

$P(\theta, T) =$  „prst. přechodu z  $\theta$  do  $T$ “

$i, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, G$

$p_{ij} = P(i \rightarrow j)$

$P(\theta_1, \theta_2)$

prst. přechodu z  $\theta$  do  $\psi$

$P(\theta, \cdot) \rightarrow$  hustota  $p(\theta, \psi)$

$P(\theta, T) = \int_T p(\theta, \psi) d\lambda(\psi)$

$p(\theta, \psi) =$  vzájemná podmínka, že

$\theta$  a  $\psi$   
 $\equiv P(\psi | \theta)$

$P(\theta^0 \in T_0, \dots, \theta^m \in T_m) =$

$= \int_{T_0} \int_{T_1} \int_{T_2} \dots p(\theta^1, \theta^2) p(\theta^0, \theta^1) \dots$   
 $\int_{d\lambda(\theta^0)} \int_{d\lambda(\theta^1)} \dots$

$$\int_{T_m} p(\theta^{m-1}, \theta^m) \quad \text{ob } \theta^m$$

Plan.

$$P(\theta^0 \in T_0, \dots, \theta^m \in T_m) =$$

$$P(\theta^0 \in T_0, \dots, \theta^m \in T_m | \theta^{m-1} \in T^{m-1}, \dots, \theta^0 \in T_0) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \underbrace{P(\theta^{m-1} \in T^{m-1} | \theta^{m-2} \in T^{m-2}, \dots, \theta^0 \in T_0)}_{\lll P(\theta^1 \in T^1 | \theta^0 \in T^0) \cdot \underbrace{P(\theta^0 \in T_0)}_{\approx f_0}}$$

$$\pi(T) = \int_T \pi(\theta) d\mu(\theta)$$

$$\pi P(T) = \int_{\Theta} P(\theta, T) \pi(\theta) d\mu(\theta)$$

$\pi$  generate  $\Theta \xrightarrow{P} T$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & \dots & p_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ p_{n1} & & p_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \\ P(\theta, \psi)$$

$$P(\theta, T) \quad P(\theta, \cdot)$$

$$\bar{x}_P(T) = \int_{\Theta} \left( \int_{\Psi} p(\theta, \psi) \bar{x}(\theta) d\lambda(\psi) \right) \bar{\pi}(\theta) d\lambda(\theta) = \int_{\Theta} \left( \int_{\Psi} p(\theta, \psi) \bar{x}(\theta) d\lambda(\psi) \right) d\lambda(\theta)$$

$$= \int_{\Theta} \int_{\Psi} p(\theta, \psi) \bar{x}(\theta) d\lambda(\psi) d\lambda(\theta) =$$

$$= \int_{\Psi} \left( \int_{\Theta} p(\theta, \psi) \bar{x}(\theta) d\lambda(\theta) \right) d\lambda(\psi) = \bar{x}_P(T)$$

$\bar{x}_P =$  prahm' m'ra  
 $\square$  je hustota se' m'ry

$\bar{x}_P$  ma' hustotu (v'ici  $\psi$ )

$$\int_{\Theta} p(\theta, \psi) \bar{x}(\theta) d\lambda(\theta)$$

$\bar{x}$   $(\theta, \psi) \rightarrow$  ma' sdružen. rozděl.

$$f(\theta, \psi) = f(\psi|\theta) f(\theta)$$

$$\downarrow f(\psi) = \int f(\theta, \psi) d\theta =$$

$$= \int f(\psi, \theta) f(\theta) d\theta$$

$p(\theta, \psi) \sim \pi$

$$\theta \rightarrow \psi$$

$\pi$                       ?

pokud  $\theta \sim \pi$

pokud  $\theta^1, \theta^2, \theta^3, \dots$  vzmijí postupně aplikaci přechodového jádra  $P$

pokud  $\pi P \equiv$  rozdělení  $\theta^{(m)}$

$$\pi P(d\theta) = \pi(d\theta)$$

$$\equiv \forall T \in \mathcal{T} \quad \pi P(T) = \pi(T).$$

$$\int_{\Theta} P(\theta, T) \pi(\theta) d\theta$$

$\Theta$                        $\parallel$

$$\int_T \pi(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_T \int_{\Theta} p(\theta, \psi) \pi(\theta) d\theta d\psi$$

$$\int_T \int_S P(\theta, S) \pi(\theta) d\lambda(\theta) \stackrel{\text{revers.}}{=} \int_S \int_T P(\psi, T) \pi(\psi) d\lambda(\psi)$$

$$\int_T \int_S P(\theta, \psi) \pi(\theta) d\lambda(\theta) d\lambda(\psi)$$

sdružená míra

na  $\Theta \times \Theta, \mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{T}$

$$= Q_1(T, S)$$

o hustotě

$$q_1(\theta, \psi) = P(\theta, \psi) / \pi(\theta)$$

$$\int_S \int_T P(\psi, \theta) \pi(\psi) d\lambda(\psi) d\lambda(\theta)$$

sdružená míra

na  $\Theta \times \Theta, \mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{T}$

$$= Q_2(S, T)$$

o hustotě

$$q_2(\psi, \theta) = P(\psi, \theta) / \pi(\psi)$$

Reversibilita  $\equiv \forall T, S \in \mathcal{T}$

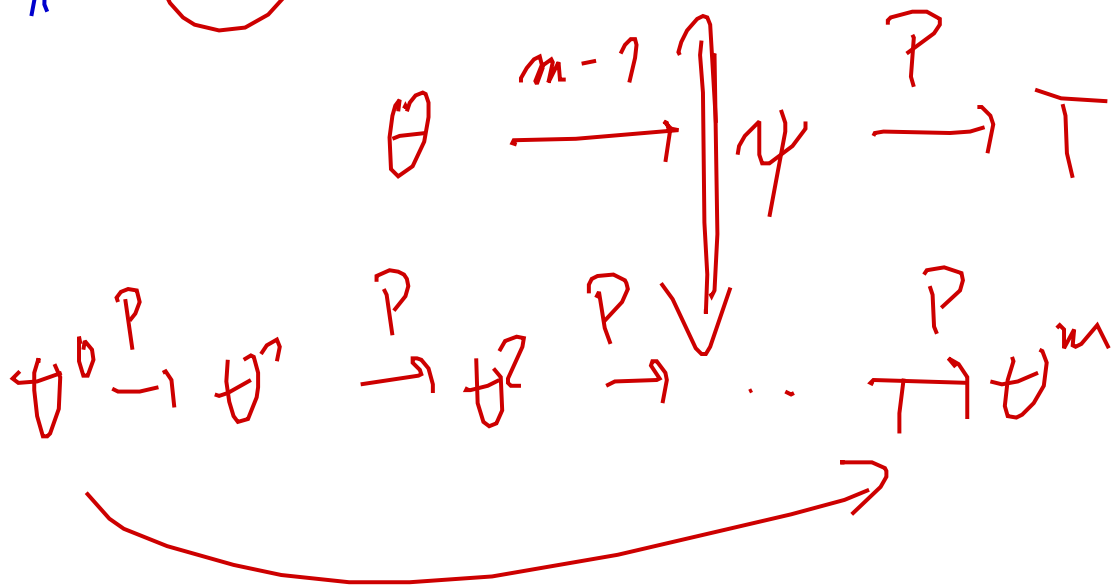
$$Q_1(T, S) = Q_2(S, T)$$

• pokud shoro usude ( $\equiv$  postač. podm. pro reversibilitu)

$$P(\theta, \psi) \pi(\theta) = P(\psi, \theta) \pi(\psi)$$

POTOM PLATI REVERSIBILITA.

$$P^m(\theta, T) = \int P(\psi, T) P^{m-1}(\theta, \psi) d\lambda(\psi)$$



$$P(\theta^{(m)} \in T) = \int_{\Theta} P^m(\theta, T) f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(\theta^{(m)} \in T) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Theta} \dots =$$

$$= \int_{\Theta} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P^m(\theta, T) f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta =$$

$= \pi(T)$ , je-li  $\pi$  lim  
 wadol,

$$= \int_{\Theta} (\pi(T)) f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta = \pi(T) \int_{\Theta} f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\bar{\pi}(\tau) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P^m(\theta, \tau) =$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathcal{H}} P(\psi, \tau) P^{m-1}(\theta, \psi) d\lambda(\psi) =$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{H}} P(\psi, \tau) \underbrace{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P^{m-1}(\theta, \psi)}_{\pi(\psi)} d\lambda(\psi) =$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{H}} P(\psi, \tau) \pi(\psi) d\lambda(\psi) = \pi P(\tau)$$

## SHRNUTI' 1'

- reversibilita  $\Rightarrow$  stacionarita  $k_{\pi}$   
 $k_{\pi}$
- limni rozd.  $\Rightarrow \pi$  je stacionarni  
 $\int \rho \pi$

## SHRNUTI' 2:

$\theta^0, \theta^1, \theta^2, \theta^3, \dots$  je Markovskij řetězec,  
pokud sdruží rozd. stavů namísto  
aplikací počátečního rozdělení  $f_0$   
a dále už jenom přechod jádrem  
 $P(\theta, T) = \text{prst. přechodu z } \theta \text{ do } T.$

$$P(\theta, T) = \int \underbrace{P(\theta, \psi)}_{\text{přechodová hustota}} d\lambda(\psi)$$

znac:  $\int$  - li  $\pi$  rozdělení na  $(\theta, T)$

$$\int_{\Theta} P(T) = \int_{\Theta} P(\theta, T) \pi(\theta) d\lambda(\theta)$$



reversibilita

(mici  $\pi$ )

$$\forall T, S \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$\int P(\theta, S) \pi(\theta) d\mu(\theta)$$

$$\stackrel{T}{=} \int_S P(\psi, T) \pi(\psi) d\mu(\psi)$$

postne podm. pro revers.

$\equiv$  detail. podm. rovnosti

$$P(\theta, \psi) \pi(\theta) = P(\psi, \theta) \pi(\psi) \text{ s.v. } (\theta, \psi)$$

stationarita (mici  $\pi$ )

$$\equiv \forall T \in \mathcal{T} \quad \pi P(T) = \pi(T)$$

detail podm. rev.  $\Rightarrow$  reversibilita  $\Rightarrow$  stationarita

$\pi$  je limitnim vztahem

$$\equiv \pi(T) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P^m(\theta, T)$$

Potom maj:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Theta} P^m(\theta, T) f_0(\theta) d\mu(\theta) = \pi(T)$$

pro libovolne'  $f_0$

$\pi$  limitni'  $\Rightarrow \pi$  stationarni'

Existuje-li limitní vzdělení, potom  
 není left nebo stacionárním.

Cíl: Konstrukce  $M$ -řetězce, jehož  
 stacionárními vzdělení  
 =  $\{$  (vzdělení, z  
 kterého chci  
 generovat)

