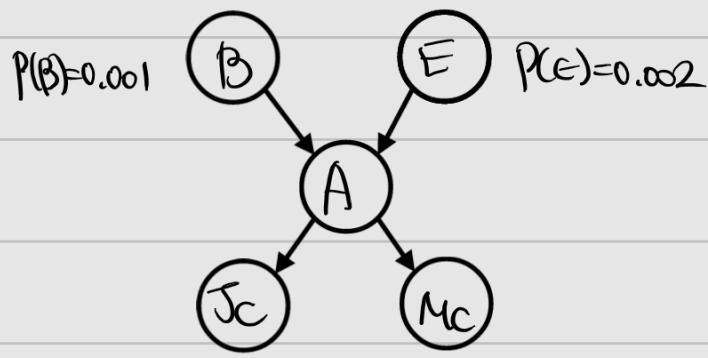


# < Forward Sampling >



BE	$P(A B,E)$	A	$P(J_c A)$
TT	0.95	T	0.9
TF	0.94	F	0.05
FT	0.29		
FF	0.001		

A	$P(M_c A)$
T	0.7
F	0.01

topological order 있음

①  $B=False$

②  $E=False$

③  $A | B=F, E=F \rightarrow \text{True}$

④  $J_c|A \rightarrow \text{True}$

⑤  $M_c|A \rightarrow \text{True}$

→ ①~⑤의 같은 순서로 sample 생성

$P(E=T | M_c=T) = ? \rightarrow \text{Counting of set } J_c$

문제점: 오차 존재 ( $n \rightarrow \infty$  오차무시 가능?)

↳ 시간

# <Rejection Sampling>

Q.  $P(E=T | M_C=T, A=F) = ?$

상황 ①  $B=False$  ok

②  $E=True$  ok

③  $A|B, E=False \rightarrow$  또는 문제 조건에  $A=F$  이므로

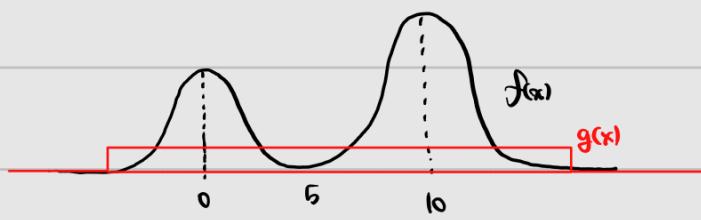
↳ given 조건에 맞지 않으니 reject 이후 치음부터 sampling

∴ 상황과 given 비교하여 reject 여부 결정

$$f(x) = 0.3e^{-0.2x^2} + 0.7e^{-0.2(x-10)^2}$$

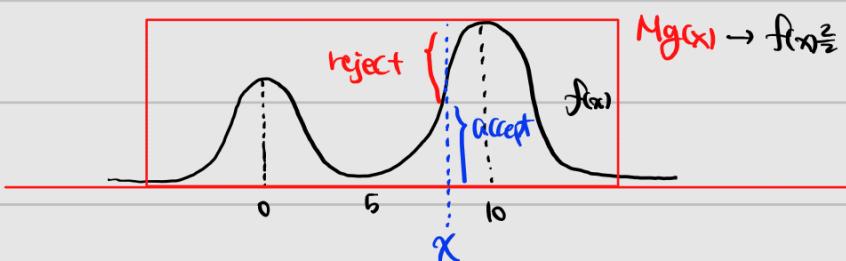
$g(x)$  : 정규분포  $\rightarrow$  표준 sample 추출

ex normal distribution, uniform distribution ...



$g(x)$ : Uniform distribution

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & 0 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$Mg(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ 을 감소할 수 있어야 함

$$\frac{f(x)}{Mg(x)} > \text{random} \rightarrow \text{accept}$$

< → reject

## <Importance Sampling>

단점: rejection  $\rightarrow$  waste  $\uparrow$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{x \sim p}[f(x)] &= \int f(x) p(x) dx = \int f(x) \cdot \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \cdot q(x) dx \\ &= E_{x \sim q} \left[ f(x) \cdot \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x_n) \cdot \frac{p(x_n)}{q(x_n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{p(x_n)}{q(x_n)} \rightarrow r_n \text{ (importance weight)}$$

위는 Continuous

discrete domain의 경우는....?

$$P(E | M_C=T, A=F) = ?$$

Sum SW = Normal SW = 0

Sampling weight = 1 (SW)

① B=False

② E=False

③ A=F | B=F, E=F

$$P(A=F | B=F, E=F) = 0.999$$

$$SW = 1 \times 0.999 = 0.999$$

④  $J_C=T | A=F$

⑤  $M_C=T | A=F$

$$P(M_C=T | A=F) = 0.01$$

$$SW = 0.999 \times 0.01$$

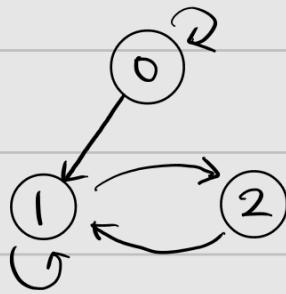
If  $E=T$

$$\text{Sum SW} + = SW$$

$$\text{normal SW} + = SW$$

$$\text{return } \text{Sum SW} / \text{normal SW}$$

# Markov Chain 특성



Reducible

$1, 2 \rightarrow 0$  불가능

① Transience

$0 \rightarrow 1$ 로 가면  $0 \rightarrow 0$ 을 수없음

① ② : recurrent  $\rightarrow$  다시 돌아오기 가능

irreducible  $\rightarrow \forall i \in S, \forall j \in S \quad i \leftrightarrow j$

$\exists i, j \in S$  communicate 가능



- Periodicity

$$d = \gcd \{ n : T_{ij}^n > 0 \}$$

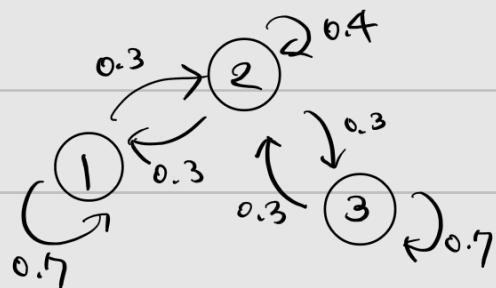
State (i) on 2회, 3회, 4회, 7회(?) recurrent

$$\rightarrow \gcd = 1$$

if  $d=1 \rightarrow$  aperiodic

- Ergodicity : recurrent + aperiodic

<Stationary distribution>



$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi = \left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\pi T = \pi \text{ 를 만족}$$



$\xrightarrow{2}$  absorbing state (수용자)

Markov Chain irreducible & ergodic

$$RT_i = \min\{n > 0 \mid X_n = i \mid X_0 = i\}$$

return time to state  $i$

✓  $\pi_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{ij}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{E[RT_i]}$

→  $\pi_i$ 는 Unique하게 결정된다

T 계산

$$\pi \left( I - T + I \right) = I \quad (I \times S)$$
$$\underbrace{\pi - \pi T}_{\pi} + \underbrace{\pi}_{\pi} = I \quad \xrightarrow{\text{을}} \\ \pi_S = \sum_{i \in S} \pi_i T_{ij} \quad \sum_{i \in S} \pi_i = 1$$

Reversible MC vs Irreversible MC

$$\text{Reversible : } \pi_i T_{ij} = \pi_j T_{ji}$$

즉,  $i \rightarrow j$  와  $j \rightarrow i$  확률이 동일

Reversible Markov Chain  $\xrightarrow{\text{만족}} \text{Stationary distribution}$

여는 성립 X

## < MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo) >

Monte Carlo : 무한한 시도  $\rightarrow$  정답 현실? 불가능...

$\rightarrow$  유한한 시도로 정답을 추정

Current Value:  $Z^t$

Propose candidate  $Z^* \sim q(Z^* | Z^t)$   $q^t$ : proposal distribution

acceptance probability  $\alpha$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Accept} : Z^{t+1} = Z^* \\ \text{Reject} : Z^{t+1} = Z^t \end{cases}$$

## (Metropolis-Hastings Algorithm)

$P(\theta) \propto g(\theta)$  정규화되며 합계

① Select  $\theta_0$

② for  $i=1, 2, \dots, m$ :

a)  $Z_i \mid \theta^* \sim q(\theta^* | \theta_{i-1})$   $q$ : proposal distribution

$$b) \alpha = \frac{g(\theta^*) / q(\theta^* | \theta_{i-1})}{g(\theta_{i-1}) / q(\theta_{i-1} | \theta^*)} = \frac{g(\theta^*) \cdot q(\theta_{i-1} | \theta^*)}{g(\theta_{i-1}) \cdot q(\theta^* | \theta_{i-1})}$$

c)  $\alpha \geq 1$  accept  $\theta^*$ , set  $\theta_i = \theta^*$

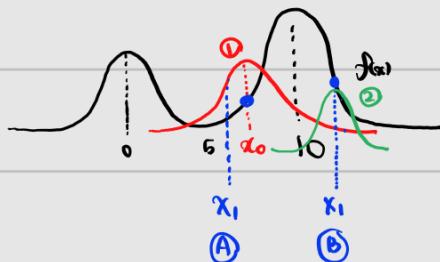
$0 < \alpha < 1$  accept  $\theta^*$ , set  $\theta_i = \theta^*$  with prob  $\alpha$

else reject  $\theta^*$ , set  $\theta_i = \theta_{i-1}$  with prob  $(1-\alpha)$

① Random Initialize  $\rightarrow$  초기의 random key  $X_0 = 7$

$$f(x) = 0.3e^{-0.2x^2} + 0.7e^{-0.2(x-10)^2}$$

②  $X_0 \in [0, 10]$  중 제한 분포  $\rightarrow$  현재는 정규분포 선택



A, B  $\rightarrow$  random again

A의 경우  $\rightarrow$  reject  $\rightarrow$  기회를 한번 더 준다.

B의 경우  $\rightarrow$  accept if  $0 < \frac{f(x_i)}{f(x_0)} < 1 \rightarrow$  기회 0

$$\frac{f(x_i)}{f(x_0)} \geq 1 \rightarrow \text{accept}$$

왜 reject 해도 기회를 주는가?

$\rightarrow$  한쪽으로 accept 하면 그 방향으로 몰림  $\rightarrow$  편향

### < Gibbs Sampling >

여러개의  $Z$  (latent) 중 하나씩 update

$$P(X_1, X_2, X_3)$$

1) 임의의 표본  $X_0 = (X_1^\circ, X_2^\circ, X_3^\circ)$

2) 변수 하나씩만 변경

a)  $X_0$ 의  $X_1^\circ, X_3^\circ$ 는 고정  $\rightarrow X_2^\circ$ 을 update

$$P(X_1^1 | X_2^\circ, X_3^\circ)$$

b)  $X_1^1, X_3^1$  고정  $\rightarrow X_2^1$  update

c)  $X_1^1, X_2^1 \rightarrow X_3^1$  update

$$X_1 = (X_1^1, X_2^1, X_3^1)$$

$$X = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$Y = \{4, 5, 6\}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(Y=5) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Y=6) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$X, Y$ 는 조속

	$X=1$	$X=2$	$X=3$
$Y=4$			0.1
$Y=5$		0.1	0.2
$Y=6$	0.1	0.2	0.3

$$X=1 \quad X=2 \quad X=3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

이제 차이 0  
(종속이므로)

즉,  $X$  DTM 고려  $\rightarrow Y$  고려하면

$X=1, X=2$ 가 뽑힐 확률이 전혀 달라짐

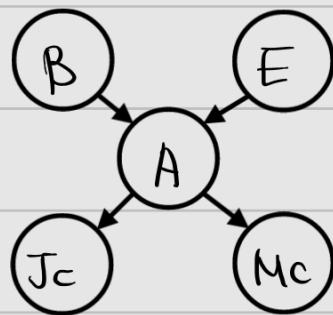
$$\text{따라서 } X_0 \sim P(X)$$

$$Y_0 \sim P(X|X=X_0)$$

$$X_1 \sim P(X|Y=Y_0)$$

$$Y_1 \sim P(X|X=X_1)$$

:



만약  $A=F, Mc=T$  given

Markov Blanket 충분한 고려

ex)  $B=? \Rightarrow E, A$ 만 고려