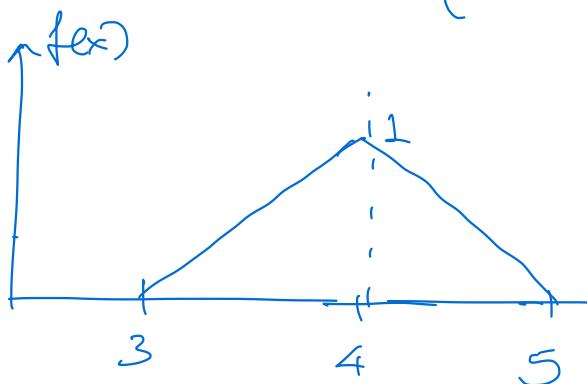


31-5 - 2023

Άσκηση 1

$$X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} x-3, & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 5-x, & 4 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$



2 ιεριζόμενες

Ⓐ) Αναπορία:

$$F(x) = :$$

$$x \in [3, 4] \quad , \quad F(x) = \int_{3}^{x} (y-3) dy = \frac{x^2 - 9}{2} - 3(x-3)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{2} , \quad F(4) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \in [4, 5]$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \int_{4}^{x} (5-y) dy = \frac{1}{2} + 5(x-4) - \frac{x^2 - 16}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{10x - x^2 - 24}{2} = \frac{10x - x^2 - 23}{2}$$

$$F(5) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{2}, & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{-x^2 + 10x - 23}{2}, & 4 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$F(4) \approx \frac{1}{2}$

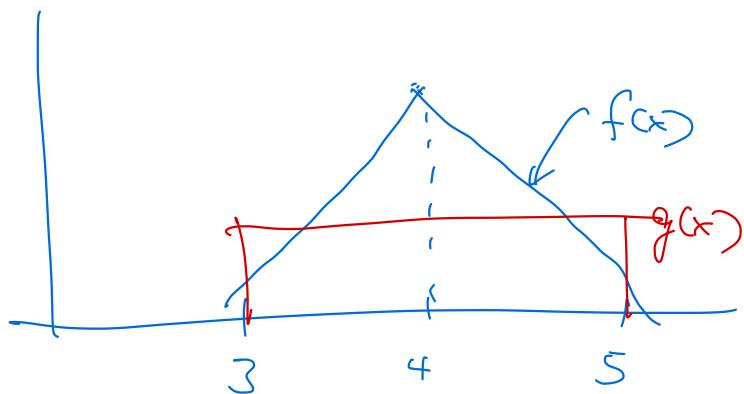
$$F(X) = U : \rightarrow U \leq \frac{1}{2} : X^2 - 6X + 9 = 2U \Rightarrow$$

$$X_{1,2} = \dots \in [3,4]$$

$$\rightarrow U > \frac{1}{2} : -X^2 + 10X - 23 = 2U$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{1,2} = \dots (\in [4,5])$$

B) Accept/Reject



$$g(x) : U(3,5) : g(x) = \frac{1}{2}, 3 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$C = \sup_{x \in [3,5]} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \cdot \sup_{x \in [3,5]} 2f(x) = 2f(4) = 2$$

$$Cg(y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1 \quad \forall y$$

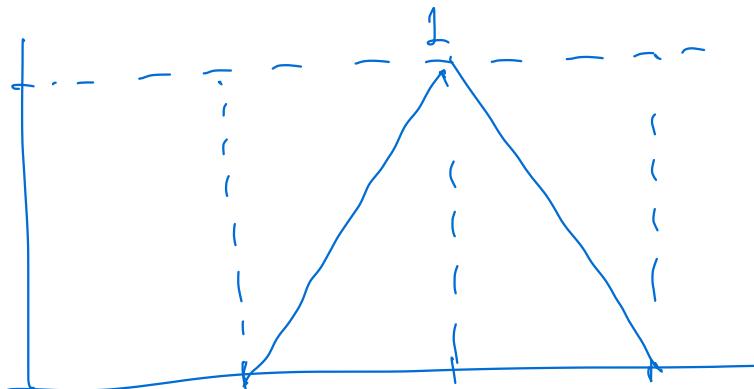
Algorithm accept/reject:

① Generate $Y \sim U(3,5)$

② " $U(0,1)$

If $U < \frac{f(Y)}{cg(Y)} = f(Y) \Rightarrow X = Y$

else reject Y , return to ①



Action 2

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(4,1)$,

$$\theta = E(\max(X-8, 0))$$

$X \geq 0$

$$E_f(x) = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

a) DE 95% για θ , 1000 οδηγών κυρτός
μειων διανομής

b) DE 95% για importance sampling

c) Αριθμούς χρησιμοποιεί γράμμα

⑥ Importance Sampling:

$$Y \sim g$$

$$\theta = E_f h(x) = \int h(x) f(x) dx = \int h(x) \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} g(x) dx$$

$$= E_g \left[h(Y) \cdot \frac{f(Y)}{g(Y)} \right]$$

$$g: \text{Exp}(\lambda), \quad E_g(Y) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = E_f(x) = 4, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1^4 x^3 e^{-x}}{3!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(n, \lambda) : n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ f(x) = \frac{\lambda^n x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x}}{(n-1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-x/4}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{4}{6} x^3 e^{-x} e^{x/4} = \frac{4}{6} x^3 e^{-\frac{3x}{4}}$$

$$\theta = E_g \left[\max(Y-8, 0) \cdot \frac{4}{6} Y^3 e^{-\frac{3Y}{4}} \right]$$

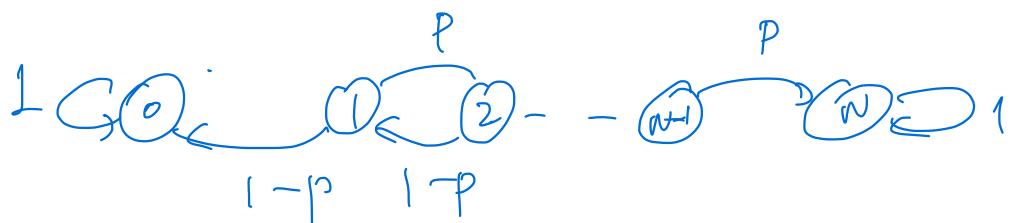
Algorithm

- 1) Generate $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{4})$
- 2) $Z_j = \max(Y_j - 8, 0) \cdot \frac{4}{6} Y_j^3 e^{-\frac{3Y_j}{4}}, j=1, \dots, N$
- 3) $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{N} \sum Z_j$

Erfassung : $g = \tilde{f}_t$ (tilted)
 für t : $E_g(x) = 4$

Αριθμός 3 Ενώ τώρας αριθμώ στο $\{0, 1, \dots, N\}$

Η επόμενη αίτηση :



T : χρόνος μέχρι την απόφοιτη

$$\theta_i : E(T | X_0 = i)$$

a) Συνάριθμος R : function fptime(N, P, i, n)

n : ορ. έκπληξη.

унофогија 95% је ја θ_i

⑥ На унофогији нивоју: (ја $N=10$, $P=\frac{1}{4}$, $n=1000$)

i	$\hat{\theta}_i$	L_i	u_i
1			
2			
:			
:			
$n-1$			

(L_i, u_i) : је θ_i

да априори
квадра

Априори

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\theta = E(X - \mu \mid X > \mu + 3\sigma)$$

⑦ ДЕ 95% је θ , од 1000 експеримета

⑧ "Хронометрија је μ је добијена
максимум биконверзија."

(a)

$$\text{Terriplia } X | X > \mu + 3\sigma$$

Terriplia Εως η γενικευτη συνθηκη

$$Y = X | X \in A$$

Accept Reject:

$$Y \sim X$$

Δεξιοί αν YEA

διαγ. απορίας

Δεξιοί αν
 $Y \sim X | X \in A$

$$\text{Εδώ αν } Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{Δεξιοί αν } Y > \mu + 3\sigma$$

$$P(Y > \mu + 3\sigma) = 1 - \phi(3) \approx 10^{-3}$$

Για να διευρύνεται το πλήθος

αναρωτικών ~ 1000 επαναφέτος $Y \sim N$

Για $n=1000$

\sim αναρωτική

$\sim 10^6$ $Y \sim N$

(b)

Importance Sampling

Tilted density $Y \sim N(\mu + \sigma^2 t, \sigma^2)$

$$g(y) = C \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(y - \mu - \sigma^2 t)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \mathbf{1}(y \in A)$$

$$f(y) = C \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \mathbf{1}(y \in A)$$

$$\theta = \underset{g}{E} \left[(Y - \mu) \frac{f(y)}{g(y)} \mathbf{1}(Y \in A) \right]$$

Control Variate

$$Y = X \quad E(Y) = \mu$$

$$X \sim N | X > \mu + 3\sigma$$

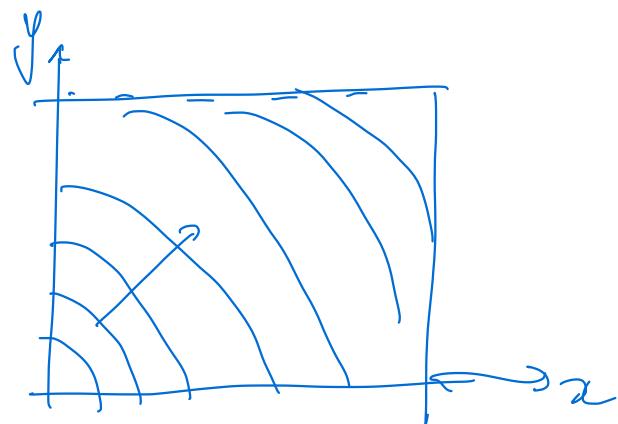
$$\tilde{X} = X + C(Y - \mu)$$

$$\theta = E(\tilde{X}) \quad \dots \quad -$$

Aříman 5

$$f(x,y) = K(x^2+y^2), \quad (x,y) \in [0,1]^2$$

Na nezávislé náhody má jeho funkce Gibbs.

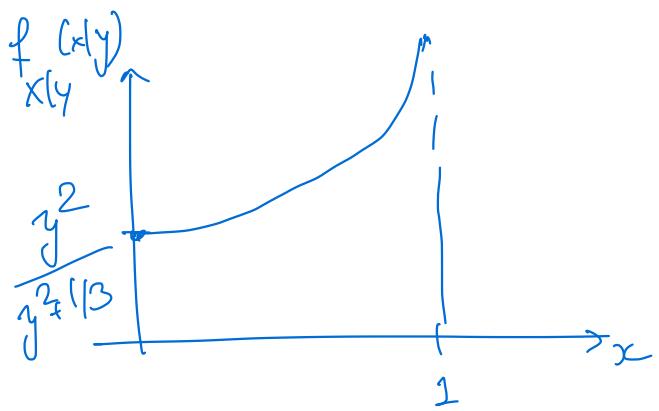


$$) \quad f_x(x) = \int_0^1 K(x^2+y^2) dy =$$

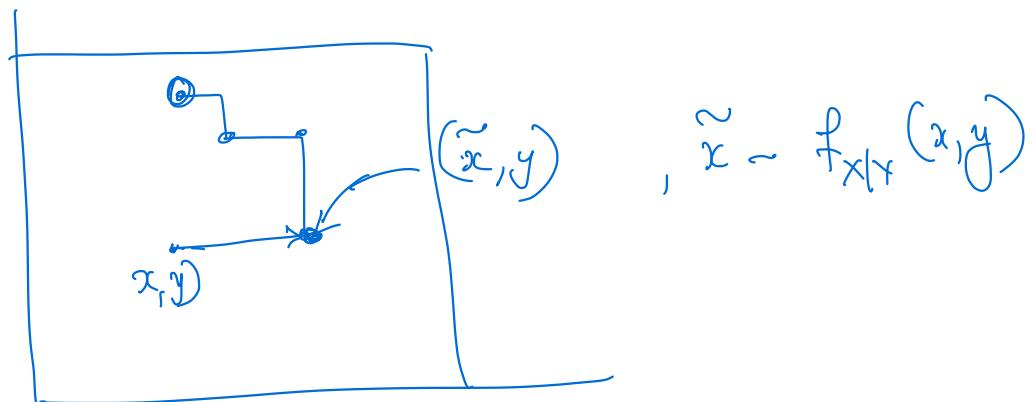
$$= K\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$f_{y|x}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_x(x)} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+1/3}, \quad y \in [0,1]$$

$$f_{x|y}(x|y) = \frac{x^2+y^2}{y^2+1/3}, \quad x \in [0,1]$$



Gibbs



Terrizpia ani

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{y^2 + 1/3}, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

Méthodes analogiques :

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \int_0^x \frac{s^2 + y^2}{y^2 + 1/3} ds =$$

$$= \frac{1}{y^2 + 1/3} \left[y^2 x + \frac{x^3}{3} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{3y^2 x + x^3}{3y^2 + 1}$$

$X : F(X) = U$ ($\chi\omega\eta$ $\varphi\chi\omega\beta\chi\sigma\omega$)

Εναγματική accept/reject ή $g \sim U(0,1)$.

Άσκηση 6

Monte Carlo με επίπειρη

$$A = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p^k \log(k^2 + 1), \quad 0 < p < 1.$$

$X \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$: $f(x) \sim p^x$, $0 < p < 1$

$X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$, (αρ. δοκιμής)

$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) (1-p)^k$$

$$\text{Θεωρείτε } 1-p = p \quad (\Rightarrow \quad p = 1-e)$$

$X \sim \text{Geom}(1-e)$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{1-p}{p} p^k, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$A = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p^k \log(k^2 + 1) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1-p}{p} p^k}_{P(X=k)} \cdot \left[\frac{p}{1-p} \log(k^2 + 1) \right] =$$

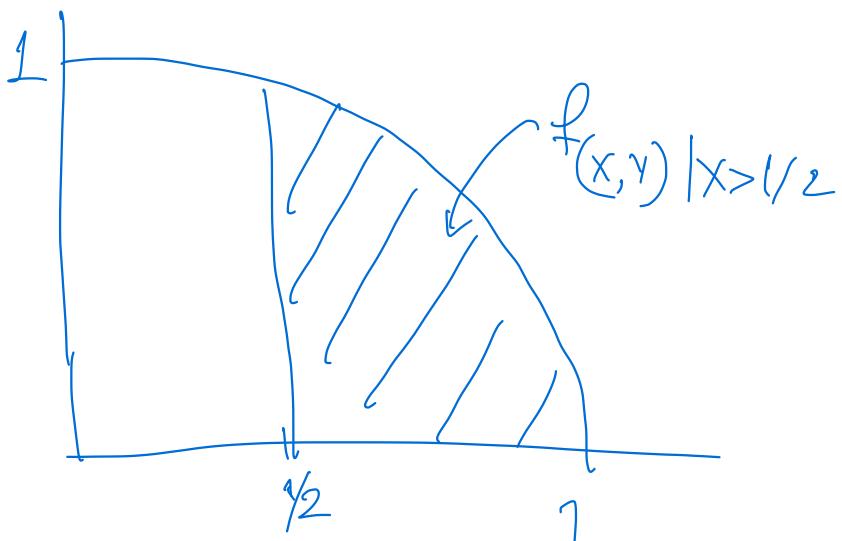
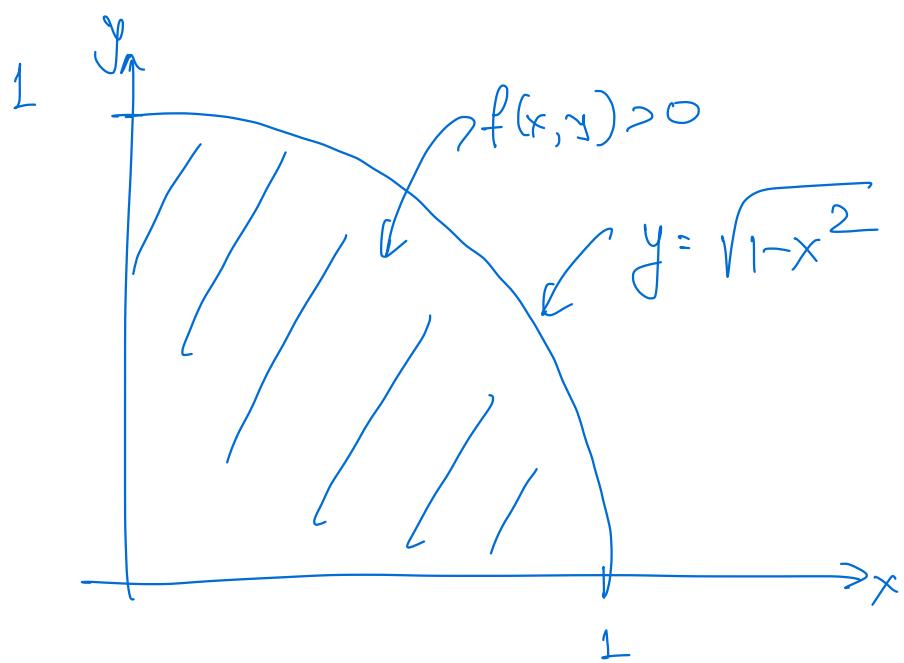
$$= E \left[\frac{1}{1-p} \log(X^2 + 1) \right], \quad X \sim \text{Geom}(1-p)$$

Άσκηση 7

$$(x, y) : f_{(x,y)} = \begin{cases} K x^2 y^3, & x, y \geq 0, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{αλλα} \end{cases}$$

a) Περιγράψε την γενική της $f(x,y)$

b) Επίσημα σημειώστε $(x,y) | x > 1/2$



a) $f(x,y) = k x^2 y^3 \mathbf{1}(x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x, y \geq 0)$

(Gibbs ?? awaerka siatku).

Evażakcja (akcept.) accept/reject.

$$g(x,y) = \mathbf{1}(0 \leq x, y \leq 1), \quad x, y \sim U(0,1)_{\text{indep}}$$

$$c = \sup \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)} =$$

$$= K \max \left\{ x^2 y^3 : x, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$

$\forall y \geq 0 : n$ $x^2 y^3 \rightarrow$ ausser in der Region $x \geq 0$

$$x^2 = 1 - y^2$$

$$\max_{(x,y)} \left\{ x^2 y^3 ; x, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \right\} =$$

$$= \max_{y \in [0,1]} \left\{ \max_{x \geq 0} \left\{ x^2 y^3 : x \geq 0, x^2 \leq 1 - y^2 \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \max_{y \in [0,1]} \left\{ (1-y^2) y^3 \right\} = c$$

$$h(y) = (1-y^2) y^3 : y^3 - y^5 \rightarrow \text{differenzieren} \quad y^3 - y^5$$

$$\dots - c$$

{

size k' in 
