Me'todo de aceptación y rechazo

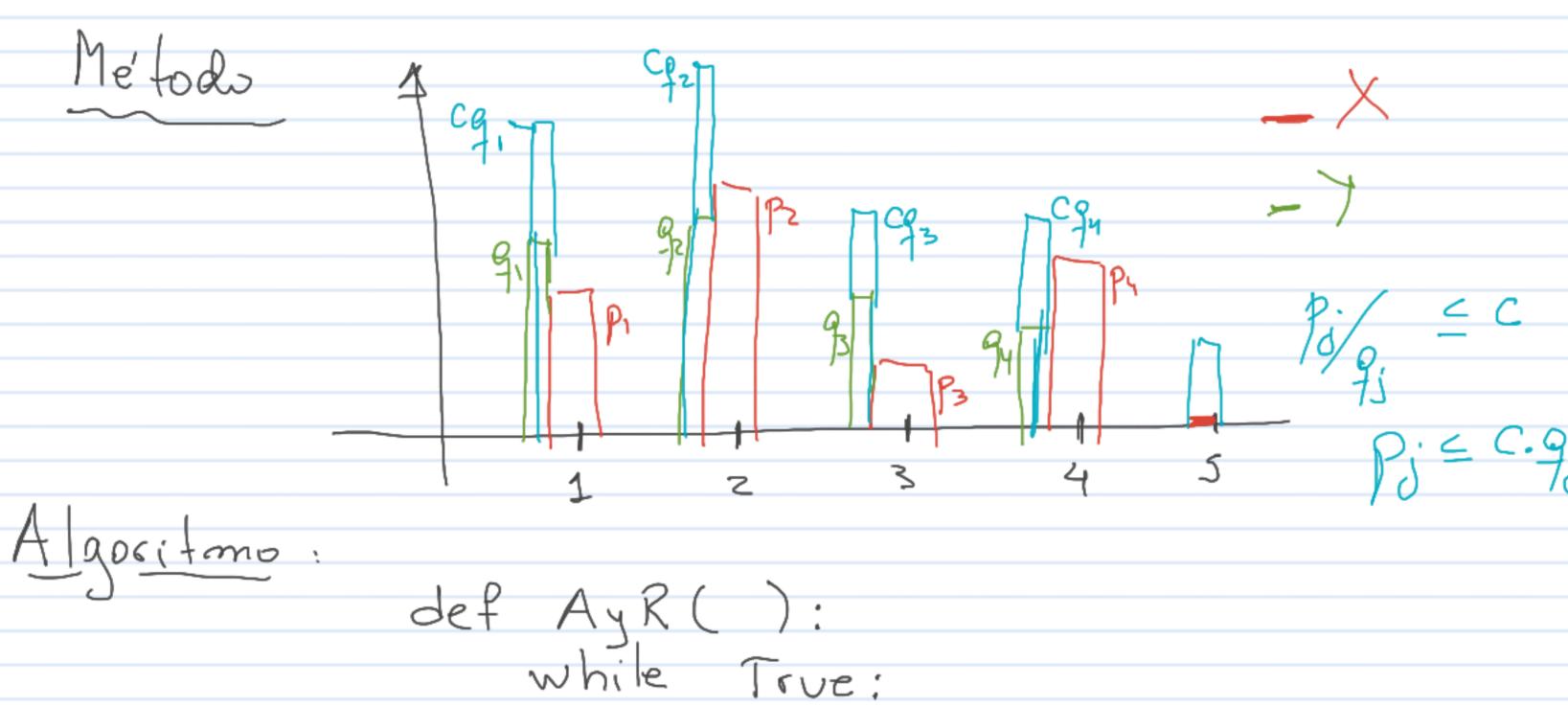
X: una variable discreta que gueromos generas:

 $X \in \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \dots, \chi_{m_1, \dots}\}$ 

 $P(X=x_j)=p_j$ 

Speonoce como generar una mariable Y, duscreta  $Y \in \{x_1, x_2, ... 1., x_n, ... | y pueden ser otros más <math>P(Y = x_i) = q_i$ 

Adema's se cumple que Pi & C, para todo j Fi donde P: 70.  $\frac{\sum_{j\geq 1}^{i} p_{j}}{j^{\geq 1}} \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{\sum_{j\geq 1}^{i} c_{j}}{j^{\geq 1}} \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{\sum_{j\geq 1}^{i} q_{j}}{j^{\geq 1}}$ Luego C > 1 En ruelidad c=1 implica / y X son la misma variable. Luego en el coso general ocurre (C) I



simular y

U = nandom ()

if U < Py / (c \* 9-1):

ceturn ~

P(generar x;) = P(generar x; en la iteración 1 o' generar x; en la iteración Zo... o' generar sij en la iteración to = 2 P (generar z; en la iteración le) P(geneuer 2; en la iteración k)\_ = P(rechazar los k-s primeros valores y generar x; en la it. k veamos cual es la prob de aceptar un valor = sigue en pizarra 6

$$P(\text{aceptar un ralor}) = P(\text{generar } Y = x_1 \text{ y aceptalo o'}$$

$$\text{generar } Y = x_2 \text{ y aceptalo o'}$$

$$\text{generar } Y = x_3 \text{ y aceptalo o'}$$

$$= \sum_{i \ge 1} P(\text{generar } Y = x_i \text{ y } \bigcup < \frac{P_i}{Cq_i})$$

$$= \sum_{i \ge 1} P(\text{generar } Y = x_i) \cdot P(\bigcup < \frac{P_i}{Cq_i})$$

$$= \sum_{i \ge 1} q_i \qquad \qquad \sum_{i \ge 1} P(\text{generar } Y = x_i) \cdot P(\bigcup < \frac{P_i}{Cq_i})$$

$$= \sum_{i \ge 1} q_i \qquad \qquad \sum_{i \ge 1} P(\text{generar } Y = x_i)$$

 $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$   $= \sum_{k \ge 1} \frac{1}{C} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{C} \right)^{k-1}$ 

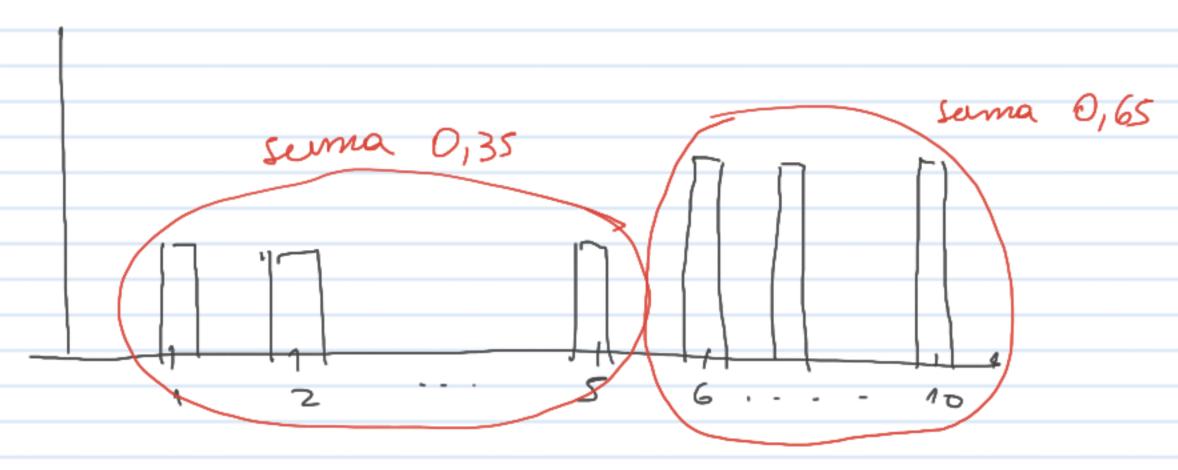
P(generar  $x_j) = P_j$ 

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**Ejemplo 5.3.** Sea X una variable aleatoria con valores en  $\{1, 2, \ldots, 10\}$  y probabilidades 0.11, 0.12, 0.09, 0.08, 0.12, 0.10, 0.09, 0.09, 0.10, 0.10. Si se generan valores con el método

Tomamos 
$$\forall v \in \{1,10\}$$
 uniforme discreta;  
 $q_j = 0,1$   $1 \le j \le 10$   
 $P_i \subseteq 0.12 = 1.2$   
 $q_i = 0.12 = 1.2$   
Podemos tomas  $C = 1.2$  Algoritmo  
 $def$  var $\times$ ():  
 $f_i = P_i = P_i$   $def$  var $\times$ ():  
 $Cq_i = 1.2 \times 0,1 = q_{12}$  if  $Cq_{12} = 1.2 \times 0,12$   
 $Cq_i = 1.2 \times 0,1 = q_{12}$ 

Método de composición  $E_j$ emplo:  $X \in \{1, 2, ..., 10\}$  P(X=j)=0.07  $1 \le j \le 5$  P(X=j)=0.13  $6 \le j \le 10$ 



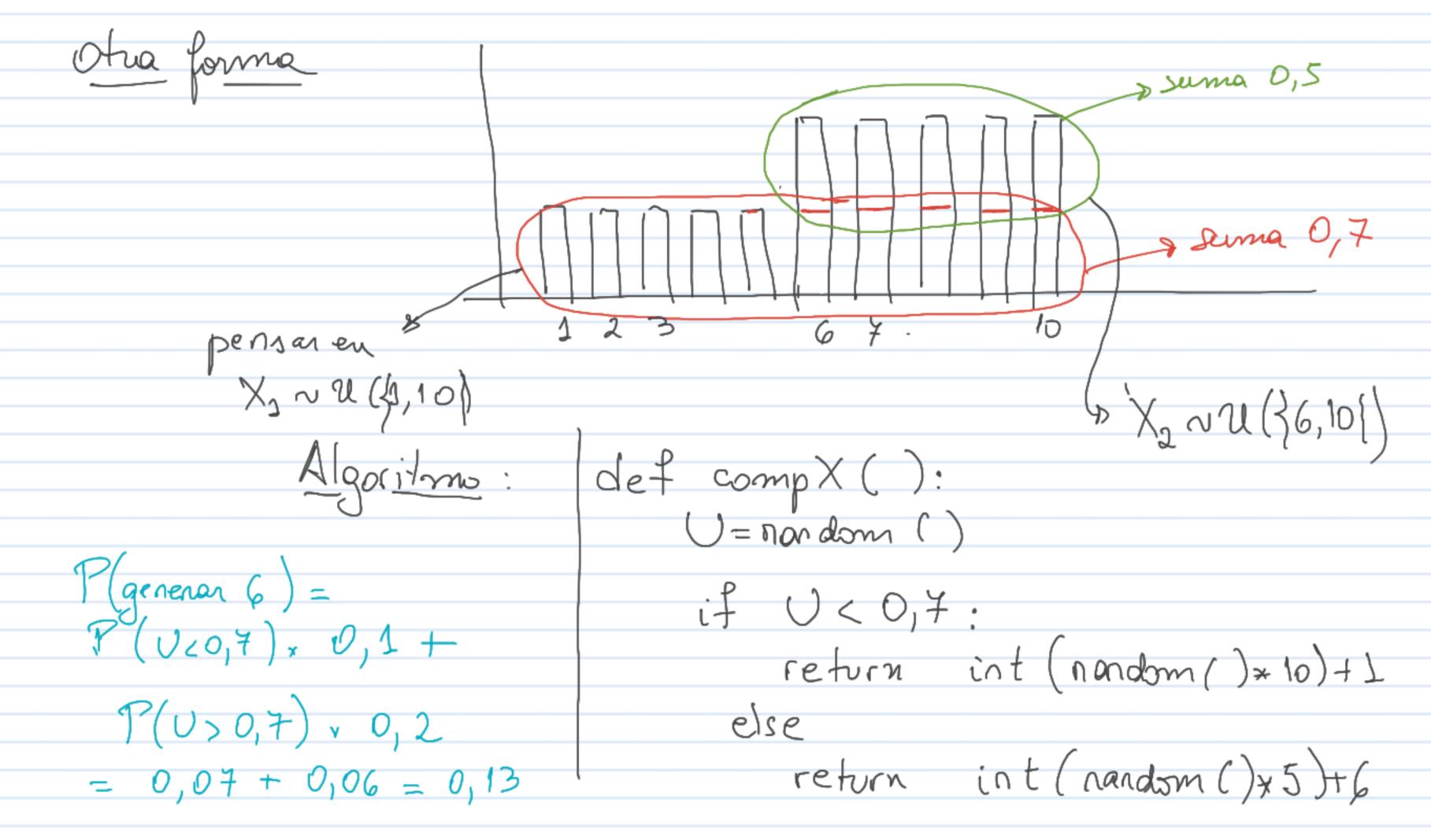
Metodo

def compX ():

U = nondom()if U < 0.35:

return int (nandom () \*5) +1 else.

return int (nandom () x5)+6



$$P(X \leq x) = a_1 \cdot P(X_1 \leq x) + a_2 \cdot P(X \leq x) + \dots + a_m \cdot P(X \leq x)$$

X3, X2, ..., Xm 5 di>0; d,+d2+...+dn=1 Algoritmo, def comp X() ()=random () if UZ di: simular X1 if U < d, + dz: simular X2

elif simular Xm

variables que tomar una cantidad finita de Me'todos pana valor

- · Me'todo del Alias
- · Método de la urna

Metodo de la urna.

 $X \in \{0,1,2,...,n-1\};$   $f(X=j) = p_i$ 

$$Y(X=j)=p_i$$

Sea M talque M. p; E N; para todo j.

Se défine un arregle Ade long M

def urna X (A,M): U = nandom () j = int (Ux M) return A[i] X = {1, 2, 3, 4 }; P2 = 0.2 P3 = 03

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