

**ORIE 4580/5580: Simulation Modeling and Analysis**

**ORIE 5581: Monte Carlo Simulation**

Unit 15: Markov chain Monte Carlo

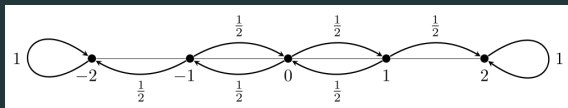
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Sid Banerjee

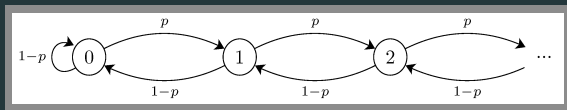
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## Markov chains: long-term behavior

## Markov chains: absorbing chain

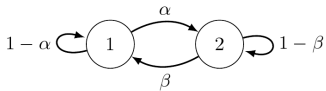


## Markov chains: transient/recurrent chain

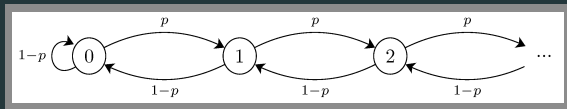


# Markov chains: steady-state behavior

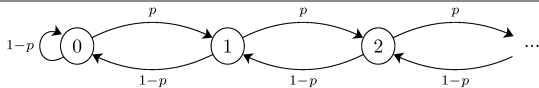
example:



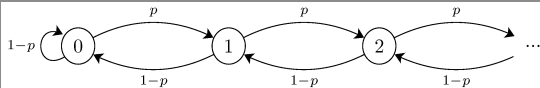
## Markov chains: steady-state for infinite chains



# Markov chains: reversibility



# Markov chains: the **ergodic theorem**





# Markov-chain monte carlo

# the Metropolis algorithm

- target distribution  $P(x) = \tilde{P}(x)/Z$
- proposal distribution(s)  $Q(x|y)$ , with  $Q(x|y) = Q(y|x) \forall x, y$

## Metropolis sampling

1. choose initial  $Z_0$
2. to obtain sample  $t$ , generate  $Y_t \sim Q(\cdot|Z_{t-1})$
3. **accept**  $Z_t = Y_t$  with probability  $A(Y_t, Z_{t-1}) = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\tilde{P}(Y_t)}{\tilde{P}(Z_{t-1})} \right\}$   
else **reject** and set  $Z_t = Z_{t-1}$

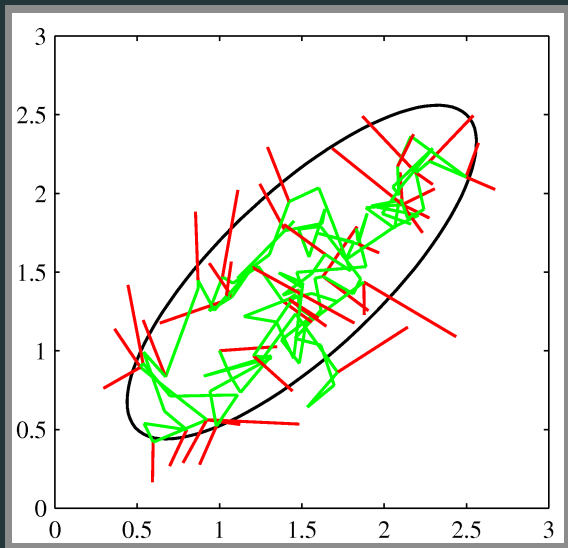
## Metropolis-Hastings:example

generate r.v.  $X \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  s.t.  $\mathbb{P}[X = i] = 1/n$  for each  $i \in [n]$

## Metropolis-Hastings:example

generate r.v.  $X \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  s.t.  $\mathbb{P}[X = i] = p_i$  for each  $i \in [n]$

## Metropolis for 2-d Gaussian



## Metropolis algorithm: proof of correctness

# Metropolis-Hastings

- target distribution  $P(x) = \tilde{P}(x)/Z$
- proposal distribution(s)  $Q(x|y)$

## Metropolis-Hastings sampling

1. choose initial  $Z_0$
2. to obtain sample  $t$ , generate  $Y_t \sim Q(\cdot|Z_{t-1})$
3. **accept**  $Z_t = Y_t$  with prob  $A(Y_t, Z_{t-1}) = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\tilde{P}(Y_t)Q(Z_{t-1}|Z_t)}{\tilde{P}(Z_{t-1})Q(Z_t|Z_{t-1})} \right\}$   
else **reject** and set  $Z_t = Z_{t-1}$

# Gibbs sampling

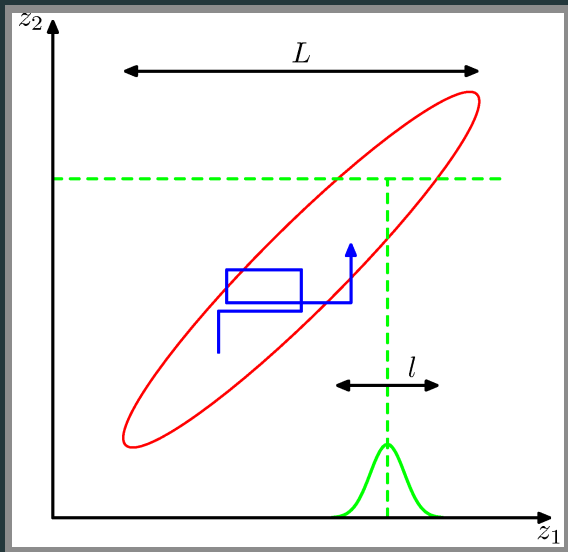
- target distribution  $P(x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n))$

## Gibbs sampling

1. choose initial  $X_0 = (X_0(1), X_0(2), \dots, X_0(n))$
2. to obtain sample  $t$ :
  - pick  $I_t$  uniformly at random
  - set  $X_t(i) = X_{t-1}(i)$  for  $i \neq I_t$
  - set  $X_t(I_t) \sim P(\cdot | X_{t-1} \setminus X_{t-1}(I_t))$



## Gibbs sampling for 2-d Gaussian



## Gibbs sampling: proof of correctness