

Monte-Carlo Methods, and Markov Chain

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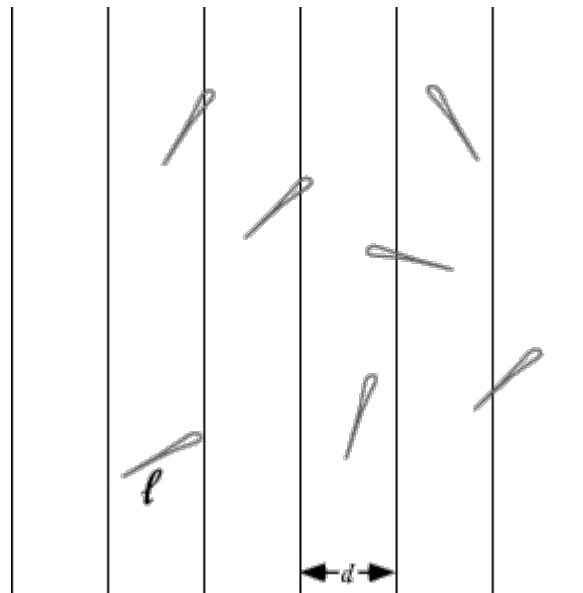
Randomized Methods History

Georges Louis Leclerc (1777)
calculating π using needles

$$p = \frac{2 * l}{\pi * d}$$

$$p \approx \frac{P}{N}$$

$$\pi = \frac{N * 2 * l}{P * d}$$



Randomized Methods History

Stanislaw Ulam played hundreds of games to find the probability of a perfect hand while he was in a hospital.

In collaboration with Nicholas Metropolis and John von Neumann (1949) published the first paper on Monte Carlo methods



Monte Carlo

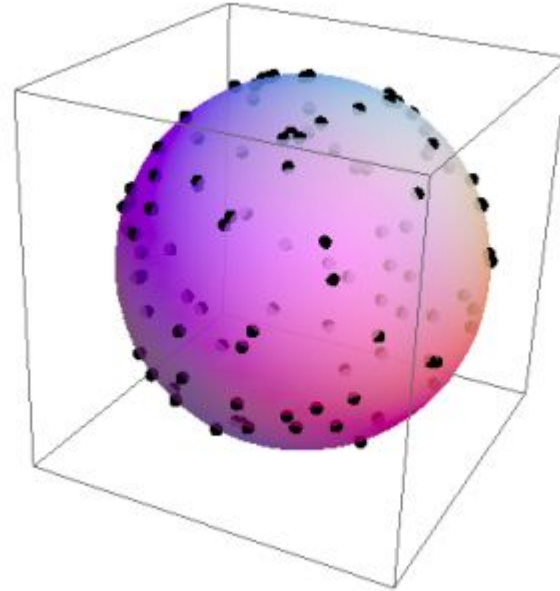
A set of randomized algorithms and resource constraint, that may or may not be correct within a certain margin of error. In other words, it gambles on the correct answer with some probability (usually high).



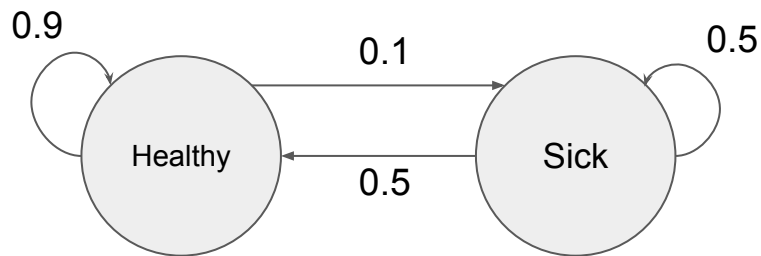
Monte Carlo

Used:

- Approximate integrals
- Optimization
- Statistical Distributions



Markov Chain

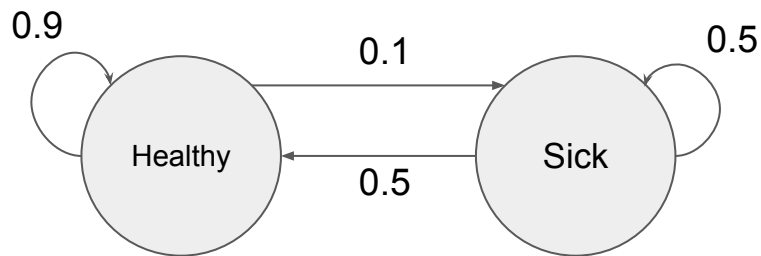


It can start in any state

T	Healthy	Sick
0	1	0
1	0.9	0.1
2	$(0.9 \cdot 0.9) + (0.1 \cdot 0.5)$ = 0.86	$(0.9 \cdot 0.1) + (0.1 \cdot 0.5)$ = 0.14
3	$(0.86 \cdot 0.9) + (0.14 \cdot 0.5)$ = 0.844	$(0.86 \cdot 0.1) + (0.14 \cdot 0.5)$ = 0.156

$t \rightarrow \infty$	0.833	0.167

Stationary Distribution



T	Healthy	Sick
$t \rightarrow \infty$	0.833	0.167

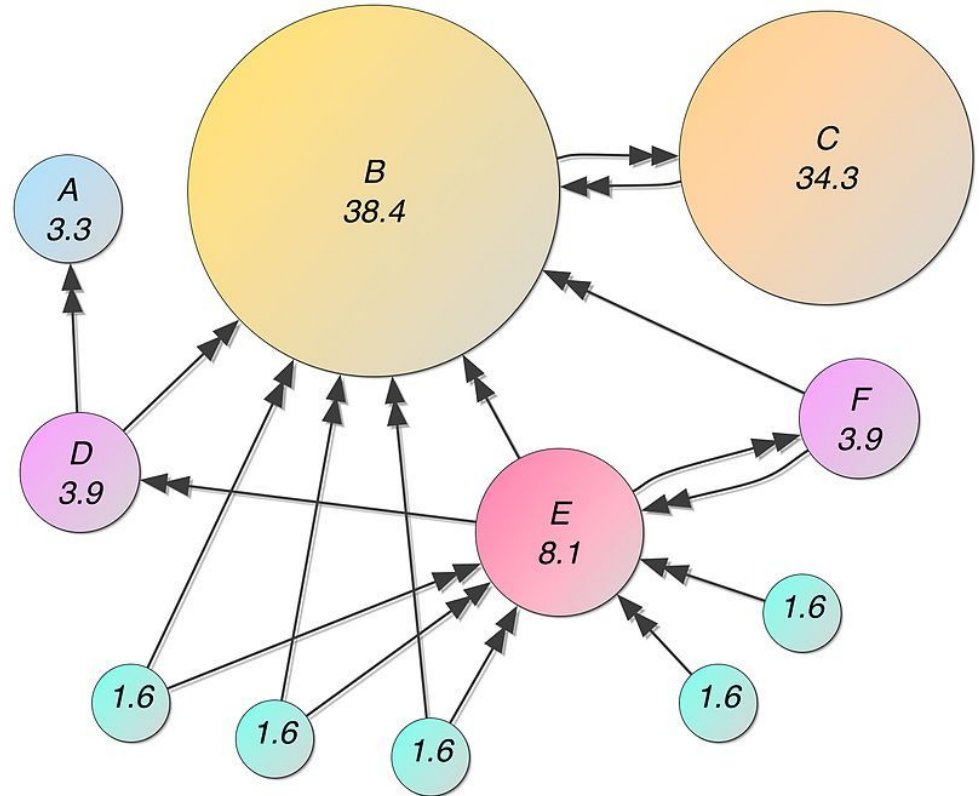
Knowing the stationary distribution, it's easier to sample from.

$$\rho \sim U(x)$$

$$\text{Sample} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \rho \leq 0.833 & \text{Healthy} \\ \rho > 0.833 & \text{Sick} \end{array} \right\}$$

Page Rank

- Similar to a Markov Chain to determine the connected web pages.
- Built as product of a PhD research by Sergei Brin and Larry Page.
- Used to improve web searching.
- The origin of google.



Markov Chain Monte Carlo

method for sampling from any probability distribution (possibly intractable).

References

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<http://www.mit.edu/~ilkery/papers/MetropolisHastingsSampling.pdf>

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<https://blog.stata.com/2016/11/15/introduction-to-bayesian-statistics-part-2-mcmc-and-the-metropolis-hastings-algorithm/>

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