蒙特卡洛模拟──随机数的生成

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随机数生成

• 均匀分布

现在常用的均匀分布随机数发生器有**线性同余法、反馈位寄存器法**以及**随机数发生器的组合。**

• 非均匀分布

逆变换法: 设 X 为连续型随机变量,取值于区间 (a,b)(可包括 $\pm \infty$ 和端点), X 的密度在 (a,b) 上取正值,X 的分布函数为 F(x), $U \sim \mathsf{U}(0,1)$, 则 $Y = F^{-1}(U) \sim F(\cdot)$ 。

- 复合抽样
- 筛选抽样

随机数生成

其它变换方案

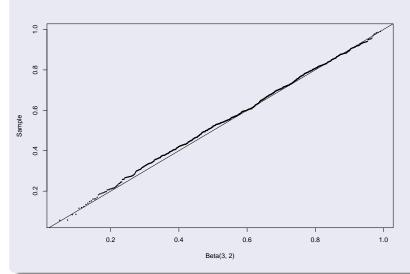
- 卡方分布
- F 分布
- T 分布
- Beta 分布

Beta 分布: Gamma(r,lamdba),Gamma(s,lamda)

```
n <- 1000
a < -3
b < -2
u <- rgamma(n, shape=a, rate=1)
v <- rgamma(n, shape=b, rate=1)</pre>
x < -11 / (11 + v)
q <- qbeta(ppoints(n), a, b)</pre>
qqplot(q, x, cex=0.25, xlab="Beta(3, 2)", ylab="Sample")
abline(0, 1)
```

其它变换方案

Beta(r,s)



- \bullet Z = X + Y
- $F_Z(z) = pF_X(z) + (1-p)F_Y(z)$

卡方分布——求和变换

```
n <- 1000
nu <- 2
X <- matrix(rnorm(n*nu), n, nu)^2 #matrix of sq. normals
#sum the squared normals across each row: method 1
y <- rowSums(X)
#method 2
y <- apply(X, MARGIN=1, FUN=sum) #a vector length n
mean(y)
mean(y^2)</pre>
```

卡方分布——求和变换

```
n <- 1000
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X <- matrix(rnorm(n*nu), n, nu)^2 #matrix of sq. normals
#sum the squared normals across each row: method 1
y <- rowSums(X)
#method 2
y <- apply(X, MARGIN=1, FUN=sum) #a vector length n
mean(y)</pre>
```

mean(y^2)

[1] 2.0714

[1] 8.983285

混合分布—gamma 分布

```
n <- 1000
x1 \leftarrow rgamma(n, 2, 2)
x2 \leftarrow rgamma(n, 2, 4)
s < -x1 + x2
                             #the convolution
u \leftarrow runif(n)
k \leftarrow as.integer(u > 0.5)
                             #vector of 0's and 1's
x < -k * x1 + (1-k) * x2 #the mixture
par(mfcol=c(1,2))
                             #two graphs per page
hist(s, prob=TRUE)
hist(x, prob=TRUE)
par(mfcol=c(1,1))
                             #restore display
```

其它变换方案

混合分布─gamma 分布



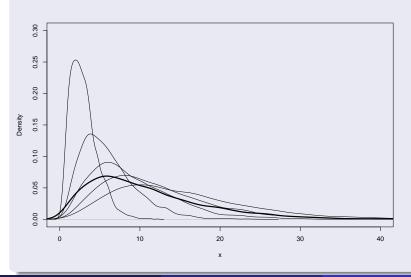
混合变量—多个 gamma 分布

```
X_{j} \sim Gamma(r = 3, \lambda = 1/j), \theta_{i} = j/15, F_{Z}(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \theta_{i} F_{X_{j}}(z)
    n < -5000
    k <- sample(1:5, size=n, replace=TRUE, prob=(1:5)/15)
    rate <-1/k
    x <- rgamma(n, shape=3, rate=rate)
     #plot the density of the mixture
     #with the densities of the components
    plot(density(x), xlim=c(0,40), ylim=c(0,.3),
         lwd=3, xlab="x", main="")
    for (i in 1:5)
```

lines(density(rgamma(n, 3, 1/i)))

其它变换方案

混合变量—多个 gamma 分布



混合分布—多个 gamma 分布

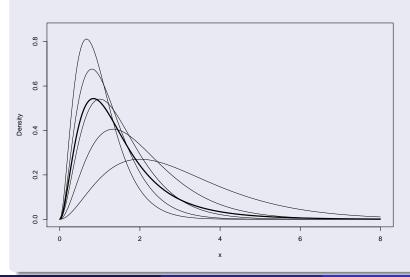
```
X_i \sim Gamma(3, \lambda_i), \lambda = (1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3)
\theta_i = (0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.2), F_Z(z) = \sum_{i=1}^5 \theta_i F_{X_i}(z)
     n \leftarrow 5000; p \leftarrow c(.1, .2, .2, .3, .2)
     lambda \leftarrow c(1,1.5,2,2.5,3)
     k <- sample(1:5, size=n, replace=TRUE, prob=p)</pre>
     rate <- lambda[k];
     x <- rgamma(n, shape=3, rate=rate)
     k[1:8]: rate[1:8]
## [1] 4 2 3 3 3 2 5 4
```

[1] 2.5 1.5 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.5 3.0 2.5

混合分布—多个 gamma 分布

```
f_Z(z) = \sum_{i=1}^5 \theta_i f_{X_i}(z)
    f <- function(x, lambda, theta) {
         #density of the mixture at the point x
         sum(dgamma(x, 3, lambda) * theta) }
    p \leftarrow c(.1,.2,.2,.3,.2)
    lambda \leftarrow c(1,1.5,2.2.5.3)
    x \leftarrow seq(0, 8, length=200)
    dim(x) <- length(x)
    y <- apply(x, 1, f, lambda=lambda, theta=p)
    plot(x, y, type="l", ylim=c(0,.85), lwd=3, ylab="Density")
    for (j in 1:5) {
         y <- apply(x, 1, dgamma, shape=3, rate=lambda[j])
         lines(x, y)
```

混合分布──多个 gamma 分布



多维正态随机变量的生成

二元正态分布

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$$

$$\exp\left\{\frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}-2\rho\frac{(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_1}+\frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

多维正态分布

设随机向量 $\boldsymbol{X}=(X_1,X_2,\ldots,X_n)^T$ 服从多元正态分布 $N(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma})$,联合密度函数为:

$$\mathit{f}(\mathbf{\textit{x}}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} |\Sigma|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{\textit{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{\textit{x}} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}, \mathbf{\textit{x}} \in \mathit{R}^{n}$$

正定矩阵 Σ 有 Cholesky 分解 $\Sigma = CC^T$, 其中 C 为下三角矩阵。

多维正态随机变量的生成

多维标准正态分布

- 设 $\mathbf{Z} = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_d)^T$ 服从 d 元标准正态分布 $N(\mathbf{0}, I_d)(I_d$ 表示单位阵)
- 则 $X = \mu + CZ$ 服从 $N(\mu, \Sigma)$ 分布
- $X = ZQ +_J \mu^T$, 其中 $QQ^T = \sum_i Z = Z_{ij}$ 为 $n \times d$ 矩阵, Z_{ij} 相互独立且服 从 N(0,1) 分布。

- 谱分解
- Choleski 分解
- 奇异值分解 (SVD)

- $X = ZQ +_J \mu^T$, 其中 $QQ^T = \sum_i Z = Z_{ij}$ 为 $n \times d$ 矩阵, Z_{ij} 相互独立且服 从 N(0,1) 分布。
- $\sum^{1/2}=P\Lambda^{1/2}P^{-1}=P\Lambda^{1/2}P^T$, 其中 Λ 和 P 分别为 \sum 的特征根和对应特征向量
- 谱分解 $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, $\mu = 0$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 0.9 \\ 0.9 & 1.0 \end{pmatrix}$

```
# mean and covariance parameters
mu <- c(0, 0)
Sigma <- matrix(c(1, .9, .9, 1), nrow = 2, ncol = 2)</pre>
```

• $X = ZQ +_J \mu^T$, 其中 $QQ^T = \sum_i Z = Z_{ij}$ 为 $n \times d$ 矩阵, Z_{ij} 相互独立且服 从 N(0,1) 分布。

```
rmvn.eigen <-
function(n, mu, Sigma) {
    # generate n random vectors from MVN(mu, Sigma)
    d <- length(mu)
    ev <- eigen(Sigma, symmetric = TRUE)
    lambda <- ev$values
    V <- ev$vectors
    R <- V ** diag(sqrt(lambda)) ** t(V)
    Z \leftarrow matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow = n, ncol = d)
    X \leftarrow Z \% R + matrix(mu, n, d, byrow = TRUE)
    X
```

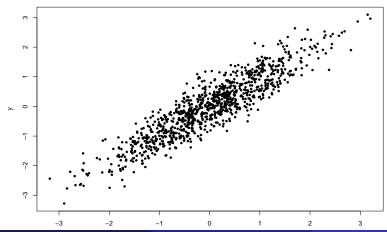
- $X = ZQ +_J \mu^T$, 其中 $QQ^T = \sum_i Z = Z_{ij}$ 为 $n \times d$ 矩阵, Z_{ij} 相互独立且服 从 N(0,1) 分布。
- 谱分解 $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, $\mu = 0$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 0.9 \\ 0.9 & 1.0 \end{pmatrix}$

```
X <- rmvn.eigen(1000, mu, Sigma)
plot(X, xlab = "x", ylab = "y", pch = 20)
print(colMeans(X))
print(cor(X))</pre>
```

```
## [1] -0.0009884311 -0.0085352025
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1.0000000 0.9119063
## [2,] 0.9119063 1.0000000
```

• 谱分解 $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, $\mu = 0$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 0.9 \\ 0.9 & 1.0 \end{pmatrix}$



多维正态随机变量的生成方法比较

```
library(MASS)
library(mvtnorm)
n <- 100
                  #sample size
d <- 30
                  #dimension
N <- 2000 #iterations
mu <- numeric(d)</pre>
mu <- numeric(d)
set.seed(100)
system.time(for (i in 1:N)
    rmvn.eigen(n, mu, cov(matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d))))
set.seed(100)
system.time(for (i in 1:N)
    rmvn.svd(n, mu, cov(matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d))))
set.seed(100)
system.time(for (i in 1:N)
    rmvn.Choleski(n, mu, cov(matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d))))
```

多维正态随机变量的生成方法比较

```
set.seed(100)
system.time(for (i in 1:N)
    mvrnorm(n, mu, cov(matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d))))
set.seed(100)
system.time(for (i in 1:N)
    rmvnorm(n, mu, cov(matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d))))
set.seed(100)
system.time(for (i in 1:N)
    cov(matrix(rnorm(n*d), n, d)))
detach(package:MASS)
detach(package:mvtnorm)
```

Example Multivariate normal mixture

```
library(MASS) #for murnorm
#ineffecient version loc.mix.0 with loops
loc.mix.0 <- function(n, p, mu1, mu2, Sigma) {
    #generate sample from BVN location mixture
    X \leftarrow matrix(0, n, 2)
    for (i in 1:n) {
        k \leftarrow rbinom(1, size = 1, prob = p)
        if (k)
            X[i,] <- mvrnorm(1, mu = mu1, Sigma) else
            X[i,] <- mvrnorm(1, mu = mu2, Sigma)</pre>
        }
    return(X)
```

Example Multivariate normal mixture

```
#more efficient version
loc.mix <- function(n, p, mu1, mu2, Sigma) {
    #generate sample from BVN location mixture
    n1 <- rbinom(1, size = n, prob = p)
    n2 <- n - n1
    x1 <- mvrnorm(n1, mu = mu1, Sigma)
    x2 <- mvrnorm(n2, mu = mu2, Sigma)
    X <- rbind(x1, x2)  #combine the samples
    return(X[sample(1:n), ])  #mix them
}</pre>
```

Example Multivariate normal mixture

```
#more efficient version
x <- loc.mix(1000, .5, rep(0, 4), 2:5, Sigma = diag(4))
r <- range(x) * 1.2
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
for (i in 1:4)
    hist(x[, i], xlim = r, ylim = c(0, .3), freq = FALSE
    main = "", breaks = seq(-5, 10, .5))
detach(package:MASS)
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))</pre>
```

