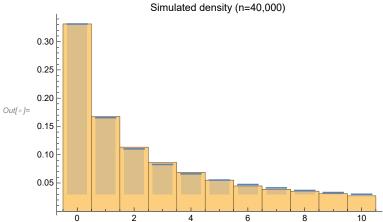
Project 9 - Javier Salazar 1001144647.

Use the Metropolis-Hastings Algorithm to simulate samples from distributions 1- 3 below for sample sizes of 40,00 and 100,000. Plot together simulated probability density histogram and $\pi(x)$ in all cases.

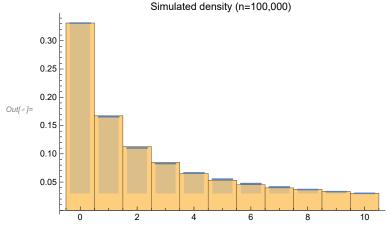
1.
$$\pi(k) = \frac{27720}{83711} \frac{1}{k+1}$$
, $k = 0, 1, ..., 10$

Hint. Use symmetric random walk on $\{0,1,\ldots,10\}$ with sticky boundary at $\{0\}$ and $\{10\}$ from Lab5_Notebook.

```
 \text{Clear[simu1, X, Y];} \\ X[0] = 5; \text{Print["start} = ", X[0]]; n = 40000; \\ Do[\text{Which}[0 < X[k] < 10, Y = X[k] + 2 \, \text{RandomInteger}[] - 1; m = Min[1, \frac{X[k] + 1}{Y + 1}], \\ X[k] == 0, Y = X[k] + \text{RandomInteger}[]; m = Min[1, \frac{X[k] + 1}{Y + 1}], \\ X[k] == 10, Y = X[k] + \text{RandomInteger}[] - 1; m = Min[1, \frac{X[k] + 1}{Y + 1}]]; \\ \{U = \text{RandomReal}[], \text{If}[U \le m, X[k + 1] = Y, X[k + 1] = X[k]]\}, \{k, 0, n - 1\}]; \\ \text{Simu1} = \text{Table}[X[k], \{k, 0, n - 1\}]; \\ \text{Print}["sample size = ", \text{Length}[simu1]]; \\ \text{Show}[\text{Histogram}[simu1, \{-0.5, 10.5, 1\}, "ProbabilityDensity", \\ PlotRange \to \text{All, PlotLabel} \to "Simulated density (n=40,000) "], \\ \text{DiscretePlot}[\frac{27720}{83711} \frac{1}{k+1}, \{k, 0, 10\}, \text{ExtentSize} \to .7, \text{PlotRange} \to \text{All}]] \\ \text{start} = 5 \\ \text{sample size} = 40000
```

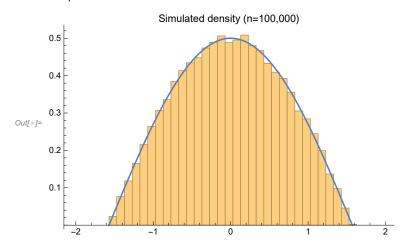


```
 \begin{aligned} &\textit{Mie} = & \text{Clear[simu1, X, Y];} \\ &X[0] = 5; \text{Print["start} = ", X[0]]; \ n = 100000; \\ &\text{Do} \big[ \text{Which} \big[ 0 < X[k] < 10, Y = X[k] + 2 \, \text{RandomInteger} \big[ \big] - 1; \ m = \text{Min} \big[ 1, \frac{X[k] + 1}{Y + 1} \big], \\ &X[k] = 0, Y = X[k] + \text{RandomInteger} \big[ \big]; \ m = \text{Min} \big[ 1, \frac{X[k] + 1}{Y + 1} \big], \\ &X[k] = 10, Y = X[k] + \text{RandomInteger} \big[ \big] - 1; \ m = \text{Min} \big[ 1, \frac{X[k] + 1}{Y + 1} \big] \big]; \\ &\{ \text{U = RandomReal} \big[ \big], \ \text{If} \big[ \text{U} \le \text{m}, \ X[k + 1] = Y, X[k + 1] = X[k] \big] \big\}, \ \{k, 0, n - 1\} \big]; \\ &\text{Simu1 = Table} \big[ X[k], \{k, 0, n - 1\} \big]; \\ &\text{Print["sample size = ", Length[simu1]];} \\ &\text{Show} \big[ \text{Histogram[simu1, } \{ -0.5, 10.5, 1\}, \ "\text{ProbabilityDensity",} \\ &\text{PlotRange} \to \text{All, PlotLabel} \to \text{"Simulated density } \big( \text{n=100,000} \big) \ \text{"} \big], \\ &\text{DiscretePlot} \Big[ \frac{27720}{83711} \, \frac{1}{k+1}, \ \{k, 0, 10\}, \ \text{ExtentSize} \to .7, \ \text{PlotRange} \to \text{All} \big] \Big] \\ &\text{start = 5} \\ &\text{sample size = 100000} \end{aligned}
```



2.
$$\pi(x) = \cos(x)/2$$
 for $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

```
In[*]:= X[0] = 0; Print["start = ", X[0]]; n = 40000; a = 1; Print["a = ", a];
      Do\left[\left\{Y = RandomReal\left[\left\{X[k] - a, X[k] + a\right\}\right], U = RandomReal\left[\right], m = Min\left[1, Cos\left[Y\right] / Cos\left[X[k]\right]\right]\right],\right]
           If [U \le m, X[k+1] = Y, X[k+1] = X[k]], \{k, 0, n-1\}];
      simu1 = Table[X[k], {k, 0, n - 1}]; Print["sample size = ", Length[simu1]];
      Show[Histogram[simu1, \{-Pi/2-.5, Pi/2+.5, .1\}, "ProbabilityDensity",
         PlotRange \rightarrow All, PlotLabel \rightarrow "Simulated density (n=40,000)"],
       Plot[Cos[x]/2, \{x, -Pi/2, Pi/2\}, PlotRange \rightarrow All]]
      start = 0
      a = 1
      sample size = 40000
                            Simulated density (n=40,000)
      0.5
      0.4
      0.3
Out[ • ]=
      0.2
      0.1
```



3. $\pi(x) = \frac{1}{3} f(x) + \frac{2}{3} g(x)$, $0 \le x \le 3$, is a convex mixture of densities

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{4} x (2-x)$$
 on [0,2] and $g(x) = \frac{3}{4} (x-1) (3-x)$ on [1,3]

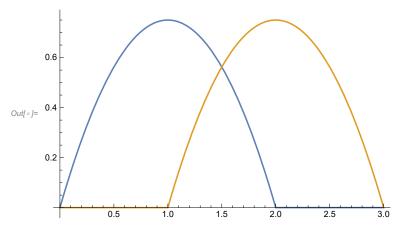
$$f[x] := f[x] := x(2-x)\frac{3}{4}/; x \le 2 \land x \ge 0$$

 $f[x] := 0/; (x > 2 | | x < 0)$

$$ln[\cdot]:= g[x_{-}] := (x-1)(3-x)\frac{3}{4}/; x \le 3 \land x \ge 1$$

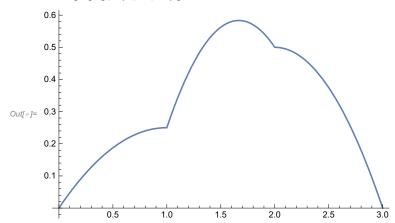
 $g[x_{-}] := 0 /; (x > 3 | | x < 1)$

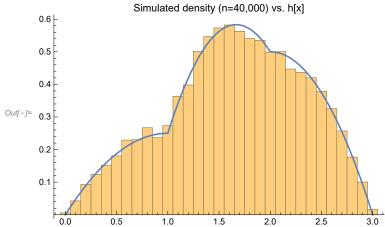
In[*]:= Plot[{f[x], g[x]}, {x, 0, 3}]



$$lo[*]:= h[x_] := \frac{1}{3} f[x] + \frac{2}{3} g[x] (* \pi(x) = h(x) *)$$

In[*]:= Plot[h[x], {x, 0, 3}]





```
Im[*]:= X[0] = 1.5; Print["start = ", X[0]]; n = 100000;

Do[{Y = Random[NormalDistribution[X[k], 1]], U = RandomReal[], m = Min[1, h[Y]/h[X[k]]],

If[U ≤ m, X[k+1] = Y;

Accepted = Accepted+1, X[k+1] = X[k]]}, {k, 0, n-1}];

simu1 = Table[X[k], {k, 0, n-1}]; Print["sample size = ", Length[simu1]];

Show[Histogram[simu1, {0 - .05, 3 + .05, .1}, "ProbabilityDensity",

PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "Simulated density (n=100,000) vs. h[x]"],

Plot[h[x], {x, 0, 3}, PlotRange → All]]

start = 1.5

***SRecursionLimit: Recursion depth of 1024 exceeded during evaluation of 1 + Accepted.
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```

\$RecursionLimit: Recursion depth of 1024 exceeded during evaluation of 1 + Accepted.

General: Further output of \$RecursionLimit::reclim2 will be suppressed during this calculation.

sample size = 100000

