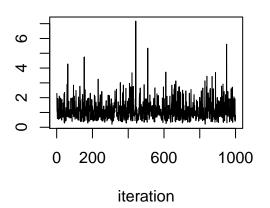
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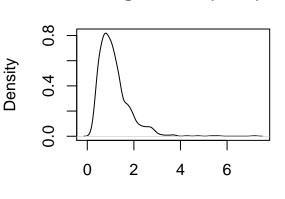
6.

 $Gamma(k,\theta)$ has mean $k\theta$ we can draw y_i from $Gamma(k,x_{i-1}/k)$ or $Gamma(x_{i-1}/\theta,\theta)$ generate y_i from $q(y|x_{i-1})$ which is $gamma(k,x_{i-1}/k))$ or $gamma(x_{i-1}/\theta,\theta))$ here is some plot of our output.

using Gamma(2,x/2)

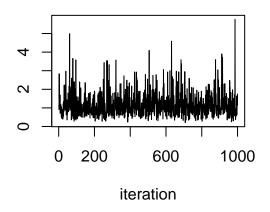


using Gamma(2,x/2)

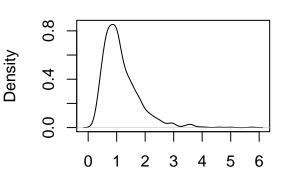


N = 1000 Bandwidth = 0.1171

using Gamma(10,x/10)

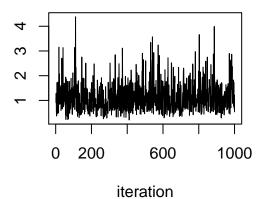


using Gamma(10,x/10)

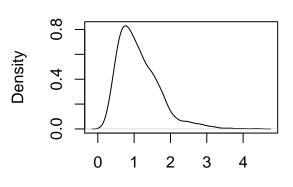


N = 1000 Bandwidth = 0.1202

using Gamma(2,x/2)

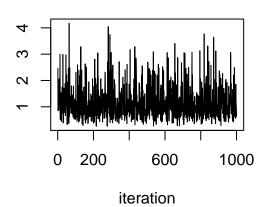


using Gamma(2,x/2)

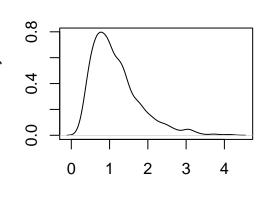


N = 1000 Bandwidth = 0.1246

using Gamma(10,x/10)



using Gamma(10,x/10)



N = 1000 Bandwidth = 0.1249

Here is the table showing the mean of the sampele and the mean of 1/sample

##		sample.mean	X1.sample.mean
##	True value	1.154701	1.116025
##	Gamma(2,x/2)	1.146745	1.152220
##	Gamma(10,x/10)	1.153957	1.127742
##	Gamma(x/2,2)	1.130115	1.132655
##	Gamma(x/10,10)	1.163459	1.124961

they are similar enough with each other and it seems all of them provide reasonable estimates.