



INWARIANCE



Corresponds to the left Eigenvector with Eigenvalue 1

- We will say a K is π -invariant or π -stationary if $\pi K = \pi$

$$\pi K(\mathrm{d}x') = \int_{\mathbb{X}} \pi(\mathrm{d}x) K(x, \mathrm{d}x') = \pi(\mathrm{d}x')$$

► Products and mixtures of π -invariant kernels are π -invariant



Invariant distributions may not be unique

- E.g. identity kernel is invariant to every distribution

$$K(x, dx') = \delta_x(dx')$$

$$\pi K(dx') = \int \pi(dx) \delta_x(dx') = \pi(dx')$$

Algorithmically, the distribution of $X \sim \pi$ is unchanged $X' \sim K(X, dx') = \pi$

► Discrete case:

$$\sum_x \pi(x) K(x, x') = \pi(x)$$

INVARIANCE

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- ▶ We will say a K is π -invariant or π -stationary if $\pi K = \pi$

$$\pi K(\mathrm{d}x') = \int_{\mathbb{X}} \pi(\mathrm{d}x) K(x, \mathrm{d}x') = \pi(\mathrm{d}x')$$

- ▶ Discrete case:

$$\sum_x \pi(x) K(x, x') = \pi(x')$$

- ▶ Corresponds to the left Eigenvector with Eigenvalue of 1
- ▶ Algorithmically, the distribution of $X \sim \pi$ is unchanged $X' \sim K(X, \mathrm{d}x') = \pi$
- ▶ Products and mixtures of π -invariant kernels are π -invariant
- ▶ Invariant distributions may not be unique
 - ▶ E.g. identity kernel is invariant to every distribution

$$K(x, \mathrm{d}x') = \delta_x(\mathrm{d}x')$$
$$\pi K(\mathrm{d}x') = \int \pi(\mathrm{d}x) \delta_x(\mathrm{d}x') = \pi(\mathrm{d}x')$$

REVERSIBILITY