

2023-03-06

Лапласиана 3

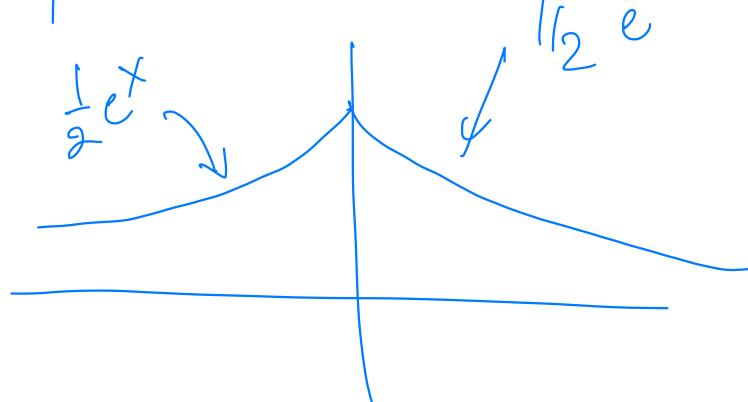
$$X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$g(x) = ?$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}$$

double exponential (1)

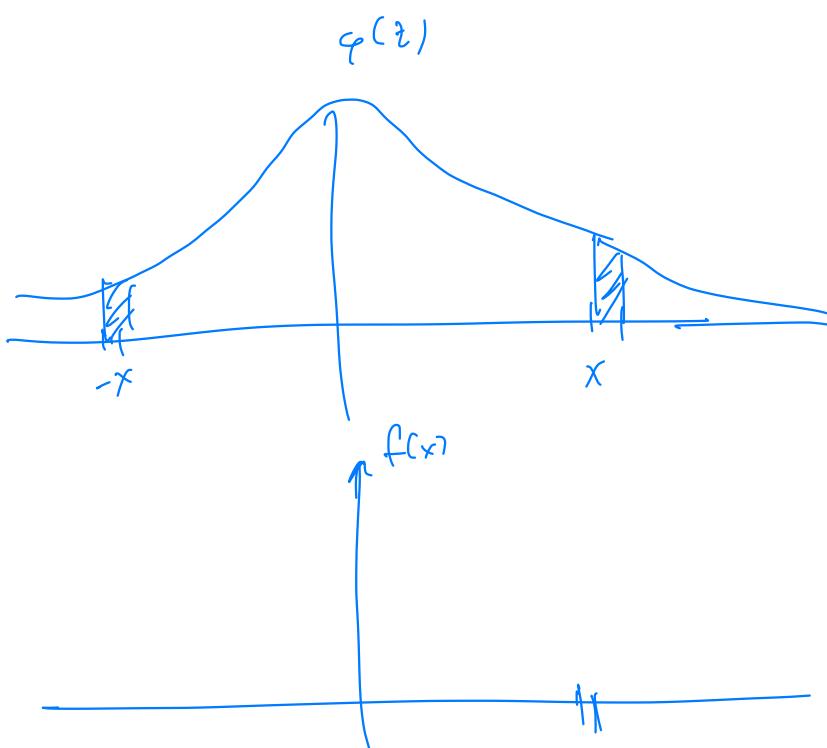


$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) \\ g(x) \end{array}$$

## Iσoδιναρα

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) , \quad X = |Z|$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} , \quad 0 < x < \infty$$



$$\varphi(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

## Μέθοδος

1) Διμορφία  $X = |Z|$  μεωρεύεται από  $\varphi$  accept/reject

$$2) \quad Z = \begin{cases} X & \text{r. n. } \mathcal{U}_2 \\ -X & \text{r. n. } \mathcal{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

Accept/Reject

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-x^2/2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$g(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} e^{x - \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\max \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) : \quad x = 1$$

$$\max_{x>0} \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right\} = \frac{f(1)}{g(1)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} e^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2e}{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{cg(x)} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} e^{x - \frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2e}{\pi}}} = e^{x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}}$$

## Αριθμός

1) Δημοσία  $Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$

2) Δημοσία  $U \sim U(0,1)$

3) Άν  $U \leq e^{-\frac{(Y-1)^2}{2}} \Rightarrow X=Y$

Σιγ. αναρ. ενδημ.  $\text{L}$

$$\text{Παραγωγή} \quad U \leq e^{-\frac{(Y-1)^2}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \log U \leq -\frac{(Y-1)^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\log U} \geq \frac{(Y-1)^2}{2}$$

↓

Exp(1)

## Αριθμός 2

1) Δημοσία  $Y_1, Y_2 \sim \text{Exp}(1)$  ανεξ.

2) Άν  $Y_2 \geq (Y_1 - 1)^2 / 2 \Rightarrow X = Y_1$

Σιγ. επιστροφή σε  $\text{L}$

Εσύ ίκε σε τινά διάτα δεσμόφορες σε  $Y_1 = Y$

Επομένως  $Y_2 \geq (Y-1)^2 / 2$

$$\text{Então } Y_2' = Y_2 - \frac{(Y-1)^2}{2}$$

$$Y_2' \sim Y_2 \mid Y_2 > \frac{(Y-1)^2}{2} \sim \underline{\text{Exp}(1)}$$

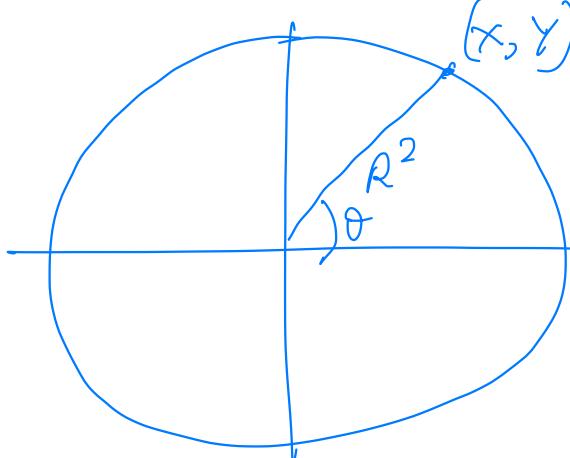
aproximação  
de Zerada

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Métodos Box-Muller na  $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$   
(polar method).

$$X, Y \text{ aleatórios } \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$(X, Y) \rightarrow \begin{cases} d = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \\ \theta = \arctan(Y/X) \end{cases} \quad f(d, \theta)$$



$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$x = \sqrt{d} \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sqrt{d} \sin \theta$$

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow f(d, \theta)$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y^2/2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$f(d, \theta) = \frac{1}{|J|} f(x(d, \theta), y(d, \theta))$$

$$= \frac{1}{|J|} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{d}{2}}, \quad 0 < d < \infty$$

$$0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

i)  $J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial d}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial d}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \dots |J|$

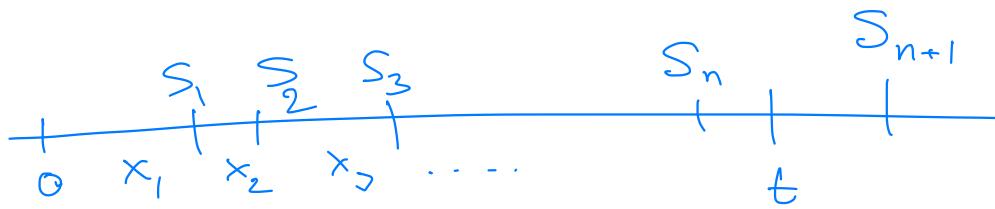
ii)  $\prod_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{d=0}^{\infty} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{|J|} e^{-\frac{d}{2}} d\theta dd \Rightarrow \kappa = \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \int_{d=0}^{\infty} \kappa e^{-\frac{d}{2}} dd = L \Rightarrow \kappa = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(d, \theta) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\pi}}_{\downarrow} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{d}{2}}}_{\downarrow} \quad \begin{array}{l} d, \theta \text{ are } \mathcal{E} \\ d \sim \text{Exp}(1/2) \\ \theta \sim U(0, 2\pi) \end{array}$$

## Διαδικασία Poisson

$\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  ανωτερού διαδικασία



$x_1, x_2, \dots$  iid  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ : ιχέα μεραρχία γεγονότων

$S_n = x_1 + \dots + x_n \sim \text{χρήστης } n^{\text{ος}} \text{ γεγονότου}$

$N(t) = \max \{n \geq 0 : S_n \leq t\}$  αρ. γεγονότων  
στο  $[0, t]$

$N(t) \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda t) \quad \forall t \geq 0$

$$m(t) = E(N(t)) = \lambda t$$

①

Προσφειώνα χρήστη γεγονότων στο  $[0, T]$   
(γνωρίζει  $\lambda$ )



## Μέθοδος 1

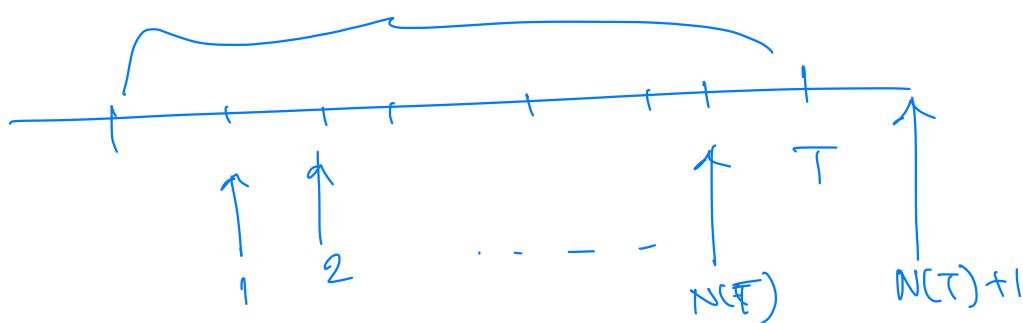
Δημιουργία ①  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$

②  $M = \min\{n : S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n > T\}$

③  $N(T) = M - 1$

④  $X = (S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{M-1})$

## Μέθοδος 2



$$N(T) \sim \text{Poisson}(\gamma T)$$

simulate  
εφεύρεται  $N(t) = n$

Δεδομ.  $N(T) = n$

②  $(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n) \sim (U_{(1)}, U_{(2)}, \dots, U_{(n)})$

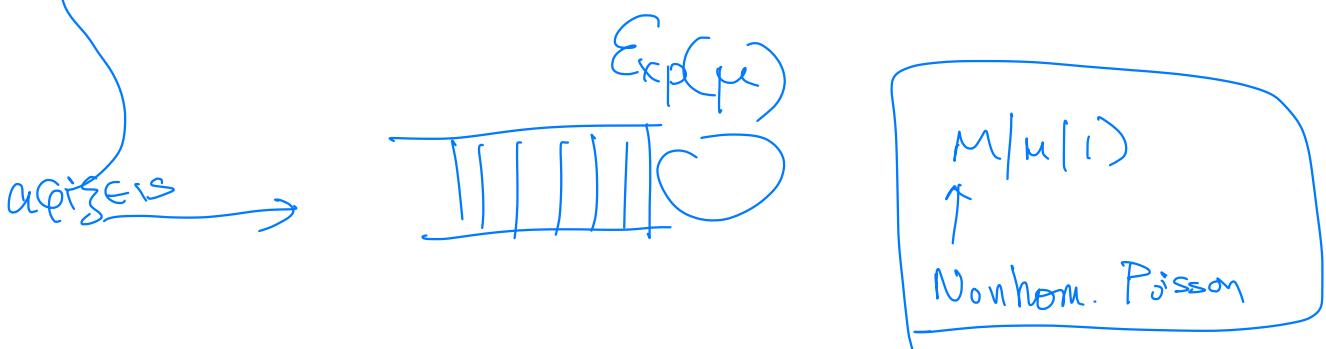
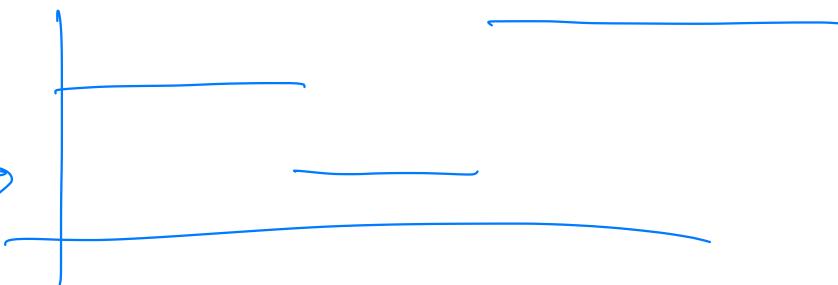
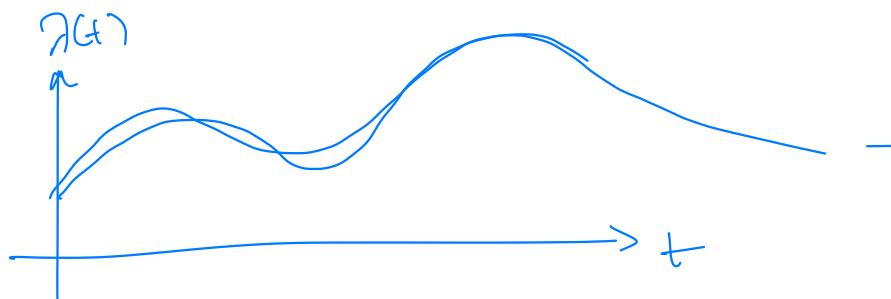
όπου  $(U_{(1)}, \dots, U_{(n)})$  διατεταγμένο δίγμα

αν:  $(U_1, \dots, U_n)$  με  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  iid  $U(0, T)$

## Απόρρηση Ζ

- ① Διμορφία  $N(t) = n$  από Poisson( $\lambda T$ )
- ② Διμορφία  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  iid  $U(0, T)$
- ③  $(S_1, \dots, S_n) = \text{sort}(U_1, \dots, U_n)$

Mn Ομογενής Διαδικασία Poisson



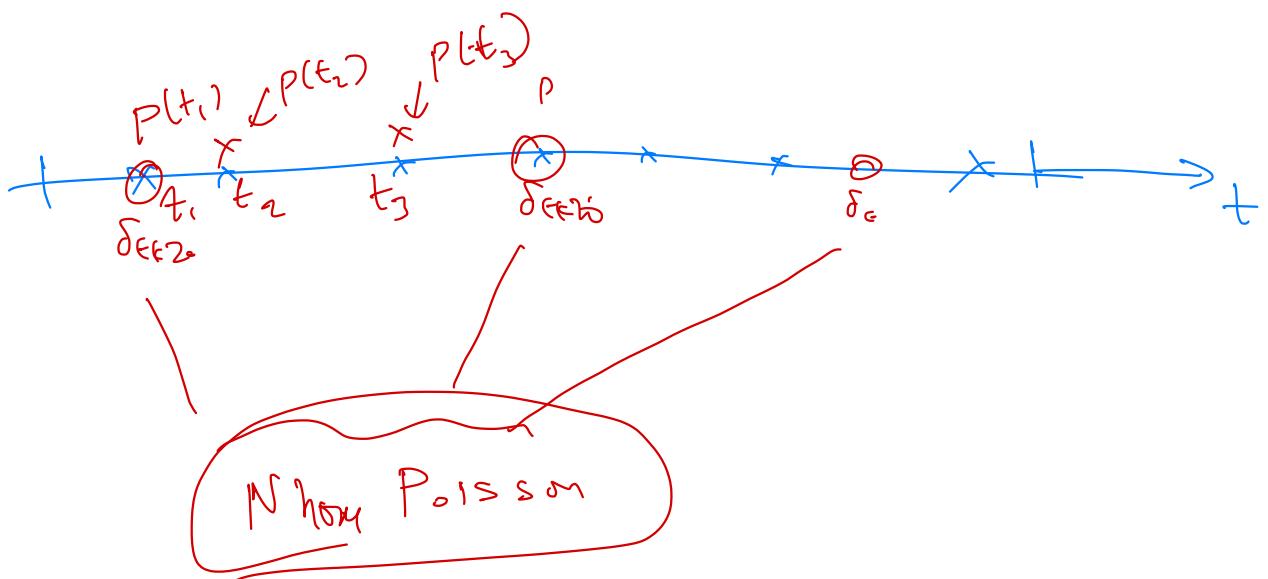
- ①  $N(t) \sim P(\Lambda(t))$        $\Lambda(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(s) ds$ .

② Ar  $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  Poisson process ( $\lambda$ )-

F' kāds orpavai un oņemt  $t \rightarrow$  īkritis ja net.  $p(t)$   
 $\rightarrow$  nep. " "  $1-p(t)$

zīmē  $n$  īkritis, kuri orpavari par oņemt Poisson

$$\lambda(t) = \lambda p(t).$$



$$\lambda(t) \Rightarrow \lambda \geq \lambda(t) \quad \forall t \in [0, T]$$

$$p(t) = \frac{\lambda(t)}{\lambda}$$