

Buenas tardes!

Curso: MC + DM modulos Datos

L_a CONGA

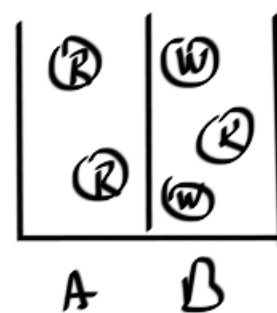
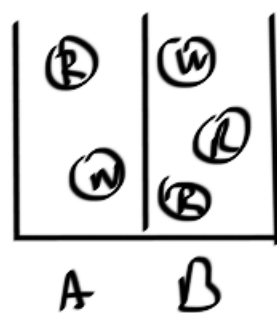
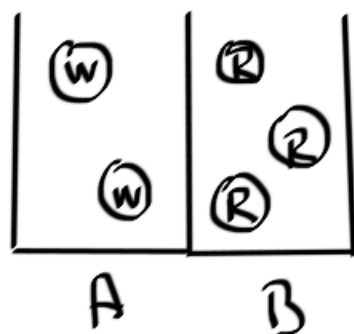
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Teorema: Para una cadena de Markov irreducible y aperiódica con la matriz de transición P , si la distribución límite $\pi \exists$ entonces esta es única determinada por la solución de la ec.

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{\pi}}} = \vec{\pi} P \quad 0 \leq \pi_j < 1$$

$$\sum_j \pi_j = 1$$

Ex. edos $\rightarrow \Delta \dots \rightarrow \Delta \dots \rightarrow \Delta$



Operaciones \rightarrow
 escoger una
 pelota de A y
 una de B e
 intercambiar

$$\rightarrow P_{12} = 1$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{32} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P_{11} = 0$$

$$P_{13} = 0$$

$$P_{22} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{12} = 1$$

$$P_{21} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_{23} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{31} = 0, \quad P_{32} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad P_{33} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \underline{\text{Chequer}}$$

Tarea.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

No simétrica!

$\Pi^{(0)}$ probabilidades
t=0

Tiempo de \downarrow
de \downarrow

$$P \cdot P = P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{23}{36} & \frac{10}{36} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{20}{36} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leadsto P^{N \rightarrow \infty} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

Debido a que P es no simétrica
 \Rightarrow 2 problemas de autovalores (autovalores
iguales y derechos)

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \Pi = \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{3}{10} \right)$$
$$\boxed{\lambda \Pi = \Pi P} = \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{3}{10} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{3}{10} \right)$$

Otra notación del problema

$$\begin{aligned} P_{m,n} &= P(n, 1 | m, 0) \\ &= P(n, t+1 | m, t) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow t, \text{ step} \\ \text{invariante} \\ \text{frente a } t \end{array}$$

$$P(n, t | m, t_0) = \left(P^{t-t_0} \right)_{m,n}$$

$$\Pi(n, t) = \sum_{m=1}^M \Pi(m, 0) \left(P^t \right)_{m,n}$$

operación Matricial

$$\Pi(n, t) \equiv \langle \Pi(t) | n \rangle$$

$$P(n, \tau, m, t_0) \equiv \langle m | P(t | t_0) | n \rangle$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^M |n\rangle \langle n| = 1 \quad \langle m | n \rangle = \delta_{n,m}$$

$$\vec{\Pi} P = \lambda \vec{\Pi}$$

$$\vec{\Pi} (P - \underline{1}\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \det(P - \underline{1}\lambda) = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{P(t|t_0) = \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda^{t-t_0} \overbrace{|\psi_i\rangle\langle\lambda_i|}^{\text{Matrix}}}} \quad (1)$$

↓

autovectore
per t_0

↓

autovectore
per t

3 autovetores

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad \lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$|\lambda_{i \neq 1}| < 1 \quad //$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P^{t-t_0} = \underline{\underline{P(t|t_0)}} &= (\lambda_1=1)^{t-t_0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &+ (\lambda_2=\frac{1}{6})^{t-t_0} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Calculus} \\ \text{Calculus} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^{t-t_0} \begin{pmatrix} \text{Calculus} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$t-t_0 \rightarrow 8$

0.45

pérdida de la historia
 \Rightarrow Función de estado

Generación de #1's electrónicos

Historicamente #1's por procesos
naturales \rightarrow muy lentos

- Computación / Computadores
Mapas \rightarrow pseudo aleatorios \nearrow rank
Caos determinístico
Correlación implícita

Generators congruenciales Lineales

Seed 0 seed condition inicial

$$X_{t+1} = aX_t + c \pmod{m}$$

$$X_0 = \text{seed}$$

$a, c \rightarrow$ secrets industrial
pruebas estadísticas

$$\frac{E}{\phi} \quad a = c = X_0 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$m = 5$$

$$X_{t+1} = 3X_t + 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$X_1 = 3 \cdot 3 + 3 = 12 \Rightarrow \frac{12}{5} = 2 \mid X_1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$X_2 = 3 \cdot 2 + 3 = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{5} = 1 \mid X_2 = 4$$

$$X_3 = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{15}{5} = 3 \mid X_3 = 0$$

$$X_4 = 3 \cdot 0 + 3 = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = 0 \mid X_4 = 3$$

$$\downarrow \\ X_0 = 3$$

Período

4

$$\frac{X_t}{m} = [0,1]$$

$$m = 2^{31} - 1$$

tambien periodo

$$a = 7^4$$

c = 0
python

No es el edo del artes

Generador recursivo multiple (Numerical recipes)

$$\rightarrow X_t = (a_1 X_{t-1} + \dots + a_k X_{t-k}) \text{ mod } m$$

$$\frac{X_t}{m} \in [0,1] \quad \vec{X}_0 = (x \dots x) \text{ k datos}$$

$m^k - 1$
periodo

Generador L'Ecuyer

X_t

$$a_2 = 140\ 3580$$

$$a_3 = -810\ 728$$

Y_t

$$a_1 = 52\ 7612$$

$$a_3 = -137\ 0589$$

$$a_{i \neq 2,3} = 0$$

$$m_1 = 2^{32} - 209$$

$$m_3 = 2^{32} - 22853$$

para todo
los períodos
calculados

$3 \times 10^{57} \leftarrow$ períodos

$$Z_t =$$

$$\frac{X_t - Y_t + m_1}{m_1 + 1}$$

$$\frac{X_t - Y_t}{m_1 + 1}$$

if $X_t < Y_t$

it $X_t > Y_t$