## 简单梳理

## 第四章 产生随机数

## 逆方法

## (1) 原理

连续的情况:为什么从均匀分布里面产生一个随机数U,然后将这个U带入分布函数的反函数就能得到所需要的分布?

$$\downarrow$$
  $X \sim F(x)$   $U \sim U(0,1)$   $X = F^{-1}(U) \sim F(x)$  证明: $F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$   $= P\{F'(U) \leq x\}$   $= P\{U \leq F(x)\}$   $= F(x)$ 

离散的情况:为什么从均匀分布里面产生一个随机数U,然后将这个U带入 $F(x_{i-1}) < U \le F(x_i)$ 就能得到所需要的分布?

$$X \sim F(x) = egin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \ p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{pmatrix} \ U \sim U(0,1)$$
 $X = F^{-1}(U) \sim F(x) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad F(X) = U$ 
 $F_x(x) = P(X = x_i) \ = P(F^{-1}(U) = x_i) \ = P(U = F(x_i))$ 
 $F_x(x) = P(U = F(x_i)) \Leftrightarrow F(x_{i-1}) < U \le F(x_i)$ 

离散的情况:

$$P(X = x_i) = p_i; \quad x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \ldots \quad \sum_i p_i = 1$$

产生随机数 U , 推导随机数 X 的公式如下:

$$X = x_i$$
 if  $F(x_{i-1}) < U \le F(x_i)$ 

## (2) 算法

算法----逆方法(连续)

1. Derive the expression for the inverse distribution function  $F^{-1}(U)$ . 推导逆分布函数的表达式

- 2. Generate a uniform random number U. 从均匀分布中产生随机数 U
- 3. Obtain the desired X from  $X=F^{-1}(U)$ . 从  $X=F^{-1}(U)$  中得到想要的 X.

#### 算法----逆方法 (离散)

- 1. Define a probability mass function for  $x_i, i = 1, \dots, k$ . Note that k could grow infinitely.
- 2. Generate a uniform random number U.
- 3. If  $U \leq p_0$ , deliver  $X = x_0$
- 4. Else if  $U \leq p_0 + p_1$ , deliver  $X = x_1$ .
- 5. Else if  $U \le p_0 + p_1 + p_2$ , deliver  $X = x_2$ .
- 6. ...
- 7. Else if  $U \le p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + p_k$ , deliver  $X = x_k$ .

## (3) 程序

#### 产生随机数种子

```
1  for i=1:3
2    rand('state',i) % set the state
3    x(i,:)=rand(1,5);
4  end
```

#### 连续的逆方法

#### 离散的逆方法

#### 例子:

模拟一个离散的随机向量 X ,有概率分布列

$$P(X = 0) = 0.3$$
  
 $P(X = 1) = 0.2$   
 $P(X = 2) = 0.5$ 

累积分布函数为

$$F(x) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0; & x < 0 \ 0.3; & 0 \leq x < 1 \ 0.5; & 1 \leq x < 2 \ 1.0; & 2 \leq x \end{array} 
ight.$$

则根据式子,可以得到产生随机数的规则为:

$$X = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0; & U \leq 0.3 \ 1; & 0.3 < U \leq 0.5 \ 2; & 0.5 < U < 1 \end{array} 
ight.$$

1 n = 1000;

```
2 X=zeros(1,n);
 3 % these are the x's in the domain
 5 % these are the probability masses
 6 pr = [0.3 \ 0.2 \ 0.5];
 7 % generate 1000 random from the desired distribution
 8 for i=1:n
 9 u=rand; % generate the U
10
      if u < = pr(1)
      X(i) = x(1);
11
12
      elseif u <= sum(pr(1:2))
             % it has to be between 0.3 and 0.5
13
14
        X(i)=x(2);
15
        X(i)=x(3); % it has to be between 0.5 and 1
16
17
      end
18
    end
19
20 % find the proportion of each number
21 x0=length(find(X==0))/n
22 x1=length(find(X==1))/n
23 x2=length(find(X==2))/n
```

## 接受拒绝方法

## (1) 原理

## (2) 算法

算法----接受拒绝方法 (连续)

```
1. Choose a density g(y) that is easy to sample from.

2. Find a constant c such that satisfied \frac{f(y)}{g(y)} \leq c for all y

3. Generate a random number \gamma from g(y).

4. Generate a uniform random number U.

5. If U \leq \frac{f(\gamma)}{cg(\gamma)}, then accept X = \gamma, else go to step 3.
```

#### 算法----接受拒绝方法 (离散)

- 1. Choose a probability mass function  $q_i$  that is easy to sample from.
- 2. Find a constant c such that  $p_{\gamma} < cq_{\gamma}$ .
- 3. Generate a random number  $\gamma$  from the density  $q_i$ .
- 4. Generate a uniform random number U.
- 5. If  $U \leq rac{p(\gamma)}{cq(\gamma)}$  , then deliver  $X = \gamma$  , else go to step 3.

## (3) 程序

#### 连续的接受拒绝方法

```
1 c = 2; % constant
 2 n=100; % generate 100 rv's
 3 % set up the arrays to store variates
 4 \quad x = zeros(1,n);
                                % random variates
 5 xy = zeros(1,n);
                               % corresponding y values
 6 rej = zeros(1,n);
                                % rejected variates
 7 rejy = zeros(1,n); % corresponding y values
 8 irv=1;
 9 irej=1;
10 while irv <= n
11 y = rand(1); % random number from g(y)
u = rand(1); % random number for comparison
13 if u \le 2*y/c
14
    x(irv)=y;
15
      xy(irv) = u*c;
16
      irv=irv+1;
17 else
18
      rej(irej) = y;
      rejy(irej) = u*c; % really comparing u*c<=2*y
19
      irej = irej + 1;
```

```
21 end
22 end
23
24 hold on
25 plot(x,xy,'o')
26 plot(rej,rejy,'*')
```

#### 离散的接受拒绝方法

例4.5 根据概率质量函数,用离散的接受拒绝方法去产生随机变量

$$P(X = 1) = 0.15$$
  
 $P(X = 2) = 0.22$   
 $P(X = 3) = 0.33$   
 $P(X = 4) = 0.10$   
 $P(X = 5) = 0.20$ 

令  $q_{\gamma}$  为离散的均匀分布,取值为1,2,...,5,则其概率质量函数为  $q_y=\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $y=1,\ldots,5$ .

The value for c is obtained as the maximum value of  $p_y/q_y$ , which is 1.65 获得c的值作为 $p_y/q_y$ 的最大值,即1.65

This quantity is obtained by taking the maximum  $p_y$ , which is P(X=3)=0.33, and dividing by 1/5:

通过取最大 $p_y$ ,即P(X=3)=0.33,再除以1/5,可以得出此数值:

$$rac{max(p_y)}{1/5} = 0.33 imes 5 = 1.65$$

则产生变量的伪代码为:

- 1. 从离散的均匀分布中产生变量  $\gamma$ . 可以使用MATLAB中的函数 **randi**
- 2. 生成均匀分布的随机数 U.
- 3. 如果  $U \leq \frac{p_{\gamma}}{cq_{\gamma}} = \frac{p_{\gamma}}{1.65 \cdot 1/5} = \frac{p_{\gamma}}{0.33}$ ,则令  $X = \gamma$ ,否则返回第1步

代码是一个练习,课后习题4.2

```
1 n = 500; %产生500个随机数
2 X = zeros(1,n); %定义X用来存放生成的随机数
3 x = 1:5; %X的取值范围1, 2, 3, 4, 5
4 qy = 0.2; %1/5
5 py = [0.15, 0.22, 0.33, 0.10, 0.20]; %各取值的概率
6 c = max(py)/qy;
7 i = 0; %控制循环次数
8 while(i \sim = n)
9 Y = randi(5); %随机产生1, 2, 3, 4, 5中的一个数
10
     u = rand; %产生一个服从U(0,1)的随机数
11
    if u \leq py(Y)/(c*qy)
12
       i = i + 1;
13
       X(i) = Y; %将满足条件的随机数录入X
14
     end
15
   end
```

```
17 % 绘制X的直方图
18 % 后一个参数是范围,因为只有五个值,所以限定五个
19 [N,h]=hist(X,0:5);
20 bar(h,N/(n*(h(2)-h(1))),1,'w')
21 axis([0600.5])%设定坐标轴范围为0<x<6,0<y<0.5
22 grid on % 画网格
23 phat = zeros(1,5); %定义产生随机数的概率分布情况
24 for j = (1:5)
25 phat(1,j) = length(find(X==j))/n; %循环计算X=j时的概率
26 end
27 phat %显示随机数的概率分布
```

## 多维正态

## (1) 原理

#### 多维正态:

```
z 是d \times 1维的标准正态分布向量,u是d \times 1维的标准正态分布向量的均值,R是d \times d维的矩阵,满足 R^TR = \Sigma 用公式 x = R^Tz + \mu 来转化 MATLAB 函数 csmvrnd 产生多维标准正态随机变量 X = ZR + \mu^T X 是 x \times d 维的矩阵,d维随机变量 Z 是n \times d维矩阵,是标准正态分布 X \sim N_p(\mu, \Sigma) \quad \mu_{p \times 1} \; \Sigma_{p \times p} Z \sim N_p(0, I_p) \Rightarrow X = R^Tz + \mu prove E(X) = E(R^TZ + \mu) = R^TE(Z) + \mu = \mu
```

## (2) 算法

## (3) 程序

```
1 n = 500;
2 mu = [-2;3];
3 covm = [1 0.7; 0.7 1];
4 % mu(:) 将行向量转化为列向量
5 % mu = mu(:); % Just in case it is not a column vector.
6 d = length(mu);
7 % get cholesky factorization of covariance
8 % 获得协方差的cholesky分解
9 % R = chol(A) 生成一个上三角矩阵 R 使得 R'*R = A.
10 % 如果 A 不是正,则报错
11 R = chol(covm);
12 % generate the standard normal random variables
13 % 生成标准正态随机变量
14 Z = randn(n,d);
15 X = Z*R + ones(n,1)*mu';
```

## 第五章 探索数据分析

## 直方图

## 密度估计

```
1. ✓ 怎么估计密度估计,一维的密度估计怎么估计 bar(x,n/( 140 * (h(2)-h(1)) ),1,'w')
```

## Q-Q图

```
✓ Q-Q图怎么画,可以用插值函数 interp1
1. 🗸 数据量相同
        xs = sort(x);
        ys = sort(y);
        plot(xs,ys,'o')
   ✓ 数据量不同
        m = 50;
        x = randn(1,75);
        y = randn(1,m);
        ys = sort(y);
        p = ((1:m) - 0.5)/m;
        xs = sort(x);
        qhat = zeros(size(p));
        n=length(x);
        phat = ((1:n)-0.5)/n;
        qhat=interp1(phat,xs,p); % 插值函数
        plot(qhat,ys,'ko')
```

## 泊松图

⁴ 给一个数据怎么认为是泊松分布,为什么k作为横坐标、...作为纵坐标形成直线就可以,说明理由,并且编程,画散点图

理由:

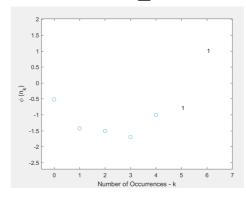
$$egin{aligned} rac{n_k}{N} &= P(X=K) = rac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \ & k! \cdot rac{n_k}{N} = \lambda^k e^{-\lambda} \ & arphi(n_k) = \ln\!\left(rac{k! \cdot n_k}{N}
ight) = k \cdot \ln \lambda - \lambda = a \cdot k + b \end{aligned}$$

上述公式的解释: 用频率  $\frac{n_k}{N}$ 来近似概率,然后把概率密度函数中的k!提取到左边,再对其求对数,就可以把关于 $n_k$ 的方程转化为关于 $\lambda$ 的线性方程,如果对于每一个k,所产生的 $n_k$ 都服从泊松分布,则根据数据划出来的点是近似为一条直线,直线的斜率为  $\ln \lambda$ ,截距为  $-\lambda$ .

#### 代码:

```
1 k=0:6: % vector of counts
 2 n k = [156 63 29 8 4 1 1];
3 N=sum(n_k);
4 % get vector of factorials
5 fact=zeros(size(k));
6 for i=k
7
     fact(i+1)=factorial(i); % 阶乘
8 end
9 % get phi(n k) for plotting
10 phik=log(fact.*n k/N); % 公式
11 % find the counts that are equal to 1
12 % plot these with the symbol 1
13 % plot rest with a symbol
14 ind=find(n_k~=1); % 将极端情况n_k=1找出来,极端情况容易使得样本异常
15 plot(k(ind),phik(ind),'o')
16 ind=find(n_k==1);
17 if ~isempty(ind)
18
     text(k(ind),phik(ind),'1')% 把空的指标的标签弄为1
19 end
20 % add some whitespace to see better
21 axis([-0.5 max(k)+1 min(phik)-1 max(phik)+1])
22 xlabel('Number of Occurrences - k')
23 ylabel('\phi (n_k)')
```





## 二项分布图

1. ☑ 给一个数据为什么是二项分布,为什么k作为横坐标、...作为纵坐标形成直线就可以,说明理由,编程

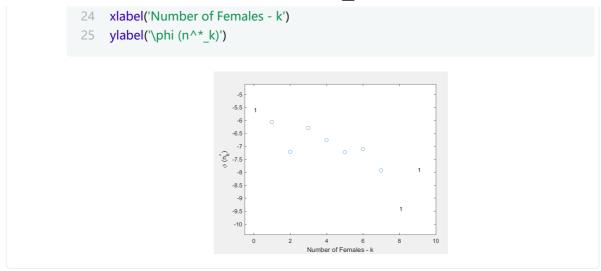
#### 理由:

$$X \sim B(n,p)$$
 $P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ 
 $\frac{n_k}{N} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ 
 $\frac{n_k}{N \times C_n^k} = p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ 
 $\varphi(n_k) = \ln\left(\frac{n_k}{N \times C_n^k}\right)$ 
 $= k \ln p + (n-k) \ln(1-p)$ 
 $= (\ln p + \ln(1-p))k + n \ln(1-p)$ 
 $= a \cdot k + b$ 

对上述公式的解释:如果一个随机变量 X 服从二项分布,则用频率  $\frac{n_k}{N}$  来近似概率,把概率中的组合公式 $C_k^t$ 挪到频率一边,然后两边取对数,则关于 $n_k$ 的公式 $\varphi(k)$ 就可以写成关于k的线性函数的形式,如果对每一个k,数据满足二项分布,则以k为横坐标, $\varphi(k)$ 为纵坐标的图像是一条直线。

#### 代码:

```
1 k=0:9:
 2 n=10;
3 n k=[1 3 4 23 25 19 18 5 1 1];
4 N=sum(n k);
5 nCk=zeros(size(k));
6 for i=k
 7
      nCk(i+1)=nchoosek(n,i); % 从n里面找k个C n^k
8 end
9 phat=n k/N;
10 nkstar=n k-0.67-0.8*phat; % 纠偏
11 % Find the frequencies that are 1; nkstar=1/e.
12 ind1=find(n_k==1);
13 nkstar(ind1)= 1/2.718; % 纠偏
14 % Get phi(n_k) for plotting.
15 phik=log(nkstar./(N*nCk)); % 计算phi(k)
16 % Find the counts that are equal to 1.
17 ind=find(n k\sim=1);
18 plot(k(ind),phik(ind),'o') % 把不等于1 的点画上圆圈
19 if ~isempty(ind1)
20
    text(k(ind1),phik(ind1),'1') % 把等于1的点标上标签1
21 end
22 % Add some whitespace to see better.
23 axis([-0.5 max(k)+1 min(phik)-1 max(phik)+1]) % 规定坐标轴范围
```



2021/1/7 总复习 大纲

## Andrew 曲线

✓ Andrew曲线怎么分类?给一个数据怎么画Andrew曲线,可能只要画三个线就行,四个线也可能,三维 sin 2*t*等等

```
Andrew曲线的定义为: f_x(t) = x_1/\sqrt{2} + x_2 \sin t + x_3 \cos t + x_4 \sin 2t + x_5 \cos 2t + \dots \tag{5.9} 利用傅里叶展开,然后用线与线之间的形状来判定 • 相同的类其线的形状相似 • 不同的类其线的形状不同
```

#### 程序

```
例 5.23
                                  x_1 = (2,6,4) f_{x_1}(t) = 2/\sqrt{2} + 6\sin t + 4\cos t
                                  x_2 = (5,7,3) f_{x_1}(t) = 5/\sqrt{2} + 7\sin t + 3\cos t
                                  x_3 = (1, 8, 9) f_{x_1}(t) = 1/\sqrt{2} + 8\sin t + 9\cos t
  1 % Get the domain.
  2 t = linspace(-pi,pi);
  3 % Evaluate function values for each observation.
  4 f1 = \frac{2}{sqrt(2) + 6*sin(t) + 4*cos(t)};
  5 f2 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2} + 7*\sin(t) + 3*\cos(t)};
  6 f3 = \frac{1}{sqrt(2) + 8*sin(t) + 9*cos(t)};
  7 plot(t,f1,'.',t,f2,'*',t,f3,'o')
  8 legend('F1','F2','F3')
  9 xlabel('t')
例 5.24
   1 load iris
   2 % 定义将要绘制的域。
   3 theta=(-pi+eps):0.1:(pi-eps);
   4 % 每一个特征的数目
   5 n = length(setosa);
   6 % 每一个特征的维数
   7 p = 4;
   8 ysetosa = zeros(n,p);
   9 %绘制n条曲线,每个数据点一条。
  10 yvirginica=zeros(n,p);
  11 % 取每行的点积进行观察。
  12 ang = zeros(length(theta),p);
  13 fstr = '[1/sqrt(2) sin(i) cos(i) sin(2*i)]';
  14 k = 0;
```

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```
15 % 在每个角度theta上计算sin和cos函数。
16 for i=theta
17 k=k+1;
18 ang(k,:)=eval(fstr);
19 end
20 % 现在为每个观察值生成一个"y"。
21 for i=1:n
22 % 一共有50条线
23 % 即每一个分类有50条线
24 for j=1:length(theta)
25 % 通过观察找到点积。
26 % 第i条线的第i个值
27 % 遍历j,得到第i条线
ysetosa(i,j)=setosa(i,:)*ang(j,:)';
     yvirginica(i,j)=virginica(i,:)*ang(j,:)';
30 end
31 end
32 hold
33 for i=1:n
34 plot(theta,ysetosa(i,:),'r',...
35
            theta,yvirginica(i,:),'b-.')
36 end
37 legend('Iris Setosa','Iris Virginica')
38 hold off
39 title('Andrews Plot')
40 xlabel('t')
41 ylabel('Andrews Curve')
```

## 第七章 蒙特卡洛方法

## 第一类错误和第二类错误, 怎么计算?

第一类错误是弃真错误,原假设 $H_0$ 为真却拒绝了

第二类错误是取伪错误,原假设 $H_0$ 为伪却没有拒绝

#### Error in Statistical Hypothesis Testing

Type of Error	Description	Probability of
		$\operatorname{Error}$
Type I Error	Rejecting $H_0$	$\alpha$
	when it is true	
${\bf Type~II~Error}$	Not rejecting $H_0$	eta
	when it is false	

```
计算第一类错误
mualt = 40:60;
cv = norminv(0.95,0,1);
sig = 1.5;
ct = cv*1.5 + 45;
ctv = ct*ones(size(mualt));
beta = normcdf(ctv,mualt,sig);

计算power的程序
pow = 1 - beta;
plot(mualt,pow);
```

## 计算P值

```
1 mu = 45;

2 sig = 1.5;

3 xbar = 47.2;

4 % Get the observed value of test statistic.

5 zobs = (xbar - mu)/sig;

6 pval = 1-normcdf(zobs,0,1);

计算得出P值为0.071
```

#### 算分位点

## Monte Carlo方法怎么算第一类错误

#### 第一类错误----伪代码

1. Determine the pseudo-population or distribution when the null hypothesis is true.

当原假设为真时,确定伪总体或分布。

- 2. Generate a random sample of size n from this pseudo-population. 从该伪总体生成大小为n的随机样本。
- 3. Perform the hypothesis test using the critical value. 使用临界值执行假设检验。
- 4. Determine whether a Type I error has been committed. 确定是否发生了 I 类错误。

In other words, was the null hypothesis rejected?

换句话说,原假设是否被拒绝?

We know not be rejected because we are sampling from the distribution according to the null hypothesis.

我们知道不会被拒绝,因为我们正在根据原假设从分布中进行抽样。

Record the result for this trial as

将该试验的结果记录为

$$I_i = egin{cases} 1; & ext{Type I error is made} \ 0; & ext{Type I error is not made}. \end{cases}$$

5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for M trials. 重复步骤2到4, M次

6. The probability of making a Type I error is 发生 I 类错误的概率为

$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{m} I_i \tag{7.9}$$

#### Matlab 代码

```
load mcdata
n = length(mcdata);
M = 1000;
alpha = 0.05;
sigma = 7.8;
sigxbar = sigma/sqrt(n);

% Get the critical value, using z as test statistic.
cv = norminv(alpha,0,1);
% Start the simulation.
Im = 0;

for i = 1:M
```

## Monte Carlo方法怎么算第二类错误、Power

#### 第二类错误----伪代码

- 1. Determine the pseudo-population or distribution when the null hypothesis is false.
  - 当原假设为假时,确定伪总体或分布。
- 2. Generate a random sample of size n from this pseudo-population. 从该伪总体生成大小为n的随机样本。
- 3. Perform the hypothesis test using the significance level  $\alpha$  and corresponding critical value.

使用显着性水平α和相应的临界值执行假设检验。

#### 这一点和下面的都和第一类错误不一样

4. Note whether a Type II error has been committed; 注意是否发生了II型错误。

i.e., was the null hypothesis not rejected?

就是说,原假设不被拒绝?

Record the result for this trial as

将该试验的结果记录为

$$I_i = egin{cases} 1; & ext{Type II error is made} \\ 0; & ext{Type II error is not made}. \end{cases}$$

5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for M trials.

重复步骤2到4, M次

6. The probability of making a Type  $\mbox{II}$  error is 发生  $\mbox{I}$  类错误的概率为

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{m} I_i \tag{7.9}$$

#### Matlab 代码

```
1 mualt = 445:458;
 2 betahat = zeros(size(mualt));
 3 for j = 1:length(mualt)
 4
      Im = 0;
 5
      % Get the true mean.
 6
      mu = mualt(j);
 7
       for i = 1:M
 8
         % Generate a sample from H_1.
 9
         xs = sigma*randn(1,n) + mu;
         Tm = (mean(xs)-454)/sigxbar;
11
         if Tm > cv % Then did not reject H_0.
12
           Im = Im +1;
13
         end
14
       end
15
       betahat(j) = Im/M;
```

- 16 end
- 17 % Get the estimated power.
- 18 powhat = 1-betahat;

✓ 重点是:怎么模拟P值,怎么计算第一类错误和第二类错误

# 第十四章 MH 方法 Gibbs 抽样 MH方法

$$\alpha(X_t, \Upsilon) = \min\left\{1, \frac{\pi(\Upsilon)q(X_t|\Upsilon)}{\pi(X_t)q(\Upsilon|X_t)}\right\}$$
(14.6)

## (2) 算法

- 1. Initialize the chain to  $x_0$  and set t=0. 将链初始化为 $x_0$ 并设置t=0。
- 2. Generate a candidate point  $\Upsilon$  from  $q(.|X_t)$ . 从 $q(.|X_t)$ 生成候选点 $\Upsilon$ 。
- 3. Generate U from a uniform (0,1) distribution. 从均匀的(0,1)分布生成U。
- 4. If  $U \leq lpha(X_t,\Upsilon)$ , then set  $X_{t+1}=\Upsilon$  如果 $U \leq lpha(X_t,\Upsilon)$ ,则设置 $X_{t+1}=\Upsilon$  else set  $X_{t+1}=X_t$ . 否则设置 $X_{t+1}=X_t$
- 5. Set t=t+1 and repeat steps 2 through 5. 设置t=t+1并重复步骤2至5。

## (3) 代码

例 14.2

$$f(x) \propto \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

```
strg = '1./(1+x.^2)'; % 柯西分布
cauchy = inline(strg,'x');
% set up an inline function to evaluate the Normal pdf
strg = '1/sig*exp(-0.5*((x-mu)/sig).^2)'; % 正态分布
norm = inline(strg,'x','mu','sig');
% Generate 10000 samples in the chain.
% Set up the constants.
n = 10000; %一万个数据
sig = 2;
x = zeros(1,n); % 分配内存
% generate the starting point
% 初始值,理论上初始值对MH链没有影响
x(1) = randn(1);
```

```
15 for i = 2:n
       % generate a candidate from the proposal distribution
16
       % which is the normal in this case. This will be a
17
18
       % normal with mean given by the previous value in the
19
       % chain and standard deviation of 'sig'
20
       y = x(i-1) + sig*randn(1); % 用正态分布换算
21
       % generate a uniform for comparison
22
       u = rand(1);
       alpha = min([1, cauchy(y)*norm(x(i-1),y,sig)/...
23
24
       (cauchy(x(i-1))*norm(y,x(i-1),sig))]);
25
       if u <= alpha
26
       x(i) = y;
27
       else
28
         x(i) = x(i-1);
29
30 end
```

```
1 [N,h]=hist(x);
2 bar(h,N/(n * (h(2)- h(1))),1,'w')
3 hold on
4 % xi = -30:2.5:30;
5 % yi = ksdensity(x,xi);
6 % bar(xi,yi,'w');
7 f = @(x) 1./(pi*(1+x.^2));
8 fplot(f,[-30,30],'k-')
9 hold off
```

## Gibbs 抽样----二维beta

✓ Gibbs抽样,例14.7要会做,应该会把矩阵换掉

## (2) 算法

```
1. Generate a starting point X_0 = (X_{0,1}, X_{0,2}). Set t = 0. 生成起点X_0 = (X_{0,1}, X_{0,2})。设置t = 0。
2. Generate a point X_{t,1} from f(X_{t,1}|X_{t,2} = x_{t,2}) 从f(X_{t,1}|X_{t,2} = x_{t,2})生成点X_{t,1}
3. Generate a point X_{t,2} from f(X_{t,2}|X_{t+1,1} = x_{t+1,1}) 从f(X_{t,2}|X_{t+1,1} = x_{t+1,1})生成点X_{t,2}
4. Set t = t+1 and repeat steps 2 through 4. 设置t = t+1并重复步骤2至4。
```

## (3) 代码

例 14.6

```
联合分布 f(x,y)\propto \binom{n}{x}y^{x+\alpha-1}(1-y)^{n-x+\beta-1} ,这是一个beta分布, x=0,1,\ldots,n-0\leq y\leq 1 条件分布 f(x|y)\sim B(n,y)
```

```
1 % Set up preliminaries.
2 % Here we use k for the chain length, because n
3 % is used for the number of trials in a binomial.
4 k = 1000; % generate a chain of size 1000
5 m = 500; % burn-in will be 500
6 a = 2; % chosen
7 b = 4;
8 x = zeros(1,k);
9 y = zeros(1,k);
10 n = 16;
```

```
1 % Pick a starting point.
2 % 给第一个分量的值为二项分布
3 	 x(1) = binornd(n,0.5,1,1);
4 % 给第二个分量的值为beta分布
5 y(1) = betarnd(x(1) + a, n - x(1) + b,1,1);
6 重复1000次
7 for i = 2:k
       x(i) = binornd(n,y(i-1),1,1);
9
       % x 抽取之后, beta分布就已知了
10
       % 所以抽取y的时候就可以
11
       %直接从beta分布里面抽取
       y(i) = betarnd(x(i)+a, n-x(i)+b, 1, 1);
13 end
```

$$\hat{f}(x) = rac{1}{k-m} \sum_{i=m+1}^k f(x|y_i)$$

```
% Get the marginal by evaluating the conditional.
% Use MATLAB's Statistics Toolbox.
% Find the P(X=x|Y's)
fhat = zeros(1,17);
for i = 1:17
fhat(i) = mean(binopdf(i-1,n,y(500:k)));
end
```

#### ✓ 为啥这里的是17次,为啥是i-1?

17是因为MATLAB计数从1开始

因为x的边际分布是二项分布, n=16, 对于每一个不同的n, 就有一个不同的分布。

这里的fhat(i)中i的含义是估计的第i个边际分布。

2021/1/7 总复习 大纲

## **Gibbs**

## (2) 算法

例子 14.7 二维正态

#### **PROCEDURE - GIBBS SAMPLER**

```
1. Generate a starting point X_0 = (X_{0,1}, X_{0,2}, \dots, X_{0,d}). Set t = 0. 生成起点X_0 = (X_{0,1}, X_{0,2}, \dots, X_{0,d})。设置t = 0。

2. Generate a point X_{t,1} from f(X_{(t+1),1}|X_{t,2}=x_{t,2},\dots,X_{t,d}=x_{t,d}). Generate a point X_{(t+1),2} from f(X_{(t+1),1}|X_{t+1,1}=x_{t+1,1},X_{t,3}=x_{t,3},\dots,X_{t,d}=x_{t,d}). ...... Generate a point X_{(t+1),d} from f(X_{(t+1),d}|X_{t+1,1}=x_{t+1,1},\dots,X_{t+1,d-1}=x_{t+1,d-1}).

3. Set t = t+1 and repeat steps 2 through 3.
```

## (3) 代码

#### 例 14.7 二维正态

$$\mu = egin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 
ho \ 
ho & 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.9 \ 0.9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

边际分布  $f(x_1|x_2) \sim N(\mu_1 + \rho(x_2 - \mu_2), (1-\rho)^2)$ 

边际分布  $f(x_2|x_1) \sim N(\mu_2 + \rho(x_1 - \mu_1), (1 - \rho)^2)$ 

```
1 % Set up constants and arrays.
 2 n = 6000;
3 xgibbs = zeros(n,2);
4 rho = 0.9;
y = [1;2]; % This is the mean.
6 sig = sqrt(1-rho^2);
7 % Initial point.
8 xgibbs(1,:) = [10 10];
9 % Start the chain.
10 for i = 2:n
11 \text{mu} = y(1) + \text{rho*}(xgibbs(i-1,2)-y(2));
12
     % 边际分布为一元正态
13
     xgibbs(i,1) = mu + sig*randn(1);
      mu = y(2) + rho*(xgibbs(i,1) - y(1));
14
      % 边际分布为一元正态, 且需要用到上一次更新的值
15
      xgibbs(i,2) = mu + sig*randn(1);
16
17 end
18 scatter(xgibbs(:,1),xgibbs(:,2))
```

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