

8.

(Markov Chain Monte Carlo Method; MCMC)

MCMC

가

가

8.1

가

, X_0, \dots, X_{n+1}

$$P(X_{n+1} = s_i | X_0 = s_j, \dots, X_n = s_k) = P(X_{n+1} = s_i | X_n = s_k)$$

(system)

X_n

X_n

가

$$S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r\}$$

0

(step)

i

j

$P(i, j)$

s_i

$P(i, j)$

(

, transition probability or transition kernel)

$$\mathbf{P} = \{P(i, j)\}$$

1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & X_{n+1} \quad n+1 \quad s_k \quad (k=1, \dots, r) \\
 & P(X_0 = s_k) = \mathbf{p}_k(X_0) \quad X_0 \text{ 가 } X_1 \\
 & P(X_1 = s_j | X_0 = s_k) = P(k, j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n+1 \quad X_{n+1} \quad s_j \quad \mathbf{p}_j(X_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{p}_j(X_{n+1}) &= P(X_{n+1} = s_j) \\
 &= \sum_k P(X_{n+1} = s_j | X_n = s_k) P(X_n = s_k) \\
 &= \sum_k P(k, j) P(X_n = s_k) \\
 &= \sum_k P(k, j) \mathbf{p}_k(X_n)
 \end{aligned} \tag{8.1}$$

$$(8.1) \quad n \quad n+1$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_{n+1}) = \mathbf{p}(X_n) \mathbf{P} \tag{8.2}$$

$$, \quad \mathbf{p}(X_1) = \mathbf{p}(X_0) \mathbf{P}, \quad \mathbf{p}(X_2) = \mathbf{p}(X_1) \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{p}(X_0) \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_n) = \mathbf{p}(X_0) \mathbf{P}^n \tag{8.3}$$

() , \mathbf{p}^* , ,
 $\mathbf{p}(X_n) = \mathbf{p}(X_{n+1})$, \mathbf{p}^* .

$$\mathbf{p}^* P = \mathbf{p}^* \tag{8.4}$$

(8.4)가 , \mathbf{p}^* ()
 가 가 .
 가 \mathbf{p}^* , $\mathbf{p}^* P = \mathbf{p}^*$ 가
 가 \mathbf{p}^* , 가
 가 (detailed balance) (가
 가 (reversible)) ,

j k

$$P(j, k) \mathbf{p}_j^* = P(k, j) \mathbf{p}_k^* \tag{8.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j P(j, k) \mathbf{p}_j^* &= \sum_j P(k, j) \mathbf{p}_j^* \\ &= \mathbf{p}_k^* \sum_j P(k, j) \\ &= \mathbf{p}_k^* \end{aligned} \tag{8.6}$$

(8.4)

(8.5)

(8.5) 가 \mathbf{P}^* \mathbf{P} 가 \mathbf{P} 가 (aperiodic) \mathbf{P} 가 (irreducible) 가 \mathbf{P}^* , (가 (periodic) , (irreducible chain) \mathbf{P} 가 가 .)

8.1.1

가 (R) (N) (C) 가 $S = \{R, N, C\}$ 가 \mathbf{P} 가 .

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} R & N & C \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} R \\ N \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad 8.1.1.1$$

가 , $n = 0$ 가 (N) , 1 () 가 (8.1.1.1)

$$\begin{aligned} & (P(X_1 = R), P(X_1 = N), P(X_1 = C)) \\ & = (\mathbf{p}_R(X_1), \mathbf{p}_N(X_1), \mathbf{p}_C(X_1)) \\ & = (0.5, 0, 0.5) \\ & = \mathbf{p}(X_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_0) = (0, 1, 0) \quad (8.3)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_1)$$

$$2 \quad \text{가} \quad (8.3)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_2) = \mathbf{p}(X_0) P^2 = (0.375, 0.25, 0.375)$$

$$, n = 11$$

$$\mathbf{p}^* = (0.4, 0.2, 0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_0) = (0, 0, 1) \quad \text{가} \quad \mathbf{p}(X_0) = (1, 0, 0) \quad \mathbf{p}(X_0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

가

$$\mathbf{p}^* \mathbf{P} = (0.4, 0.2, 0.4) = \mathbf{p}^*$$

가

$$R = 1, N = 2, C = 3$$

$$\mathbf{p}_R^* = \mathbf{p}_1^* \quad \mathbf{p}_N^* = \mathbf{p}_2^*$$

$$\mathbf{p}_C^* = \mathbf{p}_3^*$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1^* P(1, 2) = (0.4)(0.25) = 0.1 = \mathbf{p}_2^* P(2, 1) = (0.2)(0.5)$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1^* P(1, 3) = (0.4)(0.25) = 0.1 = \mathbf{p}_3^* P(3, 1) = (0.4)(0.25)$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2^* P(2, 3) = (0.2)(0.5) = 0.1 = \mathbf{p}_3^* P(3, 2) = (0.4)(0.25)$$

8.1.2

A a 가
 . 가 , 0 Aa

1

\mathbf{p}^*

가 가

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{matrix} AA \\ Aa \\ aa \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

0 가 AA , Aa aa

$$\mathbf{p}(X_0) = (0, 0, 1) \quad \mathbf{p}(X_0) = (1, 0, 0) \quad \mathbf{p}(X_0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(X_0) = (0.5, 0, 0.5)$$

가 가 (가
 가) n (8.3)

$$\mathbf{p}^* = (0.25, 0.5, 0.25)$$

$$\mathbf{p}^* \text{ 가 } (8.4) \text{ 가 가}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1^* P(1, 2) = (0.25)(0.5) = 0.125 = \mathbf{p}_2^* P(2, 1) = (0.5)(0.25)$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1^* P(1, 3) = (0.25)(0) = 0 = \mathbf{p}_3^* P(3, 1) = (0.25)(0)$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2^* P(2, 3) = (0.5)(0.25) = 0.125 = \mathbf{p}_3^* P(3, 2) = (0.25)(0.5)$$

$$P(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x, y, X_1, X_2, \dots) \delta(X_{n-1} - x) \delta(X_n - y) dx dy$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x, y) dy = 1$$

$$X_n \text{ pdf, } \mathbf{p}_n(y)$$

$$\mathbf{p}_n(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{p}_{n-1}(x) P(x, y) dx$$

$$\mathbf{p}^*(y)$$

$$p^*(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p^*(x)P(x, y)dx \quad 8.1.2.1$$

(8.6) MCMC, $P(x, y)$, \mathbf{P} , MCMC, \mathbf{P} 가 가, \mathbf{P}^* , 8.1.1 8.1.2, \mathbf{P} ?

8.2 (Metropolis-Hastings Algorithm)

- , n (proposal or candidate generating) $q(x, y)$ (candidate) y 가 , n x , $n+1$ 가 y 가 $q(x, y)$ x 가 $q(x, y)$ 가 $q(x, y)$ 가 (8.5) 가 (x, y) ,

$$q(x, y)\mathbf{p}^*(x) = q(y, x)\mathbf{p}^*(y) \quad 8.2.1$$

, y 가 (x, y)

$$q(x, y)\mathbf{p}^*(x) > q(y, x)\mathbf{p}^*(y) \quad 8.2.2$$

x y (y x), $\mathbf{a}(x, y) < 1$

x y

(probability of move)

$x_{n+1} = y$ 가 ,

$x_{n+1} = x_n$

$\mathbf{a}(y, x) = 1 - \mathbf{a}(x, y) < 1$

가

$$\begin{aligned} q(x, y)\mathbf{p}^*(x)\mathbf{a}(x, y) &= q(y, x)\mathbf{p}^*(y)\mathbf{a}(y, x) \\ &= q(y, x)\mathbf{p}^*(y) \end{aligned} \quad 8.2.3$$

$$\mathbf{a}(x, y) = \mathbf{p}^*(y)q(y, x) / \mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y) \text{ 가}$$

x y , 1 가 y

가

$$\begin{aligned} (8.2.2) \text{ 가 } \mathbf{a}(x, y) &= 1 \\ \mathbf{a}(y, x) &= \mathbf{a}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{a}(y, x)$ (8.2.2)가 가
가

$$\mathbf{a}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \min \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}^*(y)q(y, x)}{\mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y)}, 1 \right], & \mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y) > 0 \\ 1, & \end{cases} \quad 8.2.4$$

가, (8.2.1)가
 $\mathbf{a}(x, y) = 1$ y 가
 (8.2.4)가 가 가 $\mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y) \geq \mathbf{p}^*(y)q(y, x)$ 가
 $\mathbf{a}(x, y) = 1$ x y

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{p}^*(x)P(x, y) \\ &= \mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y)\mathbf{a}(x, y) \\ &= \mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

y x

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{p}^*(y)P(y, x) \\ &= \mathbf{p}^*(y)q(y, x)\mathbf{a}(y, x) \\ &= \mathbf{p}^*(y)q(y, x) \frac{\mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y)}{\mathbf{p}^*(y)q(y, x)} \\ &= \mathbf{p}^*(x)q(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$p^*(x)P(x, y) = p^*(y)P(y, x) \text{ 가 } p^*(\cdot) \text{ 가 } p^*(y)/p^*(x)$$

```

INITIALIZE  $X_0$ ; SET  $n=0$ 
DO I=1 TO M
    SAMPLE Y FROM  $q(\cdot/X_n)$ 
    SAMPLE U FROM  $Un(0,1)$ 
    IF ( $U \leq a(X_n, Y)$ ) SET  $X_{n+1}=Y$ 
    OTHERWISE SET  $X_{n+1}=X_n$ 
     $n=n+1$ 
ENDDO

```

8.3

(the probability of move)

(8.2.4)

$$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_i, \dots, X_r) \text{ , } X_{-i}$$

$$X_{-i} = (X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_r) \tag{8.3.1}$$

X_i 가

$$Y = (Y_i, X_{-i}); Y_{-i} = X_{-i} \quad X = (X_i, X_{-i})$$

$$Y \quad X \quad X_i \text{가} \quad (8.2.4)$$

$$q(Y, X) = \mathbf{p}^*(X_i | Y_{-i}); \quad q(X, Y) = \mathbf{p}^*(Y_i | X_{-i})$$

$$(8.2.4) \quad \mathbf{a}(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbf{p}^*(Y) \mathbf{p}^*(X_i | Y_{-i})}{\mathbf{p}^*(X) \mathbf{p}^*(Y_i | X_{-i})} &= \frac{\mathbf{p}^*(Y) \mathbf{p}^*(X_i | X_{-i})}{\mathbf{p}^*(X) \mathbf{p}^*(Y_i | X_{-i})} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{p}^*(Y) \mathbf{p}^*(X_i, X_{-i}) \mathbf{p}^*(X_{-i})}{\mathbf{p}^*(X) \mathbf{p}^*(X_{-i}) \mathbf{p}^*(Y_i, X_{-i})} = 1 \end{aligned} \quad 8.3.2$$

$$\mathbf{p}^*(Y_i | X_{-i})$$

$$X_i^{n+1} = Y_i$$

(transition kernel)

$$\prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{p}^*(X_i^{n+1} | X_j^n, j > i, X_j^{n+1}, j < i) \quad 8.3.3$$

가 (8.1.2.1)

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$

$$Y_i \quad X_i (i=1,2)$$

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$

$$Y = (Y_1, Y_2)$$

$$P(X, Y) = \mathbf{p}(Y_1 | X_2) \mathbf{p}(Y_2 | Y_1)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(Y_1 | X_2)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(Y_2 | Y_1)$$

$$p(Y_1, Y_2) = \int p(Y_1 | X_2) p(Y_2 | Y_1) p(X_1, X_2) dX_1 dX_2$$
 “ (fully conditional distribution)”

가

$$(8.1.2.1)$$

$$\int \int p(Y_1 | X_2) p(Y_2 | Y_1) p(X_1, X_2) dX_1 dX_2 = p(Y_1, Y_2) \quad 8.3.4$$

$$\int p(Y_1 | X_2) p(Y_2 | Y_1) p(X_2) dX_2 = \int p(Y_1, X_2) p(Y_2 | Y_1) dX_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= p(Y_1) p(Y_2 | Y_1) \\
 &= p(Y_1, Y_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(8.3.4)가

8.3.1 가

가 가 ,

가

$$p(x, y) \text{ 가 } p(x, y) \text{ 가 } p(x) > 0$$

$$p(y) > 0, \quad p(x, y) > 0 \quad (\text{irreducibility})$$

$$x_0 \quad y_0 \quad p(x, y) \quad p(x, y)$$

$$\frac{p(x, y)}{p(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{p(x | y_0)p(y | x)}{p(x_0 | y_0)p(y_0 | x)} \quad 8.3.1.1$$

$$p(x, y) = p(x_0, y_0) \frac{p(x | y_0)p(y | x)}{p(x_0 | y_0)p(y_0 | x)} \quad 8.3.1.2$$

$$p(x | y) \quad p(y | x) \text{ 가 } X \quad Y \text{ 가 } ,$$

$$p(x, y) \quad p(x_0, y_0) \quad p(x, y) \text{ 가}$$

$$\iint p(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$p(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{\iint \frac{p(x | y_0)p(y | x)}{p(x_0 | y_0)p(y_0 | x)} dx dy} \quad 8.3.1.3$$

$$p(x_0, y_0) \quad ($$

$$\text{가 }) \quad \text{가}$$

가 (irreducibility)

(positivity condition)

$$p(x | y) \quad p(y | x) \text{ 가 } \quad p(x, y) \text{ 가}$$

$$\text{가}$$

8.3.2

$$\mathbf{q} = (\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) \quad p(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3 | \mathbf{y})$$

$$(\mathbf{q}_1^0, \mathbf{q}_2^0, \mathbf{q}_3^0)$$

For $i=1$ to n

$$p(\mathbf{q}_1 | \mathbf{q}_2^{i-1}, \mathbf{q}_3^{i-1}, \mathbf{y}) \quad \mathbf{q}_1^i$$

$$p(\mathbf{q}_2 | \mathbf{q}_1^i, \mathbf{q}_3^{i-1}, \mathbf{y}) \quad \mathbf{q}_2^i$$

$$p(\mathbf{q}_3 | \mathbf{q}_1^i, \mathbf{q}_2^i, \mathbf{y}) \quad \mathbf{q}_3^i$$

가

(burn-in period)가 n

$$(\mathbf{q}_1^i, \mathbf{q}_2^i, \mathbf{q}_3^i)$$

$$p(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3 | \mathbf{y}) / \int p(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3 | \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{q}_1 d\mathbf{q}_2 d\mathbf{q}_3$$

$$\mathbf{q}_1^i \quad p(\mathbf{q}_1 | \mathbf{y}) / \int p(\mathbf{q}_1 | \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{q}_1$$

8.4

8.3

(stationary distribution) $\mathbf{p}(X)$ ()

X 가 $\dots X_{-i}^n = (X_1^n, \dots, X_{i-1}^n, X_{i+1}^n, \dots, X_r^{n-1})$ n

$r-1$ $\dots X_{-i}^n$

가 $\dots n$ X_i^n

$p(X_i^n | X_{-i}^n)$

$$p(X_i^n | X_{-i}^n) = \frac{p(X_i^n, X_{-i}^n)}{\int p(X_i^n, X_{-i}^n) dX_i^n} \quad 8.4.1$$

X_i^n , (8.4.1) X_i^n 가

$$p(X_i^n | X_{-i}^n) \propto p(X_i^n, X_{-i}^n) \quad 8.4.2$$

$p(X_i^n, X_{-i}^n)$ X_i^n

가

가

가

가

8.4.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2) \\
 & \mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2) \\
 & \mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ r & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{q}) \sim N(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{V}), \quad p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y}) \\
 & p(\mathbf{q}) \propto \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{q})p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{q}) \propto p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{q}) \tag{8.4.1.1}$$

(8.4.1.1) $p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y})$ 가 \mathbf{y} (\mathbf{V} ,

가) $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2)$, $(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y}) \sim N(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{V})$ 가

$p(q_1 | q_2, \mathbf{y})$ 가 $(q_1$
 q_2 가
 1.2.1).

$$q_1 | q_2, \mathbf{y} \sim N(y_1 + r(q_2 - y_2), 1 - r^2) \tag{8.4.1.2}$$

$$q_2 | q_1, \mathbf{y} \sim N(y_2 + r(q_1 - y_1), 1 - r^2) \tag{8.4.1.3}$$

$q_1 \quad q_2$

$$\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y} \sim N(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{V}) \tag{8.4.1.4}$$

(8.4.1.2) (8.4.1.3)
 (system) (stationary distribution)

(8.4.1.2)

(8.4.1.3)

$p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y})$

(8.4.1.4)

(system)

1

\mathbf{q}

$p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y})$

(stationary distribution)

(8.4.1.2)

(8.4.1.3)

n

$(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2)^{(n)}$

$n + 1$

$(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2)^{(n+1)}$

8.4.2

가

$y_i | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2 \sim N(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2), \quad i = 1, \dots, n$

8.4.2.1

$\mathbf{m} \sim N(0, 1)$

8.4.2.2

$\mathbf{s}^2 | S, n \sim S \mathbf{c}_n^{-2}$

8.4.2.3

\mathbf{m}

$p(\mathbf{m})$

0

$p(\mathbf{a}^2)$

1

가 n

가

가

(

2.1.5

2.1.6

).

S n , hyperparameter
 가 .

hyperparameter Daniel Sorensen .
 “When one specifies a prior distribution for a parameter of interest, this prior distribution usually has some parameters itself. These parameters from the prior distribution are known as hyperparameters. These hyperparameters can be assumed known, can be estimated from the data at hand and then used as if known (empirical Bayesian inference) or they can be modelled via hierarchical modelling procedures.”

m s^2 가 가 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^n (2ps^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] \\
 &= (2ps^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right]
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{8.4.2.4}$$

$$p(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2 | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\mathbf{m})p(\mathbf{s}^2)p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2)
 \tag{8.4.2.5}$$

2.1.5

$$p(\mathbf{c}^{-2}) \propto (\mathbf{c}^{-2})^{-\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\mathbf{c}^{-2}}\right], \quad \mathbf{c}^{-2} > 0$$

\mathbf{s}^2

$$p(\mathbf{s}^2 | S, \mathbf{n}) \propto \exp(\mathbf{s}^2)^{-\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} \exp\left[-\frac{nS}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right], \quad \mathbf{s}^2 > 0 \quad 8.4.2.6$$

(8.4.2.5) (S n).

$$p(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2 | \mathbf{y}) \propto \exp\left[-\frac{\mathbf{m}^2}{2}\right] (\mathbf{s}^2)^{-\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} \exp\left[-\frac{nS}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] (\mathbf{s}^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] \quad 8.4.2.7$$

\mathbf{s}^2 가 ($p(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2 | \mathbf{y}) = 0$).

$$p(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{s}^2, \mathbf{y}) \quad (8.4.2.7)$$

\mathbf{m}

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{s}^2, \mathbf{y}) &\propto \exp\left[-\frac{\sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{\mathbf{m}^2}{2}\right] \\ &= \exp\left[-\frac{\sum_i [(y_i - \hat{\mathbf{m}}) + (\hat{\mathbf{m}} - \mathbf{m})]^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{\mathbf{m}^2}{2}\right] \end{aligned} \quad 8.4.2.8$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{m}} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\sum_i (y_i - \hat{m})(\hat{m} - m) = (\hat{m} - m) \sum_i (y_i - \hat{m}) = 0$$

$$p(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{s}^2, \mathbf{y}) \propto \exp \left[-\frac{\mathbf{s}^2 \mathbf{m}^2 + n(\mathbf{m} - \hat{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2} \right] \quad 8.4.2.9$$

$$c = \frac{1}{A+B} (Aa + Bb)$$

$$A(z-a)^2 + B(z-b)^2 = (A+B)(z-c)^2 + \frac{AB}{A+B} (a-b)^2$$

$$\mathbf{s}^2 \quad A, n \quad B, m \quad z, 0 \quad a, \hat{m} \quad b \quad (8.4.2.9)$$

$$p(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{s}^2, \mathbf{y}) \propto \exp \left[-\frac{(\mathbf{s}^2 + n)(\mathbf{m} - c)^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2} \right] \quad 8.4.2.10$$

$$c = \frac{n\hat{m}}{\mathbf{s}^2 + n}$$

(kernel) $c \quad \mathbf{s}^2 / (\mathbf{s}^2 + n)$

$$\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{s}^2, \mathbf{y} \sim N \left(\frac{n\hat{m}}{\mathbf{s}^2 + n}, \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{\mathbf{s}^2 + n} \right) \quad 8.4.2.11$$

$$\mathbf{s}^2, \quad (8.4.2.7) \quad \mathbf{s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\mathbf{s}^2 | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{y}) &\propto (\mathbf{s}^2)^{\binom{n+1}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{nS}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] (\mathbf{s}^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] \\
 &= (\mathbf{s}^2)^{\binom{n+n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{nS + \sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right] \quad (8.4.2.12) \\
 &= (\mathbf{s}^2)^{\binom{\tilde{n}}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\tilde{n}\tilde{S}}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{S} = \frac{nS + \sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{\tilde{n}} \quad \tilde{n} = n + n \quad (8.4.2.12)$$

$$nS + \sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2 \quad (8.4.2.12)$$

가 \tilde{n}

$$\tilde{n}\tilde{S} = nS + \sum_i (y_i - \mathbf{m})^2$$

$$(8.4.2.11) \quad \mathbf{m}$$

$$(8.4.2.12) \quad \mathbf{m}$$

$$(8.4.2.11) \quad \mathbf{s}^2 \quad \mathbf{m}$$

$$, \quad \mathbf{m}^i (i=1, \dots,) \quad p(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{y})$$

$$(\mathbf{s}^2)^i \quad p(\mathbf{s}^2 | \mathbf{y})$$

8.4.3

$$\mathbf{m} = (\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2) \quad \mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_i = (y_{1i}, y_{2i}) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{V}) &= |2\mathbf{pV}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{m})' \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{m}) \right] \\ &= |2\mathbf{p}|^{-n} |\mathbf{V}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{S}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad 8.4.3.1$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_i (y_{1i} - \mathbf{m}_1)^2 & \sum_i (y_{1i} - \mathbf{m}_1)(y_{2i} - \mathbf{m}_2) \\ \sum_i (y_{1i} - \mathbf{m}_1)(y_{2i} - \mathbf{m}_2) & \sum_i (y_{2i} - \mathbf{m}_2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.2.4)

\mathbf{m} 가 \mathbf{V} 가
가 (1.2.2).

$$p(\mathbf{V} | \mathbf{V}_0, \mathbf{n}_0) \propto |\mathbf{V}|^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{n}_0+3)} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{V}_0^{-1}) \right] \quad 8.4.3.2$$

\mathbf{V}_0 \mathbf{n}_0 hyperparameter 가

Hyperparameter \mathbf{V}_0 $(\mathbf{n}_0 - 3)\mathbf{V}_0^{-1} = \tilde{E}(\mathbf{V} | \mathbf{V}_0, \mathbf{n}_0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tilde{E}(\mathbf{V} | \mathbf{V}_0, \mathbf{n}_0) \\
 (1.2.2) \quad & \mathbf{V} \\
 & (\mathbf{V}_0 \quad \mathbf{n}_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{V} | \mathbf{y}) &\propto p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{V})p(\mathbf{V}) \\
 &= |2\mathbf{p}|^{-n} |\mathbf{V}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}^{-1}S)\right] |\mathbf{V}|^{\frac{1}{2}(n_0+3)} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{V}_0^{-1})\right] \quad 8.4.3.3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{m} \quad \mathbf{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{y}) &\propto \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{m})' \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{m})\right] \\
 &= \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n [(\mathbf{y}_i - \bar{\mathbf{y}}) + (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{m})]' \mathbf{V}^{-1} [(\mathbf{y}_i - \bar{\mathbf{y}}) + (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{m})]\right] \\
 &\propto \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{m})' \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{m})\right] \\
 &= \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} n (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{m})' \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{m})\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2) = \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n y_{1i}, n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n y_{2i} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{y} \sim N(\bar{\mathbf{y}}, n^{-1}\mathbf{V}) \quad 8.4.3.4$$

$$\mathbf{m}_1 | \mathbf{m}_2, \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{m}_2 | \mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{y}$$

(8.4.3.3)

\mathbf{V}

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\mathbf{V} | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{y}) &\propto |\mathbf{V}|^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}^{-1}S)\right] |\mathbf{V}|^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_0+3)} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{V}_0^{-1})\right] \\
&= |\mathbf{V}|^{-\frac{1}{2}(n_0+3+n)} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}[\mathbf{V}^{-1}(S + \mathbf{V}_0^{-1})]\right] \\
&\quad (S + \mathbf{V}_0^{-1})^{-1} \quad \text{가 } \mathbf{n}_0 + n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{V} | \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{y} \sim IW_2\left((S + \mathbf{V}_0^{-1})^{-1}, \mathbf{n}_0 + n\right)$$

8.4.3.5

Reducible Markov Chain

reducible Markov chain Daniel Sorensen

“A reducible Markov chain is a chain where not all state-spaces communicate. This has the consequence that if we generate such a reducible chain, the chain may converge to either one or another subspace of the posterior distribution. The Gibbs sampler can be viewed as a Monte Carlo generated Markov chain; the draws obtained from reducible Markov chains will only represent a subspace of the entire distribution, and inferences - which should be based on samples from the WHOLE posterior distribution, would be faulty.”

8.4.4

(f), (m)

가

가

(A, a)가 , y ()

Aa 가

A

0.5

Hardy-Weinberg

가 . ,

가 Hardy-Weinberg 가 (AA, Aa, aa 0.25, 0.5, 0.25).

x_1, x_2, x_3 . AA, Aa, aa
 X .
 (,)
 ()
).

$$P(f = x_i, m = x_j | y) = \frac{P(f = x_i, m = x_j)P(y | f = x_i, m = x_j)}{\sum_{k,l} P(f = x_k, m = x_l)P(y | f = x_k, m = x_l)} \quad 8.4.4.1$$

$$P(f = x_i, m = x_j) = P(f = x_i)P(m = x_j)$$

(8.4.4.1) 가 0.5 가
 (y 7 가 가 가 (,)
 (AA, Aa), (AA, aa), (Aa, AA), (Aa, Aa), (Aa, aa), (aa, AA),
 (aa, Aa)). y 가 f = AA
 m = Aa .

$$P(f = aa | m = AA, y) \propto P(f = aa)P(y | f = aa, m = AA) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

(scaling)

$$P(f = Aa | m = AA, y) = 1/2 \quad P(f = aa | m = AA, y) = 1/2$$

$$P(f = AA | m = Aa, y) = 1/4$$

$$P(f = Aa | m = Aa, y) = 1/2$$

$$P(f = aa | m = Aa, y) = 1/4$$

가, $Un(0,1)$ 가, $0.25(f = AA)$ 가, $0.75(f = aa)$ 가, $f = aa$

$$P(m = AA | f = aa, y) = 1/2$$

$$P(m = Aa | f = aa, y) = 1/2$$

Burn-in

$$p(f = x_i, m = x_j | y)$$

$$p(f = x_i | y) \quad p(m = x_j | y)$$

AA, Aa, aa

0.25, 0.5, 0.25

W

r 가 (w_1, \dots, w_r) 가
 $\mathbf{P} = \{P(i, j)\}$ $P(i, j) = P(W = w_j | W = w_i)$
 i j
 $r = 7$ \mathbf{P}^* 7 가 가
 $(AA, Aa), (Aa, AA), (Aa, Aa), (Aa, aa), (aa, AA), (aa, Aa)$
 $w_i (i = 1, \dots, 7)$

$(f = x_1^{(0)}, m = x_2^{(0)})$ $(f = x_1^{(1)}, m = x_3^{(1)})$
 y

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(w_2^{(1)} | w_1^{(0)}) &= P(f = x_1^{(1)}, m = x_3^{(1)} | f = x_1^{(0)}, m = x_2^{(0)}) \\
 &= P(f = x_1^{(1)} | m = x_2^{(0)}) P(m = x_3^{(1)} | f = x_1^{(1)}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

(8.4.4.1)

7×7 P
 n 가 , $n+1$ 가
 n 가 $n+1$ 가
 n 가

$$\begin{array}{l}
w_1 = AA, Aa \\
w_2 = AA, aa \\
w_3 = Aa, AA \\
w_4 = Aa, Aa \\
w_5 = Aa, aa \\
w_6 = aa, AA \\
w_7 = aa, Aa
\end{array}
\begin{bmatrix}
1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 \\
1/4 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\
1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 \\
1/4 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\
1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/8 & 1/8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$P(i, j)$

$P(1, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(f = x_1^{(1)}, m = x_2^{(1)} \mid f = x_1^{(0)}, m = x_2^{(0)}) \\
& = P(f = x_1^{(1)} \mid m = x_2^{(0)})P(m = x_2^{(1)} \mid f = x_1^{(1)}) \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

0

$\mathbf{p}(W_0)$

$$\mathbf{p}(W_0) = (0 \quad 1/4 \quad 0 \quad 1/4 \quad 0 \quad 1/2 \quad 0)$$

1

$$\mathbf{p}(W_1) = \mathbf{p}(W_0)\mathbf{P} = (0.094 \quad 0.094 \quad 0.125 \quad 0.250 \quad 0.125 \quad 0.156 \quad 0.156)$$

6

$$\mathbf{p}^* = (1/8 \quad 1/8 \quad 1/8 \quad 1/4 \quad 1/8 \quad 1/8 \quad 1/8)$$

AA, Aa, aa

0.25, 0.5

0.25

가 가

(8.5)

가 irreducible

P^*

8.4.5

reducibility

가

가

y 가

$$y = (AB, OO)$$

$$\Pr(f = AO, m = BO | y) = 1/2$$

$$\Pr(f = BO, m = AO | y) = 1/2$$

8.4.5.1

$$m = BO$$

$$\Pr(f = AO | m = BO, y)$$

8.4.5.2

$$\Pr(f = BO | m = BO, y)$$

8.4.5.3

(8.4.5.2)

1

(8.4.5.3)

0

가

1

0

$$\Pr(f = BO | m = AO, y) = 1$$

$$\Pr(f = AO | m = AO, y) = 0$$

(8.4.5.1) 가 reducible .
 가 (realization)

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{matrix} AO \\ BO \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{P} reducible . n \mathbf{P}^n 0
 가 communication