Review of Bayesian Concepts and Intro to MCMC

## 筛选抽样

- 目的: 从p(x)抽样
- $p(x) = c \cdot h(x) \cdot g(x)$ , 其中h(x)是一个密度函数且易于抽样,  $0 < g(x) \le 1$
- 抽样步骤
  - 由U(0,1)抽取u, 由h(y)抽取y
  - ② 如果 $u \leq g(y)$ , 则x = y, 停止
  - 如果u > g(y), 回到(1)

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## • 事实上

$$P(Z \le z) = P(Y \le z | U \le g(Y))$$

$$= \frac{P(Y \le z, U \le g(Y))}{P(U \le g(Y))}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{z} g(y)h(y)dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y)h(y)dy}$$

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## h(x)的选取

- 若存在M(x), 满足 $p(x) \leq M(x)$ , 且 $c = \int M(x)dx < \infty$ . 令h(x) = M(x)/c, 则 $p(x) = c \cdot h(x) \cdot p(x)/M(x)$ . 若h(x)易于抽样, 则
  - 由U(0,1)抽取u,由h(y)抽取y
  - ② 如果u ≤ p(y)/M(y), 则x = y, 停止
  - ③ 如果u > p(y)/M(y), 回到(1)
- 特别, 若 $X \sim p(x), -\infty < a \le x \le b < \infty$ , 并设 $M = \sup p(x)$ 存在,则可取h(x) = 1/(b-a), c = M(b-a), g(x) = p(x)/M,
  - 由 U(0,1)独立抽取 u<sub>1</sub>, u<sub>2</sub>
  - ② 计算 $y = a + u_2(b a)$
  - ③ 如果 $u_1 ≤ g(y) = p(a + u_2(b a))/M$ , 则x = y, 停止
  - 如果u<sub>1</sub> > g(y), 回到(1)



## 筛选法举例

设

$$X \sim p(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x}, \quad x > 0, \ 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

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注意到

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x} \le M(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha - 1} / \Gamma(\alpha), & 0 < x \le 1 \\ e^{-x} / \Gamma(\alpha), & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
$$c = \int_0^\infty M(x) dx = (1/\alpha + 1/e) / \Gamma(\alpha) < \infty$$

取

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha-1}/(1/\alpha + 1/e), & 0 < x \le 1 \\ e^{-x}/(1/\alpha + 1/e), & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & 0 < x \le 1 \\ x^{\alpha-1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

- 由U(0,1)抽取u
- ◎ 由h(y)抽取y(逆变换)
- ③ 当 $y \in (0,1]$ 时, 如果 $u \leq e^{-y}$ , 则x = y, 否则转(1)
- ⑤ 当y > 1时,如果 $u < y^{\alpha-1}$ ,则x = y,否则转(1)

