

# نمونه گیری گیس

## ۱. مقدمه

(EM )

{ }

## ۲. نمونه گیری گیس چیست؟

( )

(MLE )

$$f(x, y_1, \dots, y_p)$$
$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \int \dots \int f(x, y_1, \dots, y_p) dy_1 \dots dy_p \quad ( )$$

( )

$f(x)$

$f(x)$

$f(x)$

$$f(x) \quad x_1, \dots, x_m$$
$$f(x)$$

$f(x)$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \rightarrow E(X) \quad ( )$$

m

## ۱-۲ حالت دو متغیره

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(y|x)}$$

$$Y'_0, X'_0, Y'_1, X'_1, Y'_2, X'_2, \dots, Y'_K, X'_K \quad ( )$$

$$Y'_0 = y'_0 \quad ( )$$

$$X'_i \sim f(x|Y'_i = y'_i) \quad ( )$$

$$Y'_{i+1} \sim f(y|X'_i = x'_i)$$

$$X'_k \quad k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$X'_0 = x'_0$$

$$X'_k \quad K$$

$$f(x) \quad \text{i.i.d}$$

مثال ۱-

$$f(x, y) \propto \binom{n}{x} y^{x+\alpha+1} (1-y)^{n-x+\beta-1} \quad ( )$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1; x = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$f(x) \sim \text{Binomial}(n, y)$$

$$f(y|x) \sim \text{Beta}(x+\alpha, n-x+\beta) \quad ( )$$

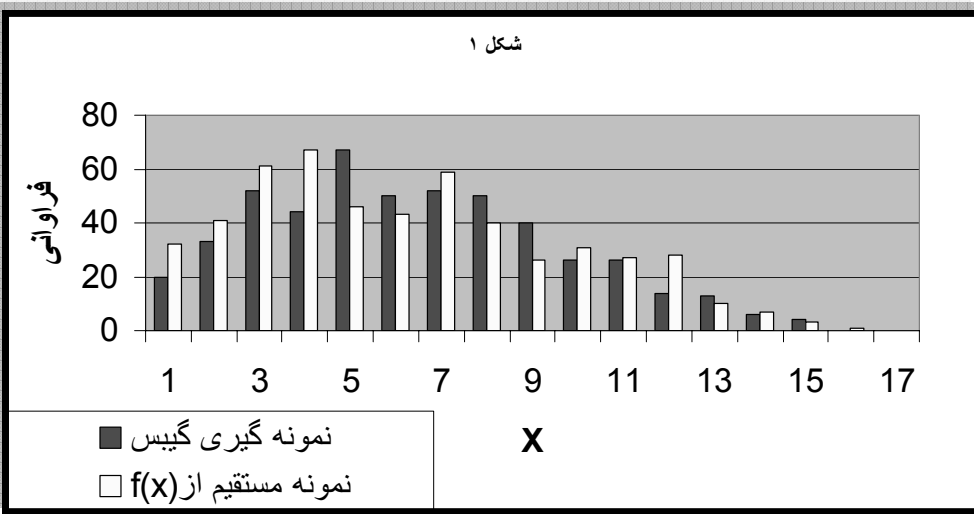
$$f(x|y) \sim \text{Binomial}(n, y)$$

$$f(y|x) \sim \text{Beta}(x+\alpha, n-x+\beta) \quad ( )$$

$$f(x) \quad x_1, \dots, x_m \quad ( ) \quad ( )$$

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)\Gamma(n-x+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+n)} \quad ( )$$

$$; x = 0, 1, \dots, n$$



$f(x)$   $\alpha = 2$   $\beta = 4$   $n = 16$   $m = 500$   $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$

( )

( )

( )

( )

$k = 15$

s-plus

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f(y|x)}$$

$f(x, y)$   $f(y)$   $f(x)$

$f(x)$

(0,B)

Y X

مثال ۲-

$$f(x|y) \propto ye^{-yx}; 0 < x < B < \infty \quad ( )$$

$$f(y|x) \propto xe^{-xy}; 0 < y < B < \infty$$

B

$f(x)$

(0,B)

B

$f(x, y)$

( )

$f(x)$

( )

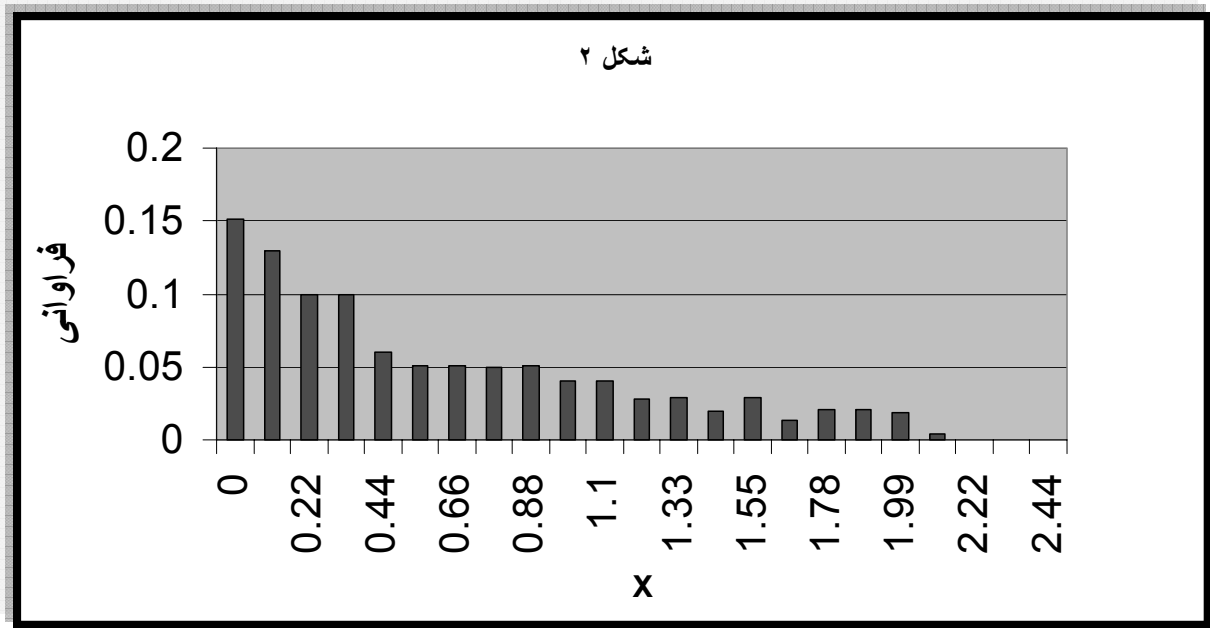
$k = 15$

$f(x)$

$m = 500$

( )

$B = 5$



## ۲-۲-۲ آورده چگالیهای حاشیه ای

$$f(x) \quad X'_k = x'_k \quad ( ) \quad \cdot \quad f(y) \quad y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m \quad f(y) \quad Y'_k = y'_k \quad f(x) \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$$

$$f(x) \quad f(x) \quad f(x|Y_k = y_k) \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f(x|y_i) \quad ( )$$

( )

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m$  ( )

$$E[f(x|y)] = \int f(x|y)f(y)dy = f(x) \quad ( )$$

$m \quad y \quad y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m$  ( )

X ( )

( )

( )

$$\hat{P}(X = x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m P(X = x|Y_i = y_i) \quad ( )$$

$f(x)$

## ۲-۳ حالت سه متغیره

( )

= x

(k-1)

$U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k,$

k k

$$f_{U_i|U_{i1}, \dots, U_{ik-1}}(u | u_1, \dots, u_{k-1}); i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$i \neq j, t \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$$

( )

$f_{Z|XY} \quad f_{Y|XZ} \quad f_{X|YZ}$

Z Y X

i

$$X'_j \sim f(x | Y'_j = y'_j, Z'_j = z'_j)$$

$$Y'_{j+1} \sim f(y | X'_j = x'_j, Z'_j = z'_j) \quad ( )$$

$$Z'_{j+1} \sim f(z | X'_j = x'_j, Y'_{j+1} = y'_{j+1})$$

( )

$$Y'_0, Z'_0, X'_0, Y'_1, Z'_1, X'_1, Y'_2, Z'_2, X'_2 \quad ( )$$

$f(x)$

$X'_k = x'_k, k$

$\lambda$

$N, ( )$

مثال ۳-

$$f(x, y, n) \propto \binom{n}{x} y^{x+\alpha-1} (1-y)^{n-x+\beta-1} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \quad ( )$$

X

( )

X

( )

$$f(x | y, n) \sim \text{Binomial}(n, y)$$

$$f(y | x, n) \sim \text{Beta}(x + \alpha, n - x + \beta) \quad ( )$$

$$f(n | x, y) \sim e^{-(1-y)} \frac{[(1-y)\lambda]^{n-x}}{(n-x)!} \lambda$$

$$n = x, x + 1, \dots$$

:

X ( )

( )

m

$$\hat{P}(X = x) =$$

$$\frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m P(X = x | Y_i = y_i, N = n_j) \quad ( )$$

X

( )

m

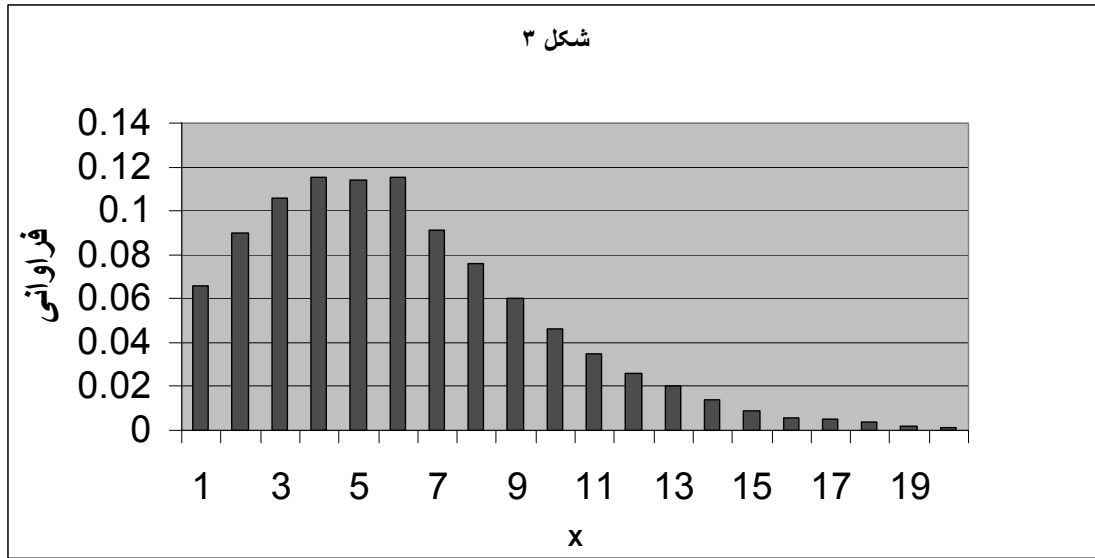
$x_1, \dots, x_m \quad y_1, \dots, y_m \quad ( )$

$$\beta = 4 \quad \alpha = 2 \quad n = 16 \quad ( )$$

$$k = 10$$

$$m = 500$$

( )



## ۲-۴ حالت چند متغیره

$[X|Y] [X,Y]$

( )

\*

[X]

k

$U^{(0)}_{1,\dots,U^{(0)}_k}$

$U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k,$

$U^{(1)}_{1,\dots,U^{(1)}_k}$

$$U_1^{(1)} \sim [U_1 | U_2^{(0)}, U_3^{(0)}, \dots, U_k^{(0)}]$$

$$U_2^{(1)} \sim [U_2 | U_1^{(1)}, U_3^{(0)}, \dots, U_k^{(0)}]$$

$$U_3^{(1)} \sim [U_3 | U_1^{(1)}, U_2^{(1)}, U_4^{(0)}, \dots, U_k^{(0)}]$$

⋮

$$U_k^{(1)} \sim [U_k | U_1^{(1)}, \dots, U_{k-1}^{(1)}]$$

i

k

$i \rightarrow \infty$

$(U_1^{(i)}, \dots, U_k^{(i)})$

$$(U_1^{(i)}, \dots, U_k^{(i)}) \xrightarrow{d} [U_1, \dots, U_k]$$

$$U_s^{(i)} \xrightarrow{d} U_s \sim [U_s]$$

## الگوریتم نمونه گیری گیبس

g

$$f(x) = cg(x) \quad (X_1, \dots, X_p)$$

⋮

$$i=0 \quad X_2, \dots, X_p \quad X_2^{(0)}, \dots, X_p^{(0)}$$

$$X_p = x_p^{(i)}, \dots, X_2 = x_2^{(i)}, X_1 = x_1^{(i+1)}; \quad X_1 \quad x_1^{(i+1)}$$

$$X_p = x_p^{(i)}, \dots, X_3 = x_3^{(i)}, X_1 = x_1^{(i+1)}; \quad X_2 \quad x_2^{(i+1)}$$

$$X_{p-1} = x_{p-1}^{(i+1)}, \dots, X_1 = x_1^{(i+1)} \quad X_p \quad x_p^{(i+1)} \quad p+1.$$

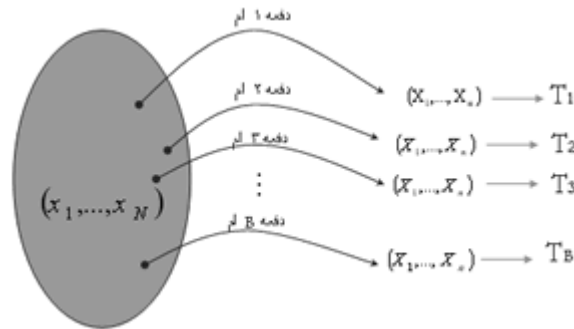
$$i \quad i+1.p+2.$$

$f$

$(X_1, \dots, X_p)$

$p$

## محاسبه آریبی و خطای معیار



( )

T F

(i.i.d)

X1...Xn

T ...

F

( T ( T1...Tn

T

B

T

B

$$F_T(t) \cong \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^B I(T_i \leq t)$$

$$bias(T) \cong \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^B T_i - \theta$$

$$SE(t) \cong \left[ \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^B \left( T_i - \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B T_j \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

## مثال کاربردی

$(T (T_1 \dots T_n) \quad T$

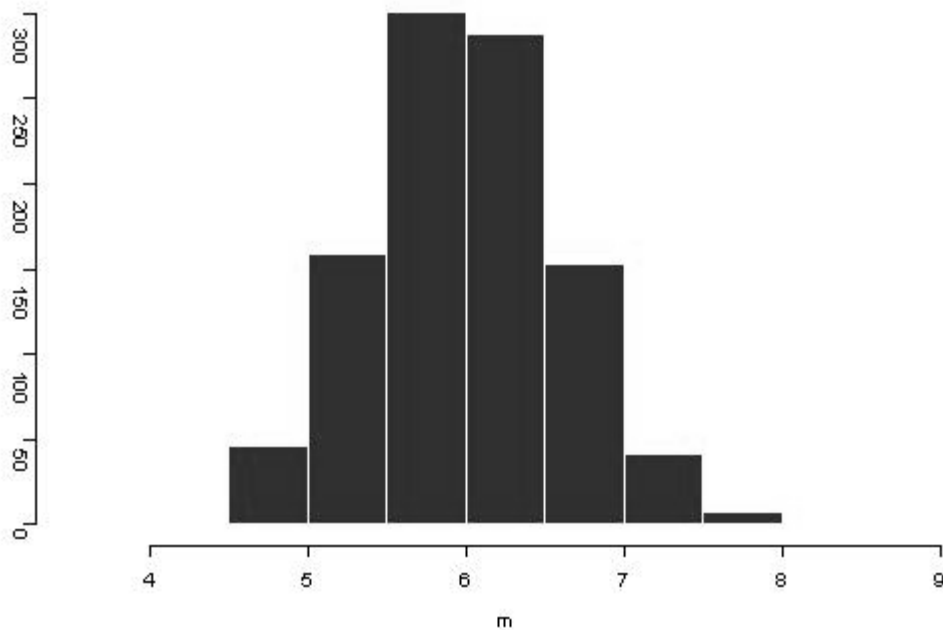
$$\bar{X} = 0.65$$

10000

$$\bar{X}_1, \dots, \bar{X}_{10000}$$

$$bias(\bar{X}) = 0.000$$

$$SE(\bar{X}) = 0.611$$



## پیاده سازی مثالی از نمونه گیری گیبس در نرم افزار R و همچنین C

### Implementation in R

A function for the Gibbs sampler .

```
gibbs<-function (n, rho)
```

```
{
```

```
  mat <- matrix(ncol = 2, nrow = n)
```

---

```

x <- 0
y <- 0
mat[1, ] <- c(x, y)
for (i in 2:n) {
    x <- rnorm(1, rho * y, sqrt(1 - rho^2))
    y <- rnorm(1, rho * x, sqrt(1 - rho^2))
    mat[i, ] <- c(x, y)
}
mat
}

```

A matrix for the results is created, then the chain is initialised at (0,0). The main loop then successively samples from the full conditionals, storing the results in the matrix. We can test this as follows:

```

bvn<-gibbs(10000,0.98)
par(mfrow=c(3,2))
plot(bvn,col=1:10000)
plot(bvn,type="l")
plot(ts(bvn[,1]))
plot(ts(bvn[,2]))
hist(bvn[,1],40)
hist(bvn[,2],40)
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

```

With a bit of luck, this will give results which look very similar to those obtained earlier, apart from the time series plots of the marginals, which show distinct autocorrelation between successive values.

## Implementation in C

Of course, Gibbs samplers are Markov chains, which cannot be neatly vectorised in languages like R. Consequently, the main loop of a Gibbs sampler is best re-coded in a compiled language such as C. Here is a main loop for a Gibbs sampler for this problem.

```

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long n,i;
    double x,y,rho,sd;
    gsl_rng *r = gsl_rng_alloc(gsl_rng_mt19937);
    n=(long) atoi(argv[1]);
    rho=(double) atof(argv[2]);
    sd=sqrt(1-rho*rho);
    x=0;y=0;
    printf(" %3.3f %3.3f \n",x,y);
    for (i=1;i<n;i++)
    {
        x=rho*y+gsl_ran_gaussian(r,sd);
        y=rho*x+gsl_ran_gaussian(r,sd);
        printf(" %3.3f %3.3f \n",x,y);
    }
    return(0);
}

```

. The C Code can be tested by re-directing output to a file (bvn.dat), then reading and analysing from R:

```

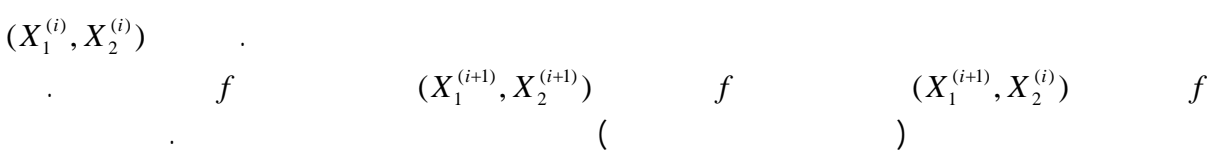
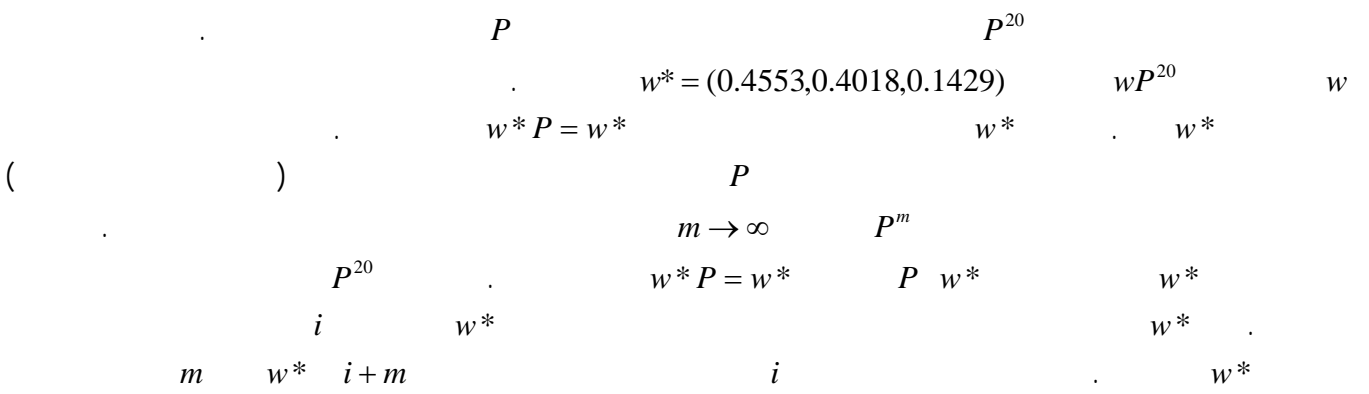
bvn_matrix(scan("bvn.dat"),ncol=2,byrow=T)
par(mfrow=c(3,2))
plot(bvn,col=1:10000)
plot(bvn,type="l")
plot(ts(bvn[,1]))
plot(ts(bvn[,2]))
hist(bvn[,1],40)
hist(bvn[,2],40)
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

```

## همگرایی احتمالات انتقال در زنجیر مارکوف برای اثبات موجه بودن نمونه گیری گیبس

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.7 & 0.1 \\ 0.8 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{20} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4553 & 0.4018 & 0.1429 \\ 0.4553 & 0.4018 & 0.1429 \\ 0.4553 & 0.4018 & 0.1429 \end{pmatrix}$$



**مثال - نمونه ای از توزیع نرمال**

$$\varepsilon(\mu, \tau | x) \propto \tau^{\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1} \exp\left(-\tau \left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (\mu - \mu_1)^2 + \beta_1\right]\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau \lambda_1} \mu_1 \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(x_1, x_2)$$

$$X_1 = x_1 \quad X_2 = x_2$$

$$g(x_1, x_2)$$

$$X_1 = x_1^{(i+1)} \quad X_2 = x_2^{(i+1)}$$

$$i = 0$$

**پایان**

**منابع:**

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