

Last time:

Conditional prob. / Bayes' rule: $p(x|y)$ or $p(x)p(y|x)$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
posterior prior likelihood

"what we know after y " "what we know before y " "how y is related to x "

• Examples and some tricks.

Monte Carlo: Suppose η is r.v. $\eta \sim P_\eta(\cdot)$

$$E[f(\eta)] \approx \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i)}_f \quad \eta_i \text{ are independent samples of } \eta$$

Error: from Chebyshev:

$$\Pr(|\bar{f} - E[f(\eta)]| > \frac{\sqrt{E[f(\eta)^2]}}{\sqrt{n}}) < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

→ we need many samples.

→ this is not a good way to compute integrals!

→ why would anybody do this?

Try quadrature in 8-dimensions..

10 grid points in each dimension

How do we draw samples from a given r.v.?

1) $x \sim U[0,1]$ is "easy" on a computer.

$$y = (b-a)x + a \rightarrow y \sim U[a,b] \text{ is easy.}$$

Note: what Computer gives you is not random.

It is a sequence of #s that is not easily distinguishable from truly random numbers.

2) Gaussians: x_1, x_2 are $U[0,1]$, independent

$$y_1 = \sqrt{-25 \log x_1} \cos(2\pi x_2)$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt{-25 \log x_1} \sin(2\pi x_2)$$

~~$P(y)$~~ $y \sim N(0, \Sigma) \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$z = \mu + Ly \rightarrow z \sim N(\mu + L\Sigma L^T)$$

3) Everything related to Gaussians:

log-normal.

x is log-normal if $\exp(x)$ is Gaussian.

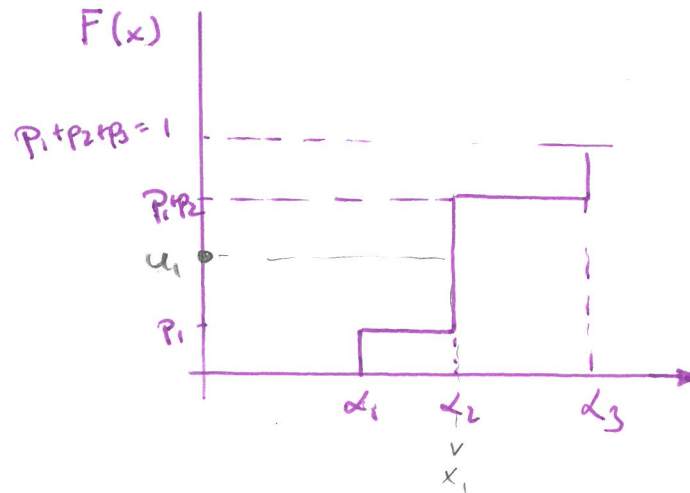
$x \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \exp(x) \sim \text{log-normal}$

What about the general case:

Example:

$$X = \begin{cases} x_1 & \text{with prob } p_1 \\ x_2 & \text{with prob } p_2 \\ x_3 & \text{with prob } p_3 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq x\})$$



Draw $u_1 \sim U[0, 1]$

Solve $F(y) = u_1$ for y

$$\leadsto y_1 = F^{-1}(u_1)$$

Repeat. $y_2 = F^{-1}(u_2)$

Random numbers generated in this way have the desired PDF
(\leadsto pdf)

$$y = \begin{cases} x_1 & \text{with prob } p_1 \\ x_2 & \text{with prob } p_2 \\ x_3 & \text{with prob } p_3 \end{cases}$$

General strategy:



- Construct $F(x)$
- Approximate by step fcn.
- Use above procedure.