

$\psi \rightsquigarrow$  original MC

$\pi \rightsquigarrow$  stationary dist

$$P_{xy} = \begin{cases} \psi_{x,y} \times \left[ \left( \frac{\pi(y)}{\pi(x)} \times \frac{\psi_{x,y}}{\psi_{y,x}} \right) \wedge 1 \right] & \text{if } x \neq y \\ 1 - \sum_{z: z \neq x} \psi_{x,z} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi(z)}{\pi(x)} \times \frac{\psi_{x,z}}{\psi_{z,x}} \right) \wedge 1 \right] & \text{if } x = y \end{cases}$$

Glauber dynamic / Gibbs sampling

Let  $V$  be the vertex set &  $S$  is a finite set

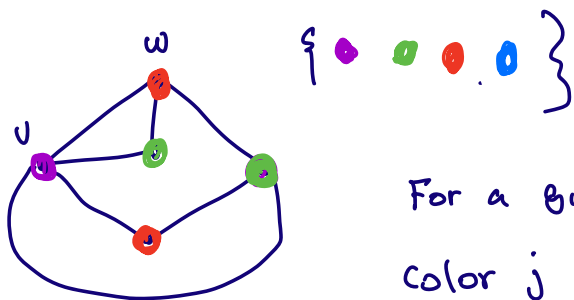
Let  $S^V$  be the set of configurations, meaning the set of functions from  $V \rightarrow S$ .

Let  $\pi$  be a probability dist over the set of config

How can we sample from  $\pi$ ?

EX (proper coloring). A proper coloring of a graph

$G(V, E)$  is a configuration  $x$  of  $\{1, \dots, q\}^V$ , such that  $x(v) \neq x(w)$  if  $\{v, w\}$  is an edge.



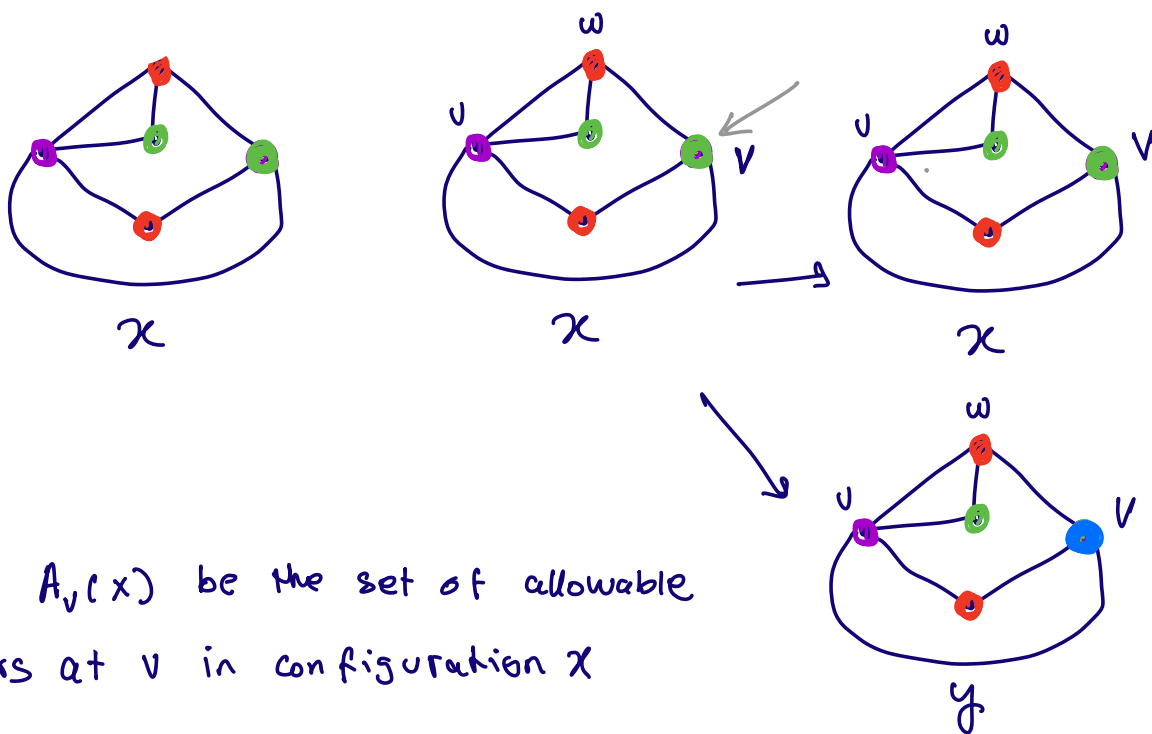
For a given configuration  $x$ , can a color  $j$  allowable at  $v$  if  $j$  is

$\chi$ 

different from all color assigned to neighbors of  $v$ .

Given a proper coloring  $\chi$ , we can generate a new coloring as follows:

- 1) select a vertex  $v$  at random
- 2) select a color  $j$  uniformly at random from allowable colors at  $v$
- 3) recolor vertex  $v$  with color  $j$ .



Let  $A_v(\chi)$  be the set of allowable colors at  $v$  in configuration  $\chi$

$$A_v(\chi) = A_v(\gamma)$$

prob of moving from  $\chi \rightarrow \gamma$  is  $\frac{1}{|V|} \times \frac{1}{|A_v(\chi)|}$

prob  $x \rightarrow y$  is  $\frac{1}{|V|} \times \frac{1}{|N(y)|}$

$$P_{x,y} = P_{y,x}$$

Gibbs sampler: Let  $V$  &  $S$  be finite sets.

Let  $\Omega \subseteq S^V$  be the state space.

Let  $\pi$  be a distribution on  $\Omega$ . The Gibbs sample for  $\pi$  is a reversible MC with state space  $\Omega$  and the transition probability describe below.

The chain moves from state  $x \in \Omega$  as follows.

a vertex  $v$  is chosen uniformly at random from  $V$  and a new state is chosen according to measure  $\pi$ , conditioned on the set of states equal to  $x$  at all vertices different from  $v$ .

for  $x \in \Omega$  and  $v \in V$ , let

$$\Omega(x, v) = \{y \in \Omega : y(w) = x(w) \text{ for all } w \neq v\}$$

Define the distribution  $\pi$  conditioned on  $\Omega(x, v)$  as

$$\pi_{x,y}^v = \pi(y | \Omega(x, v)) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi(y)}{\pi(\Omega(x, v))} & \text{if } y \in \Omega(x, v) \\ 0 & \text{if } y \notin \Omega(x, v) \end{cases}$$

Consider the following chain on (not necessarily proper)  $q$ -coloring. Choose a vertex  $v$  uniformly at random from  $V$  and a color again uniformly at random from ALL possible  $q$  colors.

MH accepts the proposed re-coloring w.p 1 if it yields to a proper coloring, otherwise rejects. If there are  $a$  allowable colors at vertex  $v$ , then the chance of remaining in the current coloring is  $1 - \frac{a-1}{q} = \frac{1+q-a}{q}$

for the Gibbs sampler the chance of staying in the current coloring is  $\frac{1}{a}$