

Detour: Sampling & Gibbs Sampling

- Regular sampling of $p(z_1, \dots, z_i, \dots, z_n)$
 - Sample: $(0, 3, 2, 5, \dots) \rightarrow z_1 = 0; z_2 = 3; z_3 = 2, \dots$
 - Many samples: $\{(0, 3, 5, \dots), (1, 4, 3, \dots), (1, 3, 5, \dots), \dots\}$
 - $p(z_1 = 0, \dots, z_i = 3, \dots, z_n = 1) \propto \text{count of sample } "(0, \dots, 3, \dots, 1)"$
- Gibbs sampling: use $p(z_i | z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_n) = p(z_{-i} | z_{-i})$
 - Iterate over each random variable to sample a value for just that random variable conditioned on all the others
 - Repeat: For $i=1, \dots, n$, sample a value of z_{-i} using $p(z_{-i} | z_{-i})$
 - Example of Samples: $\{0 (z_1 = \mathbf{3}), 3 (z_2 = \mathbf{1}), 5 (z_3 = \mathbf{0}), \dots, 7 (z_n = \mathbf{7}), 8 (z_1 = \mathbf{8}), 2 (z_2 = \mathbf{2}), \dots\}$