

Introduction to Bayesian Data Analysis and Markov Chain Monte Carlo

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Abstract

The purpose of this talk is to give a brief overview of Bayesian Inference and Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods, including the Gibbs Sampler and Metropolis Hastings algorithm.

Outline

- Bayesian vs. Frequentist paradigm
- Bayesian Inference and MCMC
 - ★ Gibbs Sampler
 - ★ Metropolis-Hastings Algorithm
- Assessing Convergence of MCMC
- Hierarchical Model Example
- MCMC: Benefits and Cautions

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- End result: A (correlated) sample from the stationary distribution.

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- Other quantities can also be computed from Markov Chain:
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- Samples can be used to perform any Bayesian inference of interest.
- How do we generate the Markov Chain?

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Conditions on:

- ★ The data \mathbf{X}
- ★ The values for all other parameters Θ_{-i} .

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$$\theta_p^{(1)} \text{ from } f(\theta_p^{(1)}|\mathbf{X}, \Theta_{-p}^{(0)})$$

3. Repeat step two to get chain of length n : $\{\Theta^{(0)}, \Theta^{(1)}, \dots, \Theta^{(n)}\}$.

4. Assuming convergence by iteration m , compute posterior mean, quantiles, etc. using samples m through n .

- Many variations possible:

- ★ Parameters to update each iteration, order of updating

- ★ 'Blocking' parameters together, working with marginalized distributions

- If conjugate priors used for all parameters, full conditionals in closed form.

- What if we don't have closed form distributions for full conditionals?

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- Types of proposals: Random Walk, Independence, Symmetric

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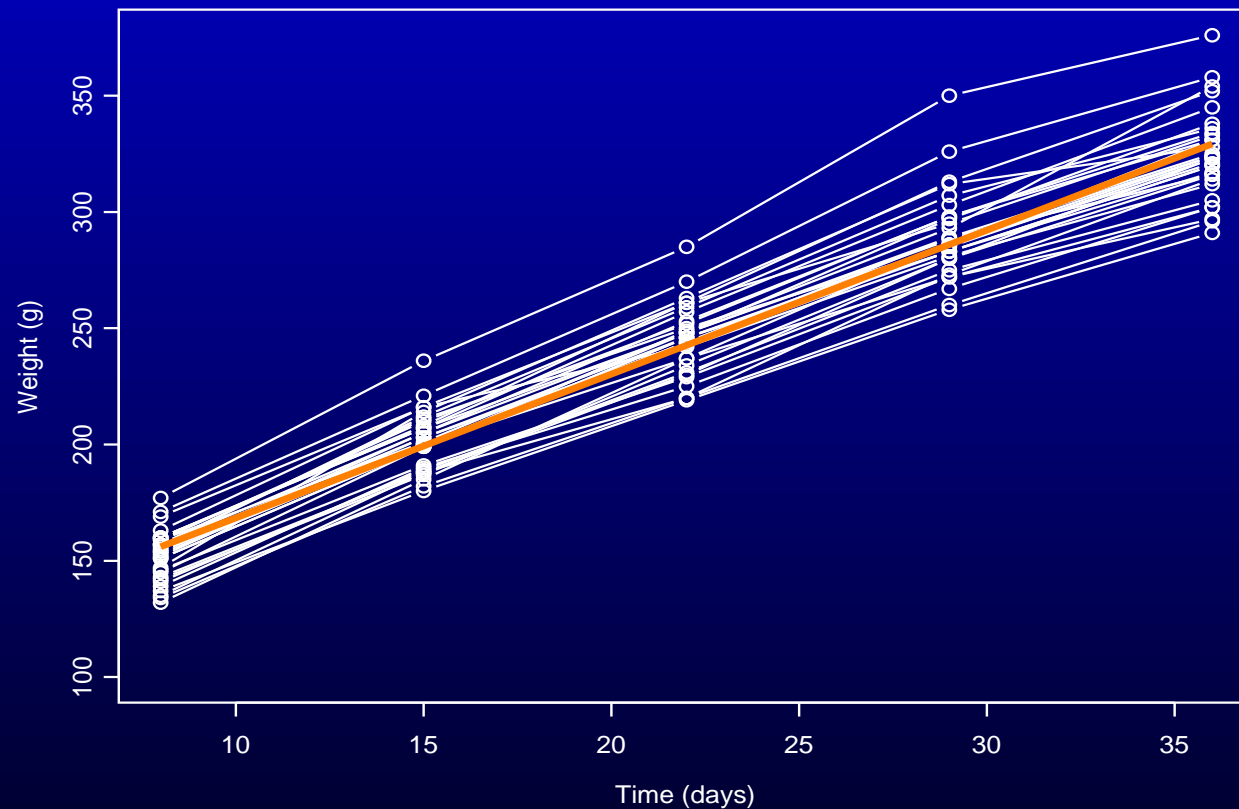
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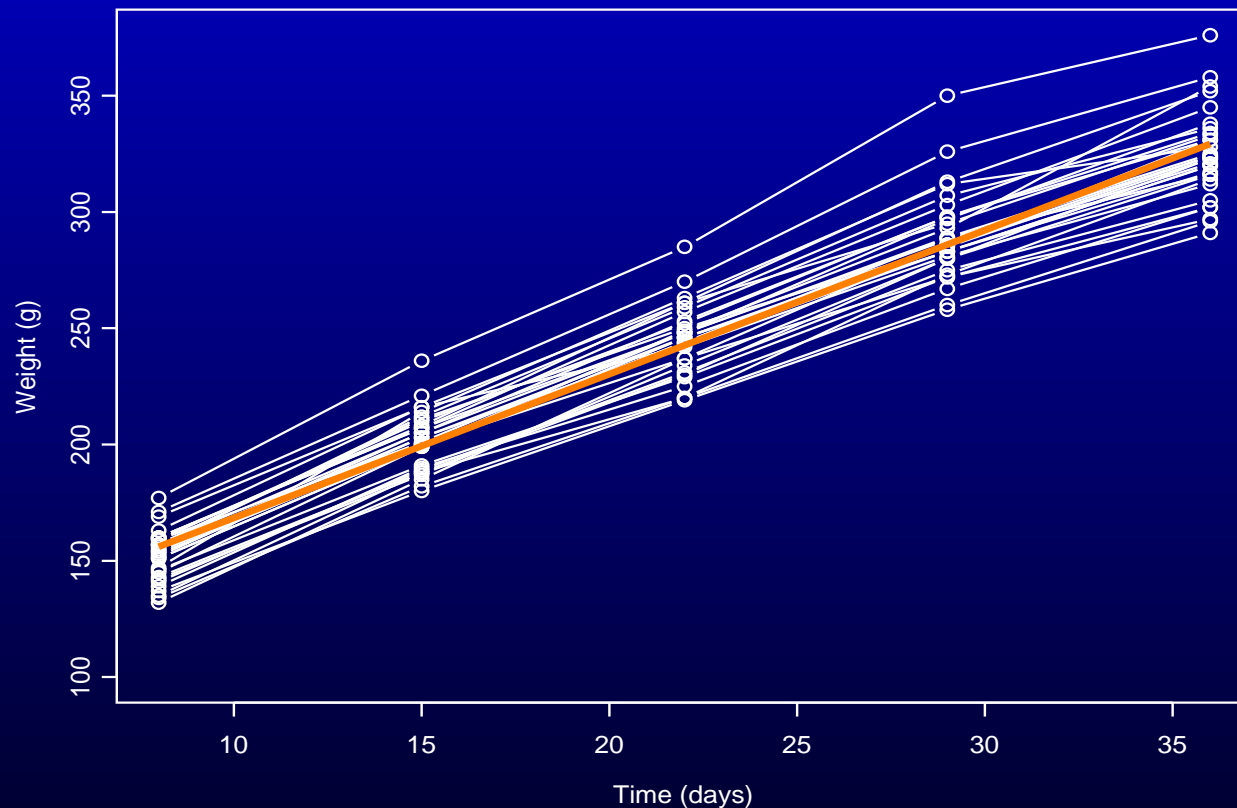
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- Can estimate mean growth curve by linear regression, but growth curve models necessary to get standard errors right.

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- Other book: Gelman, Carlin, Stern, & Rubin (1995) *Bayesian Data Analysis*

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