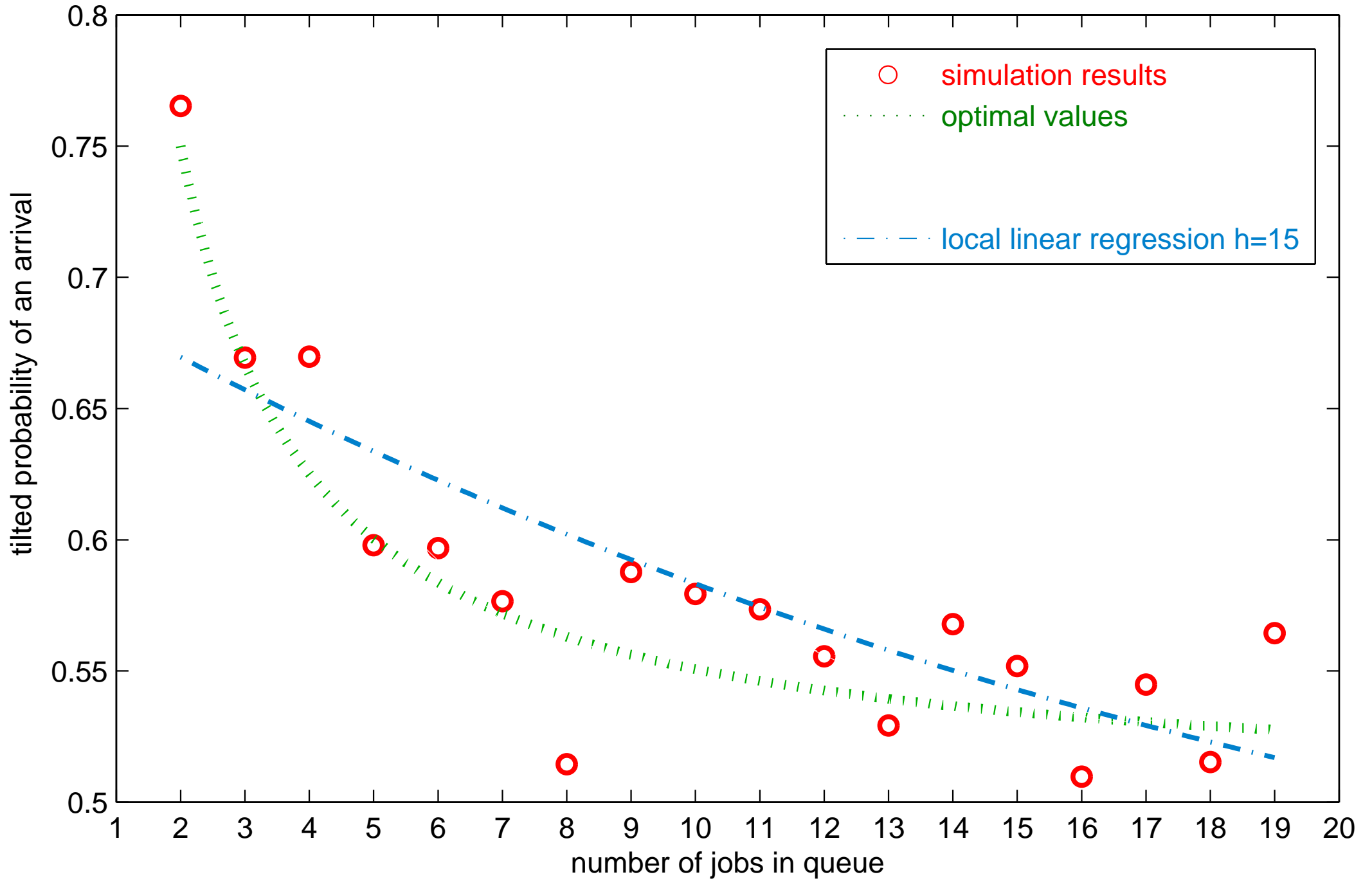
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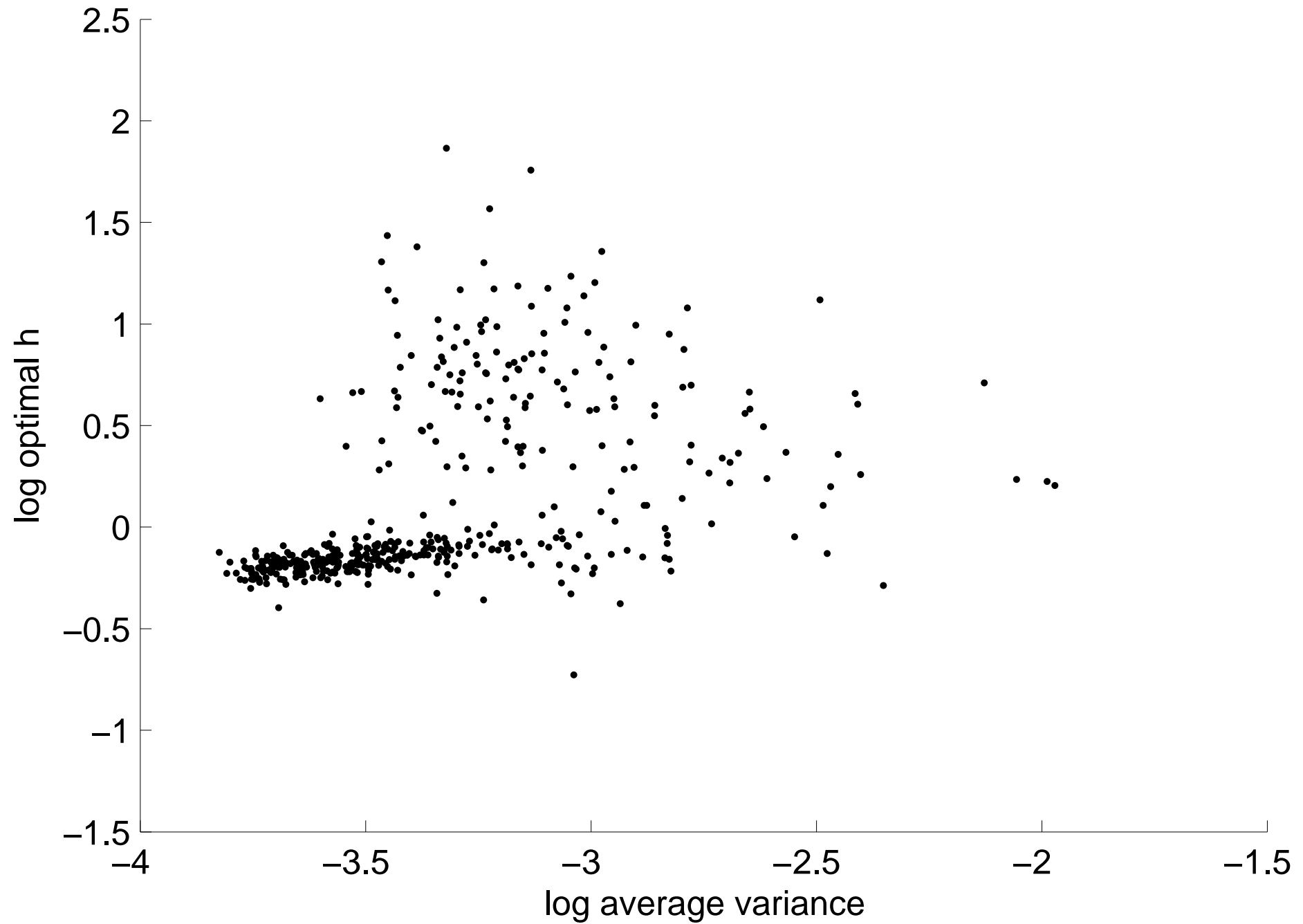
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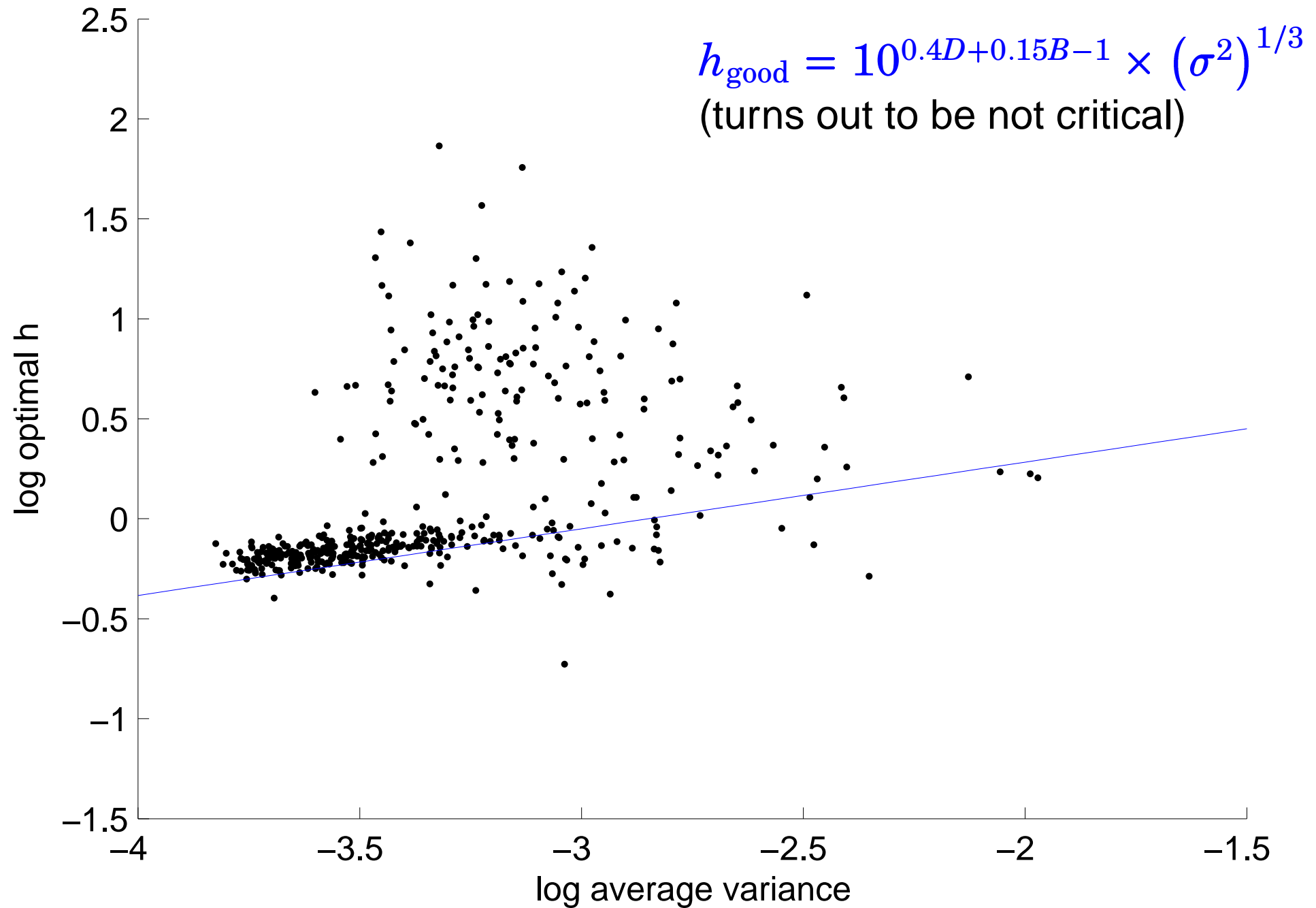
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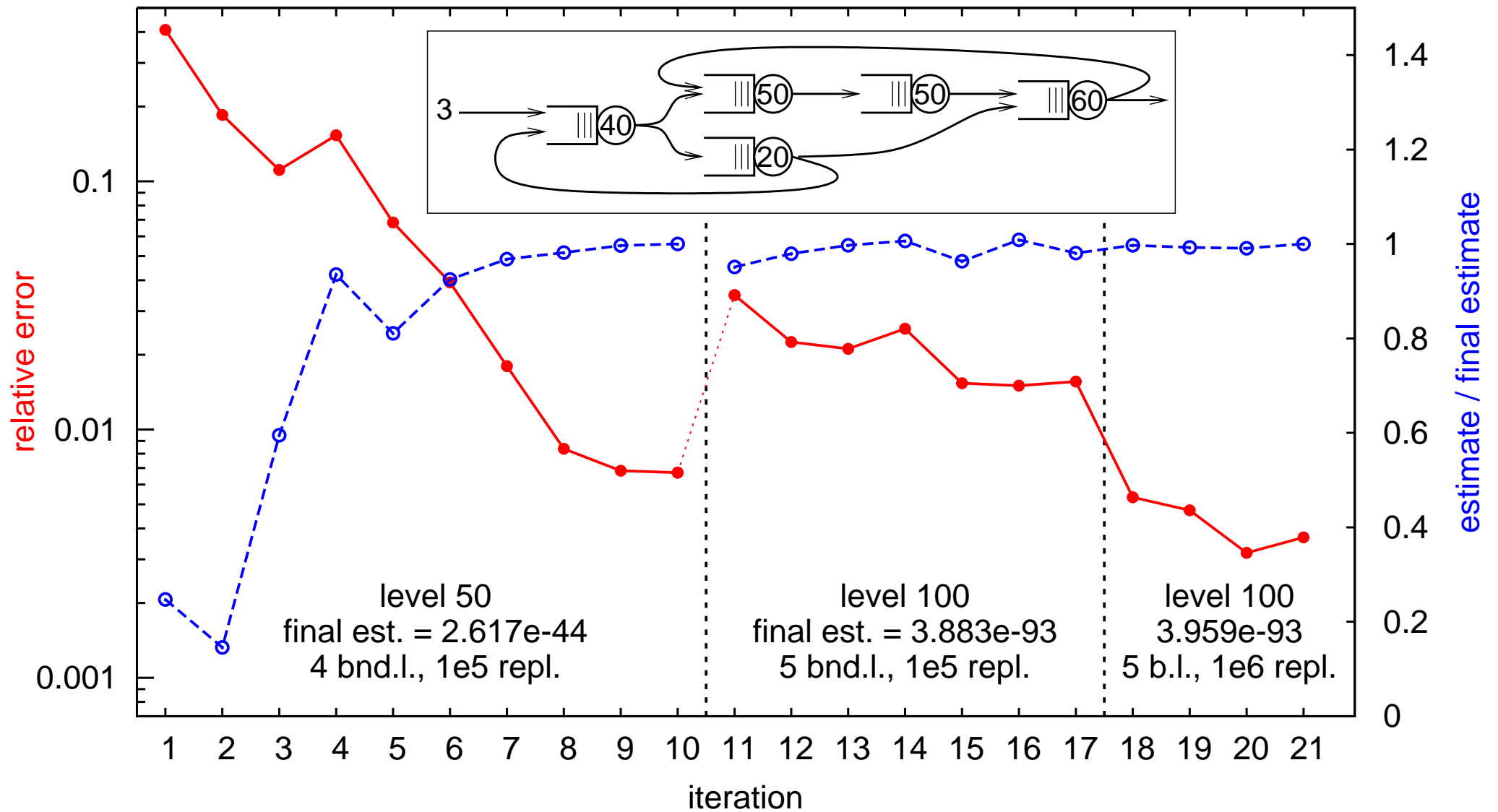
# Choosing the kernel width $h$



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# Example results





# Concluding remarks

- Non-parametric smoothing works better than the old spline smoothing.
- Non-parametric smoothing is computationally feasible.
- Perhaps non-parametric smoothing is also useful in other CE problems with many parameters?