







Corresponding left eigenvectors to eigenvalues

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

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

► Products and mixtures of  $\pi$ -invariant kernels are  $\pi$ -invariant

▶ Invariant distributions in many other situations

- 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  $X' \sim K(X, dx')$



Dicrete case:

$$\sum_{x'} \pi(x) K(x, x') = \pi(x)$$

# INVARIANCE

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

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

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

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

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

# REVERSIBILITY