FIRST SETTING:

Suppose we wish to simulate a value W from a probability distribution having density f which satisfies the following conditions:

- f(x) > 0 only for x in an interval [a, b]; and
- $f(x) \leq M$  for some value of M.



## SIMULATION APPROACH:

- Generate a Uniform value on [a, b]; call it X.
- Independently generate a Uniform value on [0, M]; call it Y.

Accept the point (X, Y) if  $Y \leq f(X)$ ; the simulated value is W = X;

or

Reject the point (X, Y) if Y > f(X); repeat the first two steps again.



**PROBABILISTIC FOUNDATION:** 

• The density of X is 
$$\frac{1}{b-a}$$
 for  $a \le x \le b$ .

• The density of Y is  $\frac{1}{M}$  for  $0 \le y \le M$ .

• The joint density of 
$$(X, Y)$$
 is  

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{M(b-a)}, \quad a \le x \le b, 0 \le y \le M.$$



**PROBABILISTIC FOUNDATION:** 

• Observe that

$$P(c \le W \le d) = P\left(c \le X \le d \,\middle|\, Y \le f(X)\right)$$
$$= \frac{P(c \le X \le d, Y \le f(X))}{P(Y \le f(X))}$$
$$= \frac{\int_{x=c}^{x=d} \int_{y=0}^{y=f(x)} \frac{1}{M(b-a)} \, dy \, dx}{\int_{x=a}^{x=b} \int_{y=0}^{y=f(x)} \frac{1}{M(b-a)} \, dy \, dx}$$



QUESTIONS:

How many uniform values must be simulated to produce a single value of W?

How many uniform values must be simulated to produce 1000 values of W?

SECOND SETTING:

Suppose we wish to simulate a value W from a probability distribution having density f which satisfies the condition: there is

• some constant k and

 $\bullet$  probability density g which is easy to simulate such that

$$k \cdot f(x) \le g(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$



## SIMULATION APPROACH:

- Generate a value according to the density g; call it X.
- Independently generate a Uniform value on [0, g(X)]; call it Y.

Accept the point (X, Y) if  $Y \leq k \cdot f(X)$ ; the simulated value is W = X;

or

Reject the point (X, Y) if  $Y > k \cdot f(X)$ ; repeat the first two steps again.



#### **PROBABILISTIC FOUNDATION:**

- The density of X is g(x).
- The conditional density of Y given X = x is  $f(y|X = x) = \frac{1}{g(x)} \text{ for } 0 \le y \le g(x).$

• The joint density of 
$$(X, Y)$$
 is  

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x)f(y|x)$$

$$= g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{g(x)}, \quad 0 \le y \le g(x), 0 \le x < \infty$$

$$= 1, \quad 0 \le y \le g(x), 0 \le x < \infty$$



**PROBABILISTIC FOUNDATION:** 

• Observe that  $P(c \le W \le d) = P\left(c \le X \le d \middle| Y \le k \cdot f(X)\right)$   $= \frac{P(c \le X \le d, Y \le k \cdot f(X))}{P(Y \le k \cdot f(X))}$   $= \frac{\int_{x=c}^{x=d} \int_{y=0}^{y=kf(x)} 1 \, dy \, dx}{\int_{x=0}^{x=\infty} \int_{y=0}^{y=kf(x)} 1 \, dy \, dx}$ 

