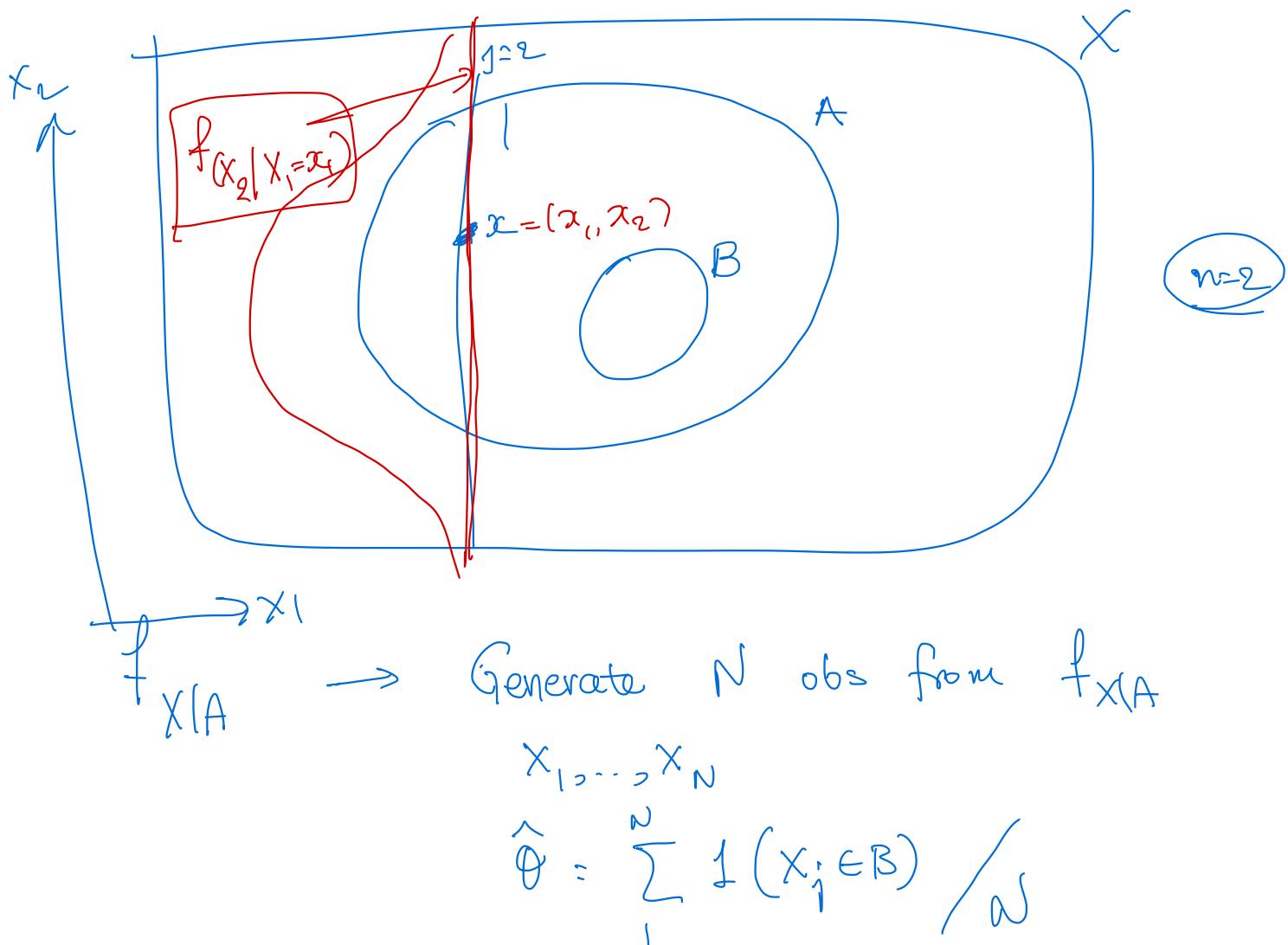


17-5-2023

Επαγγελματικός Gibbs Sampler

$X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $f(x)$, υποχρεων περινόμεια για
ζητάει $f_{x_j|x_{-j}}(x_j | x_{-j})$

$$\theta = P(X \in B | X \in A), \quad B \subseteq A$$



① Απαγόρευτος Gibbs για να παραχθεί

δινό $f_{X|A}(x | X \in A)$

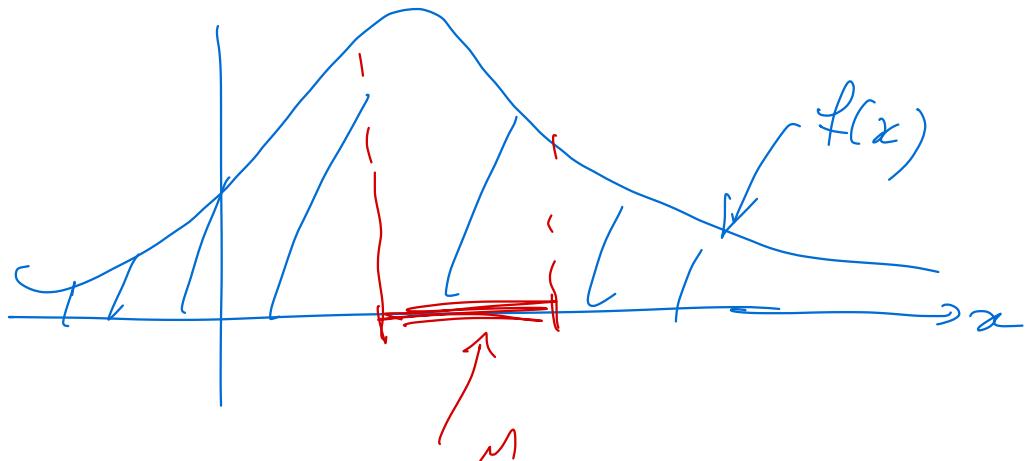
$$f_{X|A}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{P(X \in A)}, & x \in A \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} = C f(x), \quad x \in A$$

$$= C \frac{\underbrace{1(x \in A)}_{b(x)} f(x)}{b(x)}$$

Gibbs sampler

$$x_0 \in A \quad (x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

Ympöryntä Esim. $X \in \mathbb{R}$ $f_x(x)$: järjistys
Jotkut järjistykset ovat $f_{X|X \in M}$ ($M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$)



Antti

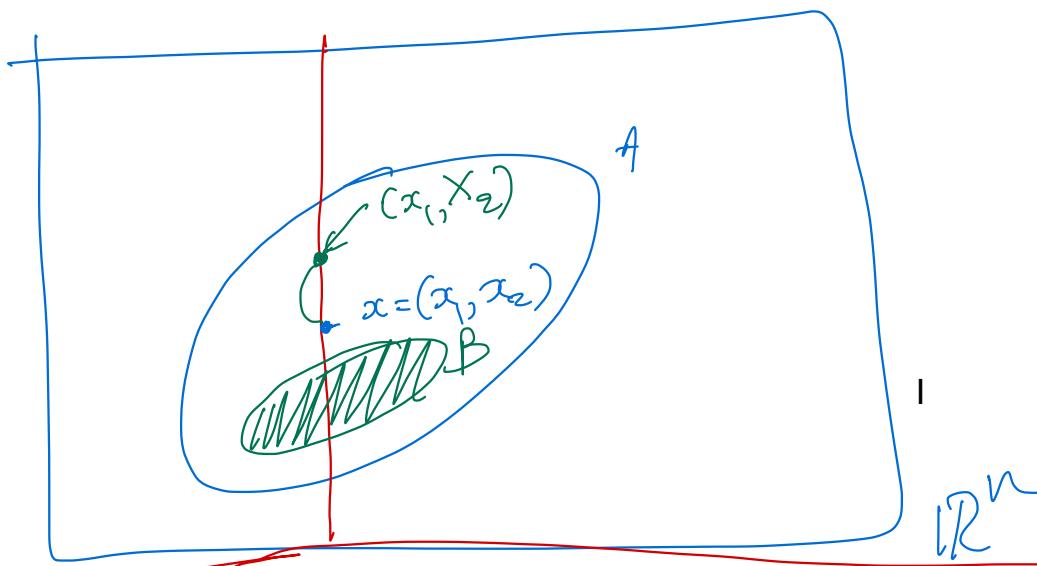
Accept/Reject

① Jos $Y \sim f$

$A_Y \quad Y \in M \Rightarrow X = Y$

Sitäpä accept. ehdote. ①

Τιών ουρανού πόλεων απόβαση



Gibbs sampling
αντί $f_{X|X \in A}$
 $X \in R^n$

Εφών από κάρδιαν
 $x \in A$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

Εγκαίρια διαίρεση $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Εφών $j = 2$

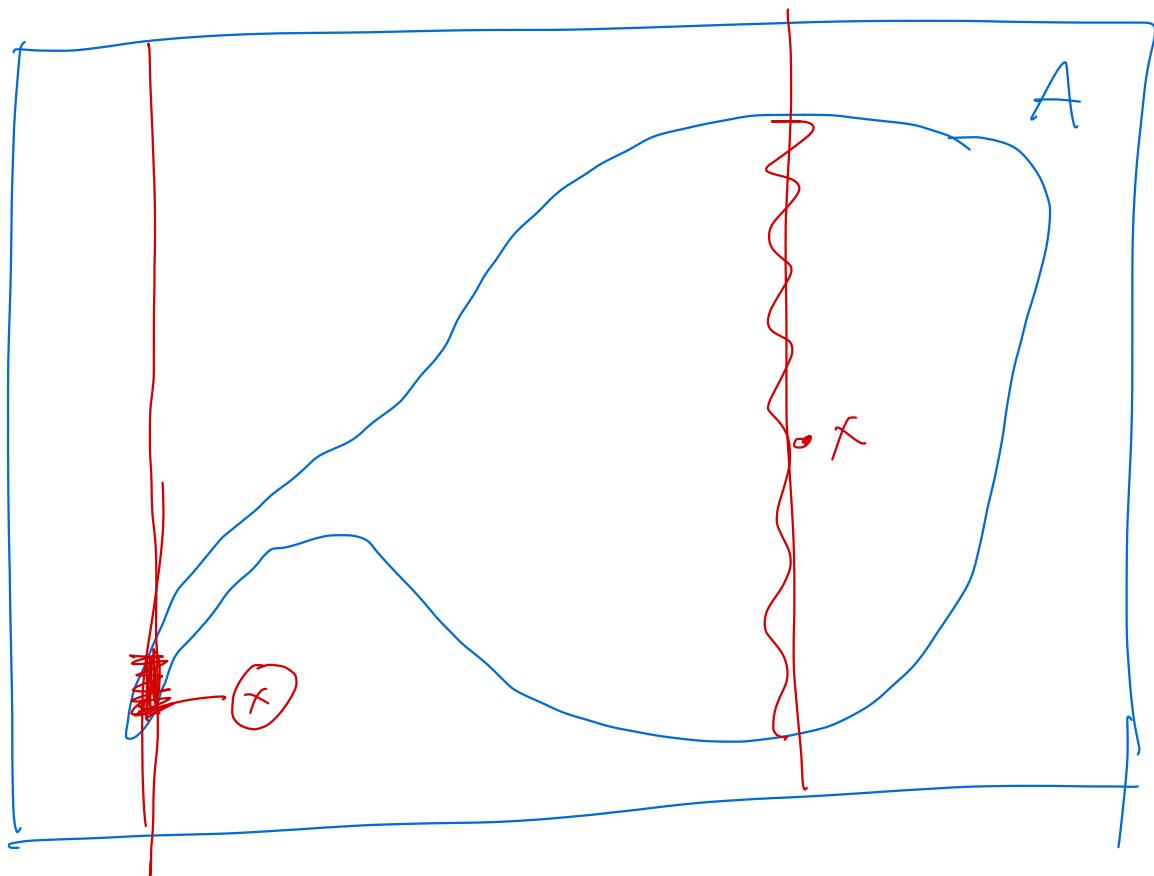
Θεωρήστε λαπαριέρα αντί $f_{X_2} | X_1 = x_1, X_2 \in A$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(1) Δημιουργία } Y \sim f_{X_2 | X_1 = x_1} \\ \text{(2) Αν } Y \in A \Rightarrow X_2 = Y \\ \text{Αν } Y \notin A \Rightarrow \text{ανεπιθύμητη} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X_2$$

Νέα κάρδιαν : (x_1, x_2) [Gibbs]
[δεξιά]

Gibbs sampler

αντί $f_{X|X \in A}$



Τύπος Εκπομπής γεννιτρίζοντα Gibbs για $f(x|x \in A)$
 $x|x \in A$

Δημ. $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$ Markov Chain

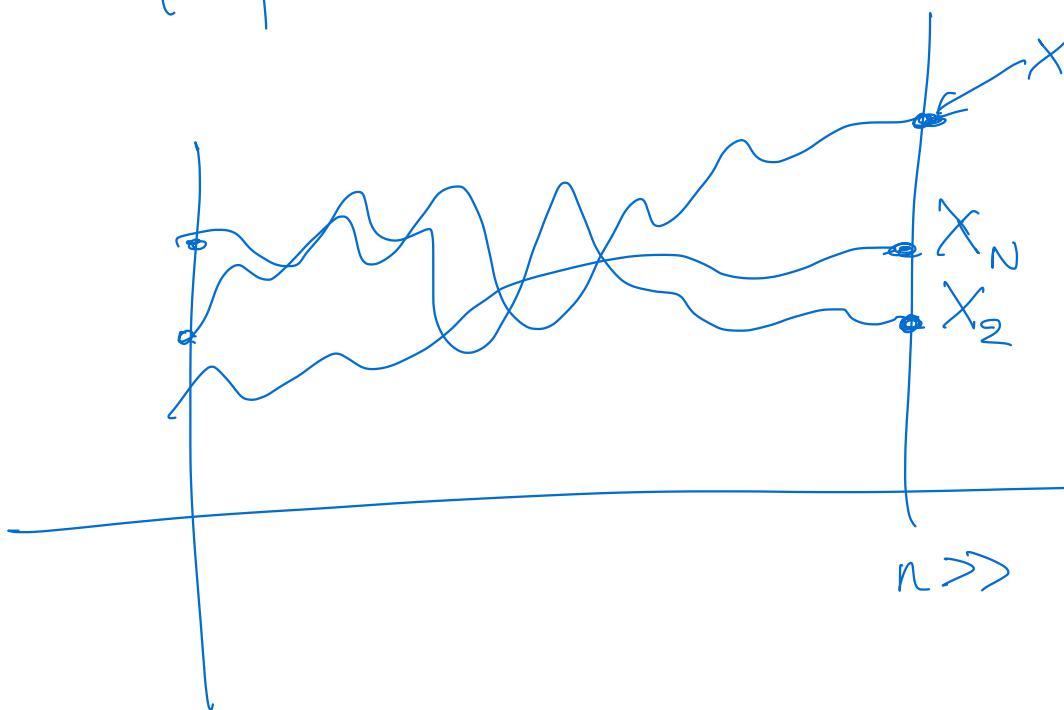
με σταθμητική περιοχή $\pi(x) = f_{x|x \in A}(x)$

Θελωνγός $\theta = P(X \in B | X \in A)$

1ⁿ προεξόδιον Δημιουργίας N παρασκευών $\pi(x)$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N I(X_j \in B)$$

"Πρόβλημα" Κάθε επεξεργασία $X_j \sim T$ ανατέλλει προσφεύγοντας την $\{X_n\}$ με για $n \gg$



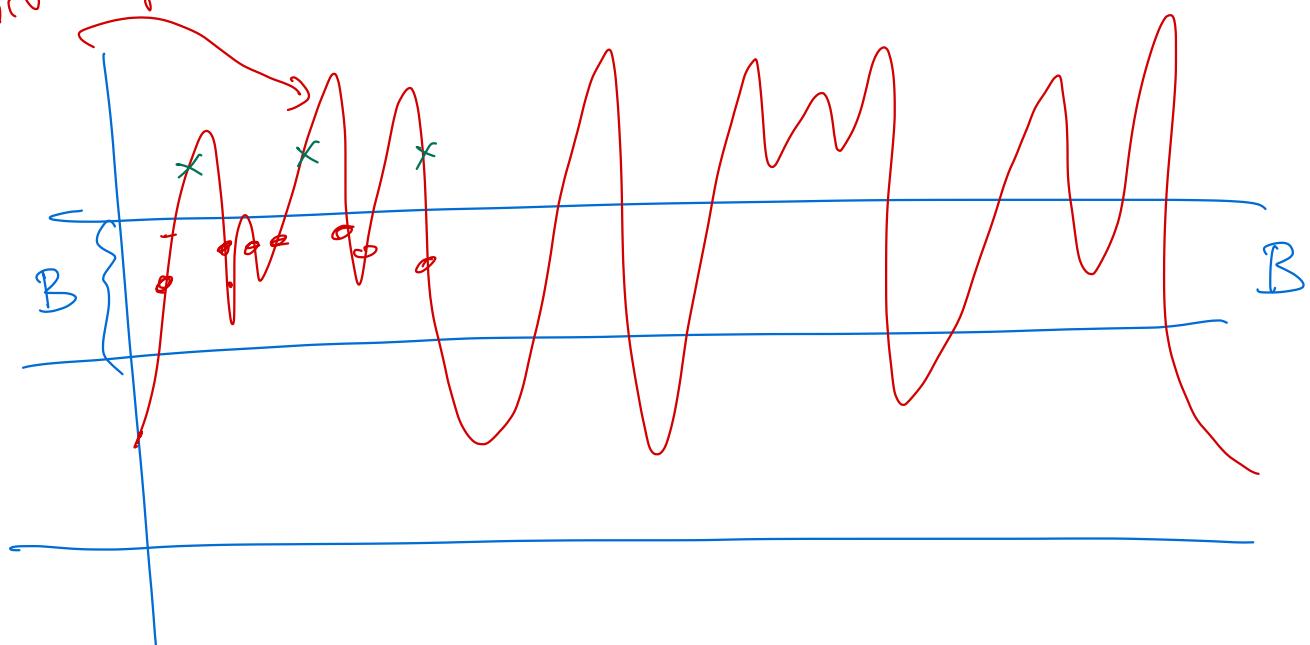
2^U n poor fit

$$\pi_j = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \mathbb{1}(X_t = j)$$

$$\underset{\pi}{P(X \in B)} = \underset{\pi}{E(\mathbb{1}(X \in B))} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \mathbb{1}(X_t \in B)$$

Gibbs sampler
MC

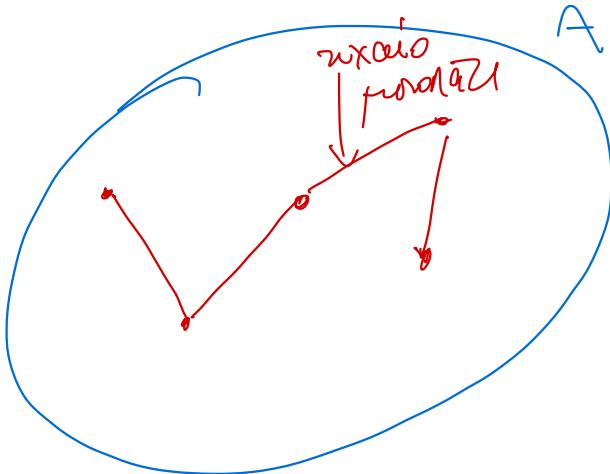
$\{X_t, t=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ Markov Chain



Simulated Annealing (Stochastic Optimization)

$$Z = \max_{x \in A} f(x) \quad \left\{ \rightarrow \text{optimal values} \right.$$

$$M = \{x \in A : f(x) = z\}$$



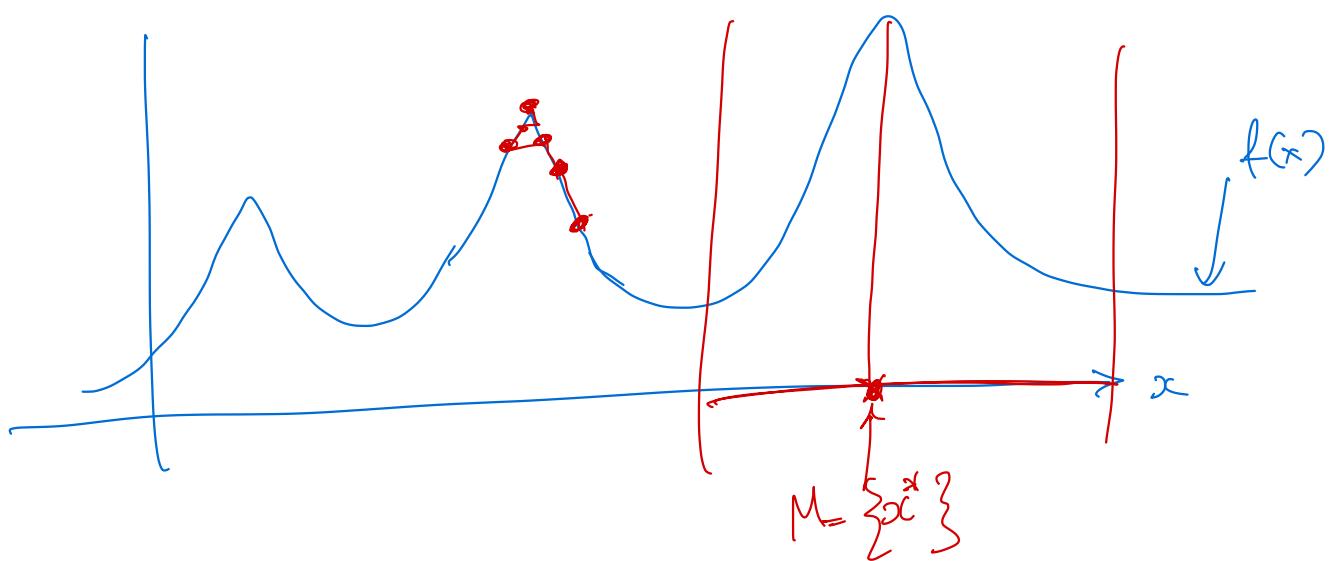
$\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ where $x_j \in A, \forall j$

1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in M) = 1 \quad (X_n \xrightarrow{\text{kara n randomize}} \text{towards } M)$

2) $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n \in M) = 1 \quad (X_n \xrightarrow{\text{oxetan behavior}} M)$

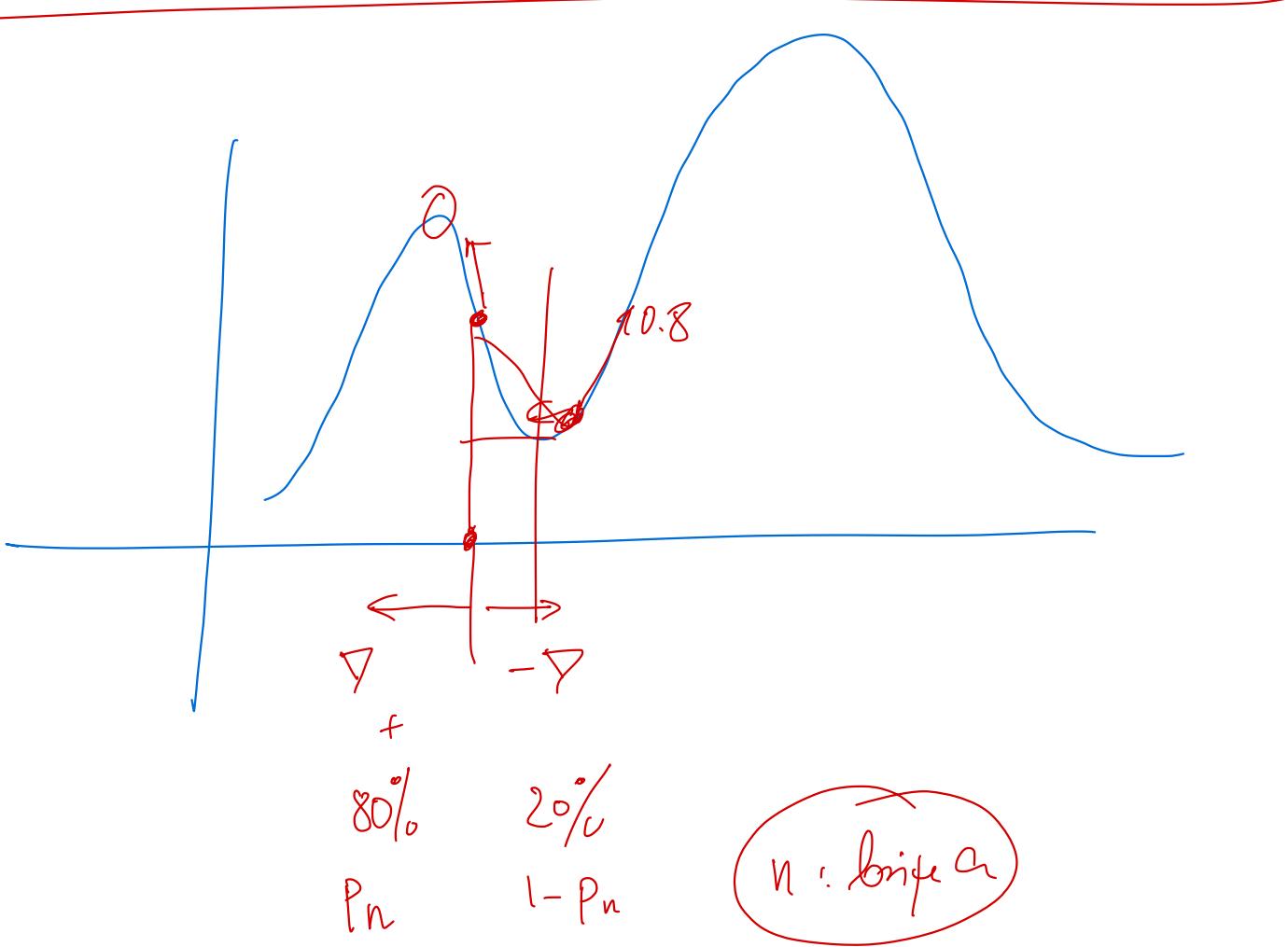
① Simulated Annealing

② Stochastic Approximation (Stochastic Gradient)



Kivonkare nois tarkistuvan aigutus ver $f(x)$

E kõde x voolutajutuse $f(x)$
 $\nabla f(x)$



Markov Chain Monte Carlo Approach.

$$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$|A| < \infty$$

$$V : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$V(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$V^* = \max_{x \in A} \{V(x)\}$$

$$M = \{x \in A : V(x) = V^*\} = \operatorname{argmax}_{x \in A} \{V(x)\}$$

\$V^* = ?\$, eva \$x \in M\$ Reibungsfaktor

Etwas zu erklären für \$\lambda\$: \$X \in A\$

$$P(X=x) = P_\lambda(x) = \frac{e^{\lambda V(x)}}{\sum_{x \in A} e^{\lambda V(x)}} = C e^{\lambda V(x)}$$

$\lambda > 0$

$$\text{An } x_1 \neq x_2 \quad V(x_1) < V(x_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$P_\lambda(x_1) < P_\lambda(x_2)$$

Oran \$\lambda \rightarrow \infty\$ $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} p_\lambda(x) = ?$

$$P_\lambda(x) = \frac{e^{\lambda V(x)} - e^{-\lambda V^*}}{e^{-\lambda V^*} \sum_x e^{\lambda V(x)}} = \frac{e^{\lambda(V(x)-V^*)}}{\sum_x e^{\lambda(V(x)-V^*)}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{|M| + \sum_{x \notin M} e^{\lambda(V(x) - V^*)}} \quad \text{for } \lambda$$

$\sum_{x \notin M} e^{\lambda(V(x) - V^*)} \rightarrow 0$

Or as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ $\sum_{x \notin M} e^{\lambda(V(x) - V^*)} \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} e^{\lambda(V(x) - V^*)} = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in M \\ 0, & x \notin M \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} p_\lambda(x) = \frac{1(x \in M)}{|M|}$$

Since. $x \in M$

Erwartung, ① Was ist die erwartete Anzahl

an $p_\lambda(x)$?

[MC MC]

(Metropolis)

② $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$?

Was ist zu erfordern?

zu erfordern