

Denmark\_M\_1890\_post.csv\_run\_18\_20250529\_151659

May 29, 2025

/Users/navehr/Dropbox/naveh/weizmann/uri\_alon/aging/code\_3

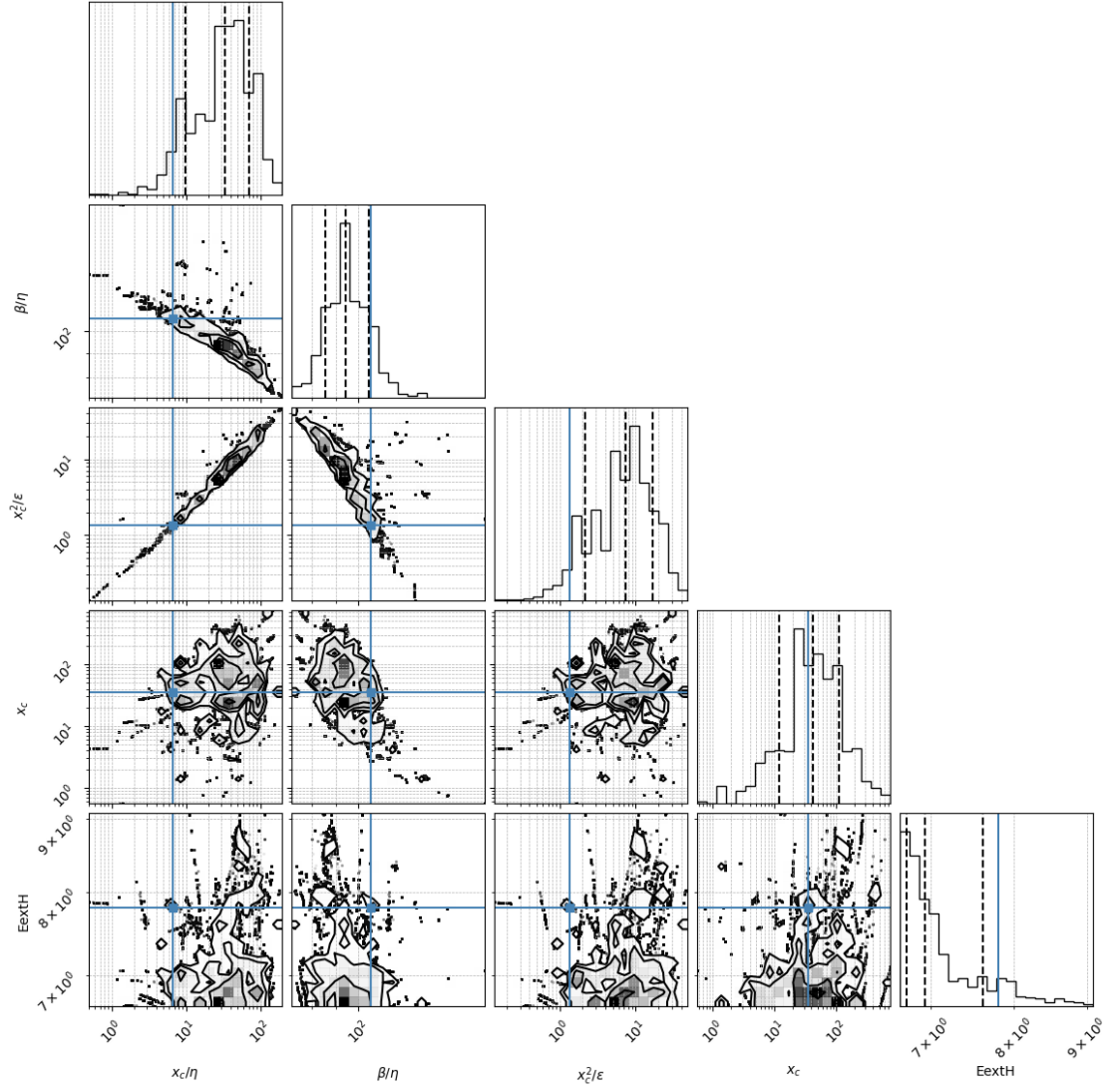
Loading file from: /Users/navehr/Dropbox/naveh/weizmann/uri\_alon/aging/code\_3/bayesian02/posterior\_csvs\_baysian01/HUMANS/Denmark\_M\_1890\_post.csv

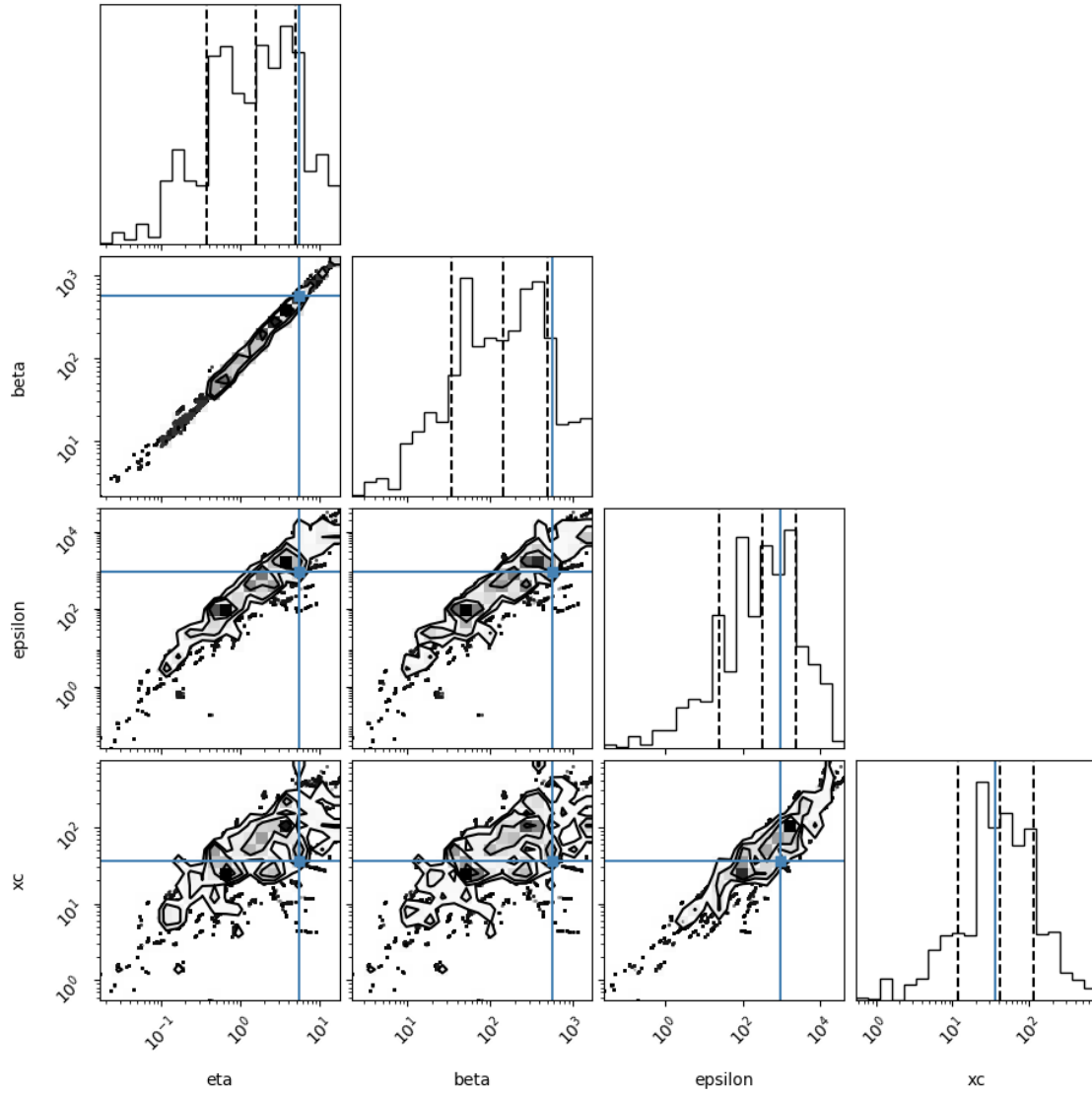
Reading Humans\_M

## 1 # 1. Density corner plot

A sample is 1 parameter set scanned. For the corner plot below, the quantiles (represented by the solid lines) are 0.16,0.5,0.84 of the samples. Dots represent individual samples (outside the line surrounding 0.84 of the samples) The parameter search is performed in the transformed space of  $x_c/\eta$ ,  $\beta/\eta$ ,  $x_c^2/\epsilon$ ,  $x_c$  but we also show the regular parameters

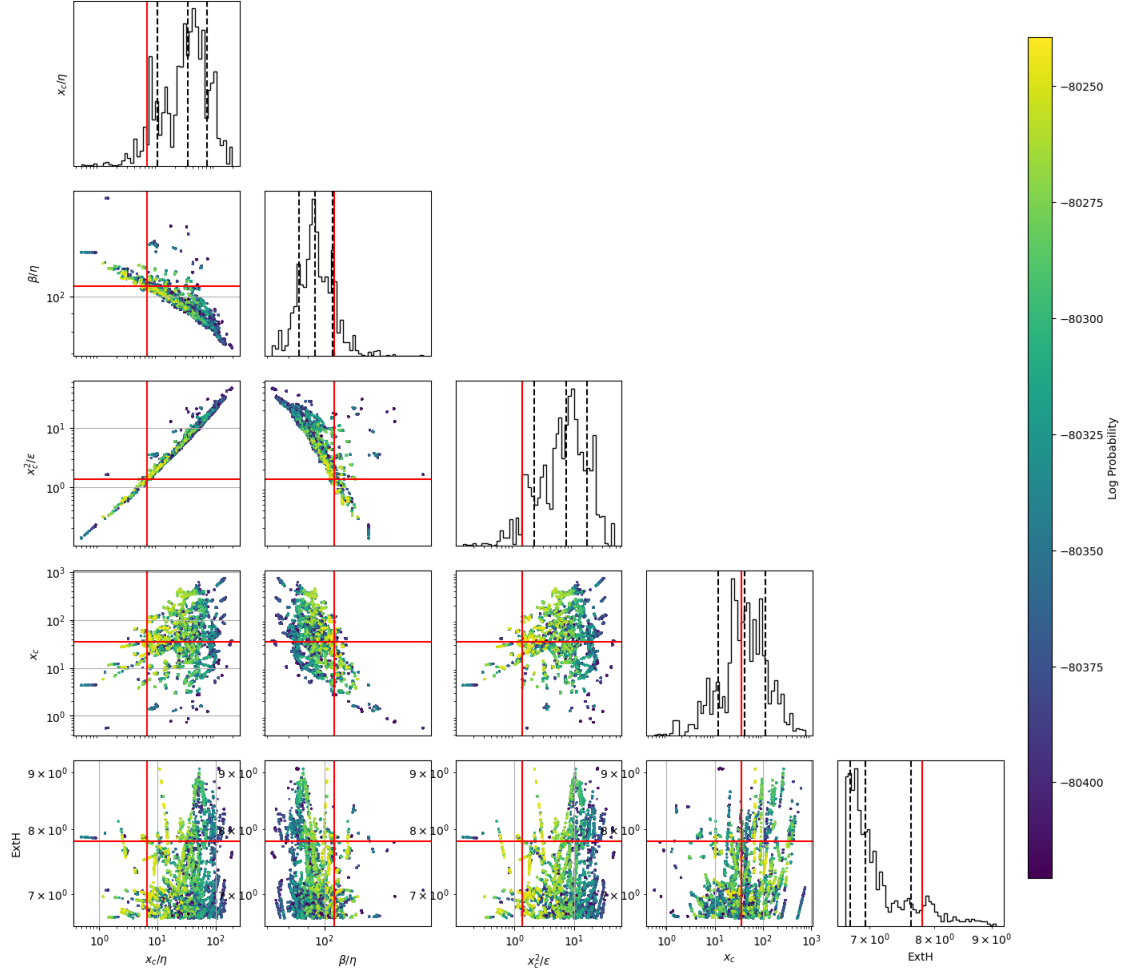
(25,)





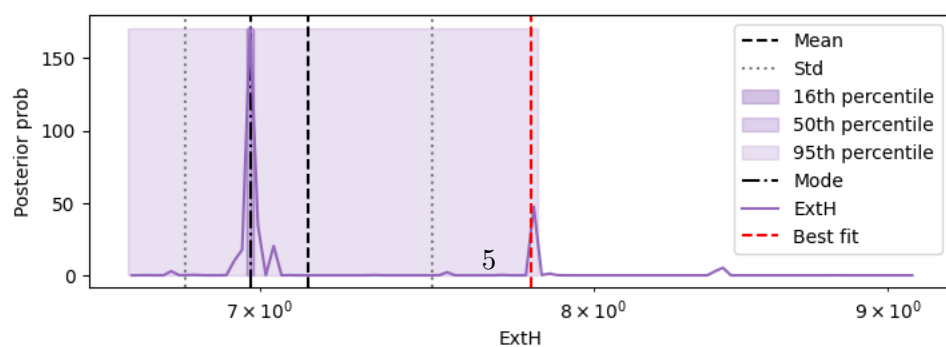
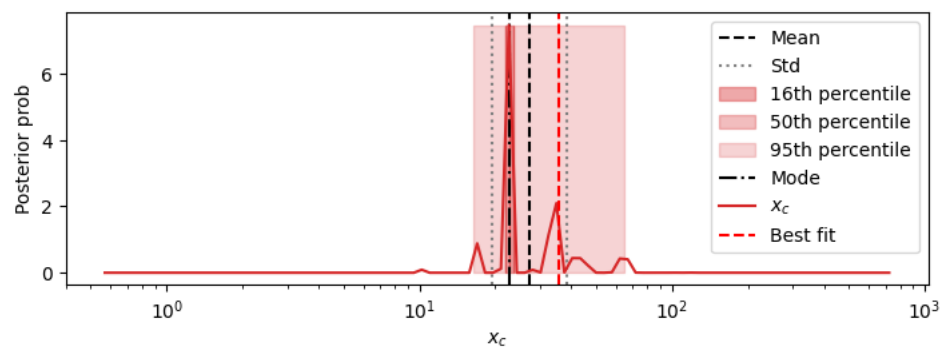
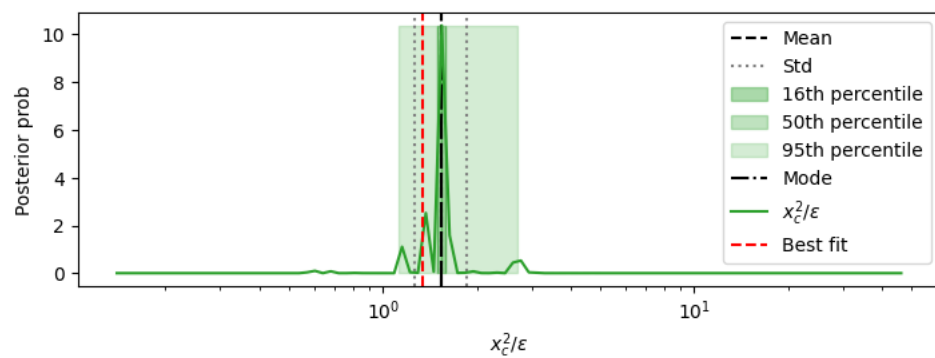
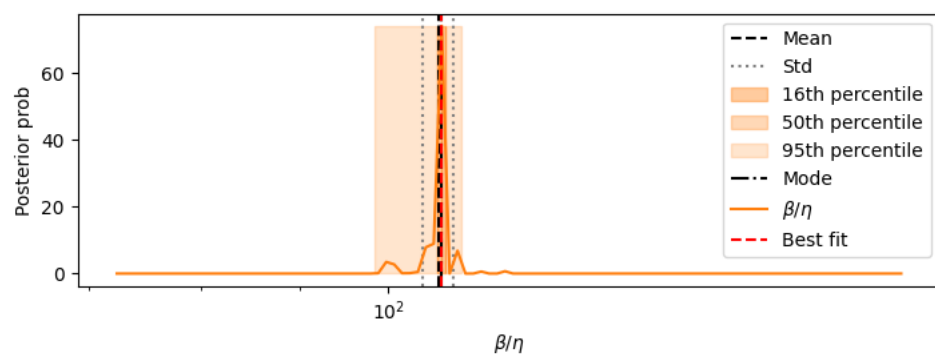
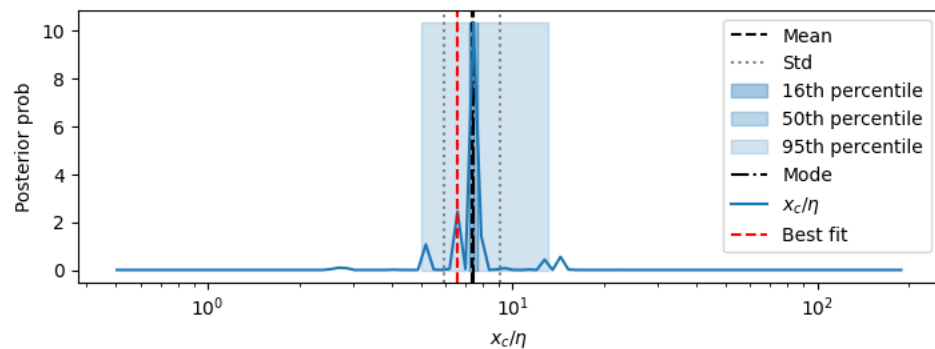
## 2. Heat map corner plot of raw samples

This plot shows all the raw sample points and their lnprobability



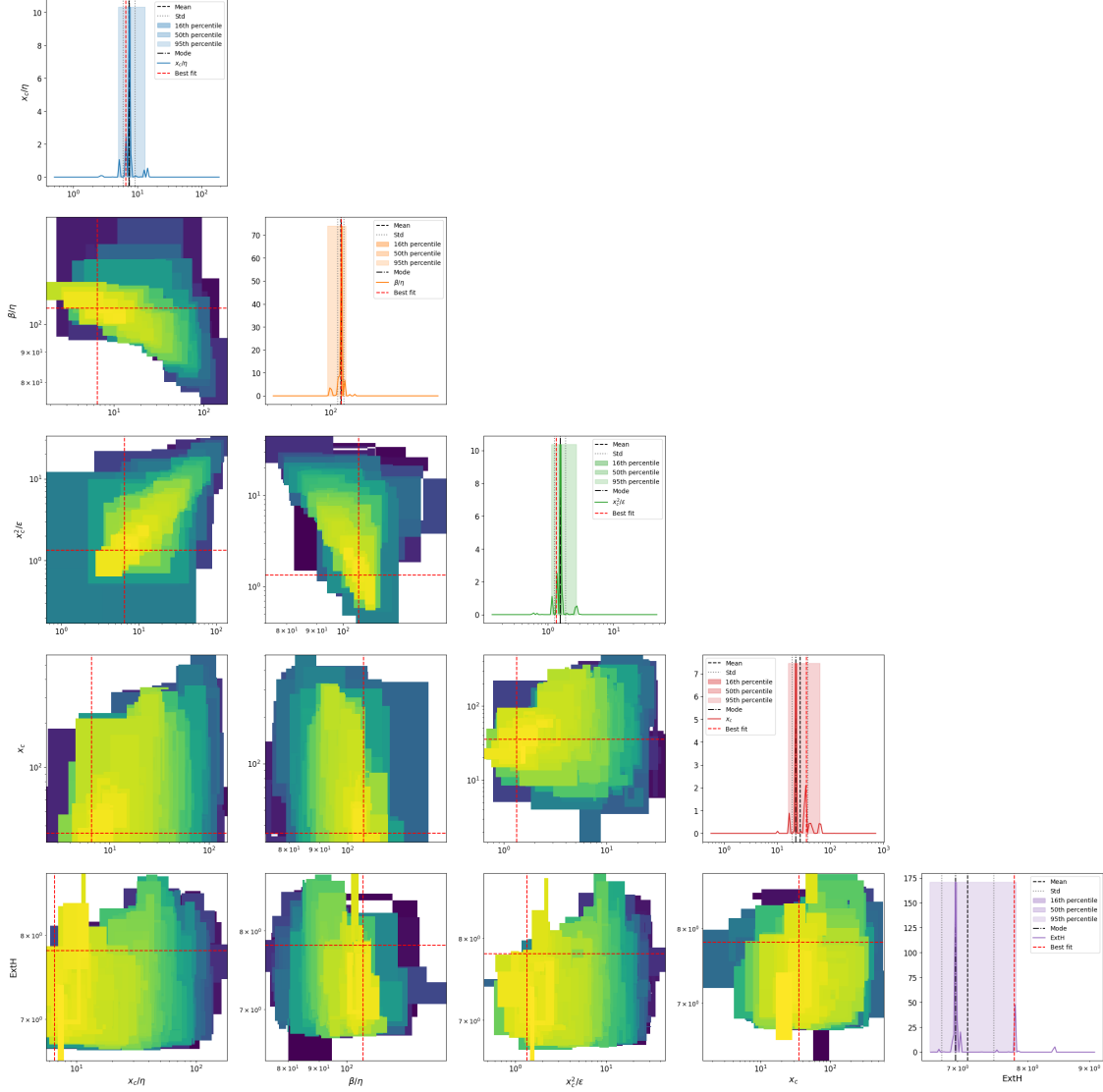
### 3. Posterior distributions of parameters

1d marginalizations of posterior distributions. we use a grid of size nbins=100-150



## 2D marginalizations of posterior distributions

2D Marginalized Posterior



Rescaling the samples TIME by 365

## 4. Table of results

mode is the marginalized mode, max\_likwlihood is the sample with highest likelihood mode\_overall is the 4D posterior mode

	mean	std	mode \
xc/eta	7.362	[1.766, 1.424]	7.44
beta/eta	106.089	[1.94, 1.906]	105.53
xc <sup>2</sup> /epsilon	1.533	[0.33, 0.271]	1.544
xc	27.304	[10.981, 7.832]	37.508
ExtH	7.138	[0.361, 0.344]	6.973
eta	3.769	[0.965, 0.768]	3.714
beta	389.699	[95.213, 76.518]	359.311
epsilon	501.818	[449.244, 237.039]	339.138
sqrt(xc/eta)	2.738	[0.332, 0.296]	2.728
s= eta <sup>0.5</sup> *xc <sup>1.5</sup> /epsilon	0.574	[0.059, 0.0535]	0.571
beta*xc/epsilon	22.153	[0.905, 0.869]	22.24
eta*xc/epsilon	0.209	[0.00533, 0.0052]	0.206
Fx=beta <sup>2</sup> /eta*xc	1481.832	[436.447, 337.147]	1566.64
Dx =beta*epsilon/eta*xc <sup>2</sup>	66.056	[15.762, 12.725]	66.772
Pk=beta*k/epsilon	0.415	[0.211, 0.14]	0.274
Fk=beta <sup>2</sup> /eta*k	78691.446	[15596.863, 13016.881]	86422.329
Dk =beta*epsilon/eta*k <sup>2</sup>	195620.158	[140118.217, 81640.795]	523849.586
Fk <sup>2</sup> /Dk=beta <sup>3</sup> /eta*epsilon	32818.572	[12005.357, 8789.918]	31856.079
epsilon/beta <sup>2</sup>	0.00326	[0.000886, 0.000696]	0.00316
k/beta	0.00129	[0.000315, 0.000253]	0.00139
k <sup>2</sup> /epsilon	0.000518	[0.000414, 0.00023]	0.000736
best fit_MedianLifetime	75.37	0.51	75.37
best fit_MaxLifetime	104.12	0	104.12
data_MedianLifetime	68.0	0.51	68.0
data_MaxLifetime	106.0	0	106.0

	percentile_16 \
xc/eta	[7.221, 7.667]
beta/eta	[105.034, 106.028]
xc <sup>2</sup> /epsilon	[1.499, 1.59]
xc	[36.178, 38.887]
ExtH	[6.963, 6.984]
eta	[3.587, 3.845]
beta	[347.46, 397.348]
epsilon	[273.693, 364.262]
sqrt(xc/eta)	[2.687, 2.769]
s= eta <sup>0.5</sup> *xc <sup>1.5</sup> /epsilon	[0.563, 0.58]
beta*xc/epsilon	[21.944, 22.54]
eta*xc/epsilon	[0.204, 0.208]
Fx=beta <sup>2</sup> /eta*xc	[1511.333, 1623.97]
Dx =beta*epsilon/eta*xc <sup>2</sup>	[64.651, 68.962]
Pk=beta*k/epsilon	[0.261, 0.318]
Fk=beta <sup>2</sup> /eta*k	[83630.576, 95369.299]
Dk =beta*epsilon/eta*k <sup>2</sup>	[488904.401, 561292.532]
Fk <sup>2</sup> /Dk=beta <sup>3</sup> /eta*epsilon	[30381.992, 33401.687]
epsilon/beta <sup>2</sup>	[0.00303, 0.0033]

k/beta	[0.00126, 0.00144]
k^2/epsilon	[0.000594, 0.000791]
best fit_MedianLifetime	[74.88000000000001, 75.88000000000001]
best fit_MaxLifetime	[104.12, 104.12]
data_MedianLifetime	[67.5, 68.51]
data_MaxLifetime	[106.0, 106.0]

	percentile_50 \
xc/eta	[6.801, 8.14]
beta/eta	[104.049, 106.028]
xc^2/epsilon	[1.414, 1.686]
xc	[33.658, 41.799]
ExtH	[6.963, 7.007]
eta	[3.345, 4.123]
beta	[324.916, 454.398]
epsilon	[237.241, 559.291]
sqrt(xc/eta)	[2.608, 2.853]
s= eta^0.5*xc^1.5/epsilon	[0.546, 0.597]
beta*xc/epsilon	[21.363, 22.54]
eta*xc/epsilon	[0.204, 0.213]
Fx=beta^2/eta*xc	[1406.509, 1623.97]
Dx =beta*epsilon/eta*xc^2	[64.651, 73.561]
Pk=beta*k/epsilon	[0.214, 0.35]
Fk=beta^2/eta*k	[83630.576, 108755.716]
Dk =beta*epsilon/eta*k^2	[370931.154, 644398.59]
Fk^2/Dk=beta^3/eta*epsilon	[27635.294, 36721.511]
epsilon/beta^2	[0.00303, 0.00359]
k/beta	[0.00118, 0.00154]
k^2/epsilon	[0.000446, 0.00105]
best fit_MedianLifetime	[74.88000000000001, 75.88000000000001]
best fit_MaxLifetime	[104.12, 104.12]
data_MedianLifetime	[67.5, 68.51]
data_MaxLifetime	[106.0, 106.0]

	percentile_95 \
xc/eta	[5.683, 9.741]
beta/eta	[100.2, 108.045]
xc^2/epsilon	[1.186, 2.694]
xc	[20.305, 48.292]
ExtH	[6.919, 7.073]
eta	[3.12, 5.841]
beta	[324.916, 635.479]
epsilon	[237.241, 1521.112]
sqrt(xc/eta)	[2.456, 3.121]
s= eta^0.5*xc^1.5/epsilon	[0.515, 0.653]
beta*xc/epsilon	[20.248, 23.153]
eta*xc/epsilon	[0.2, 0.217]



Fx=beta^2/eta*xc	[791.408, 2014.797]
Dx =beta*epsilon/eta*xc^2	[53.267, 83.7]
Pk=beta*k/epsilon	[0.131, 0.471]
Fk=beta^2/eta*k	[64309.938, 124021.104]
Dk =beta*epsilon/eta*k^2	[107054.629, 739809.492]
Fk^2/Dk=beta^3/eta*epsilon	[14236.363, 44383.837]
epsilon/beta^2	[0.00255, 0.00652]
k/beta	[0.000841, 0.00165]
k^2/epsilon	[0.000164, 0.00105]
best fit_MedianLifetime	[74.88000000000001, 75.88000000000001]
best fit_MaxLifetime	[104.12, 104.12]
data_MedianLifetime	[67.5, 68.51]
data_MaxLifetime	[106.0, 106.0]

	max_likelihood	mode_overall
xc/eta	6.607	7.458
beta/eta	106.418	106.184
xc^2/epsilon	1.343	1.573
xc	35.589	23.452
ExtH	7.802	6.98
eta	5.387	3.145
beta	573.253	333.91
epsilon	942.903	349.616
sqrt(xc/eta)	2.57	2.731
s= eta^0.5*xc^1.5/epsilon	0.523	0.576
beta*xc/epsilon	21.637	22.399
eta*xc/epsilon	0.203	0.211
Fx=beta^2/eta*xc	1714.166	1511.835
Dx =beta*epsilon/eta*xc^2	79.225	67.497
Pk=beta*k/epsilon	0.304	0.478
Fk=beta^2/eta*k	122009.265	70911.803
Dk =beta*epsilon/eta*k^2	401368.673	148494.736
Fk^2/Dk=beta^3/eta*epsilon	37088.746	33863.044
epsilon/beta^2	0.00287	0.00314
k/beta	0.000872	0.0015
k^2/epsilon	0.000265	0.000715
best fit_MedianLifetime	75.37	NaN
best fit_MaxLifetime	104.12	NaN
data_MedianLifetime	68.0	NaN
data_MaxLifetime	106.0	NaN

## 5 5. Fits of simulations to data

best params is the sample with highest likelihood. mode trans is the 4D posterior mode in the transformed space of  $x_c/\eta$ ,  $\beta/\eta$ ,  $x_c^2/\epsilon$ ,  $x_c$

