

Markov Chain Monte Carlo

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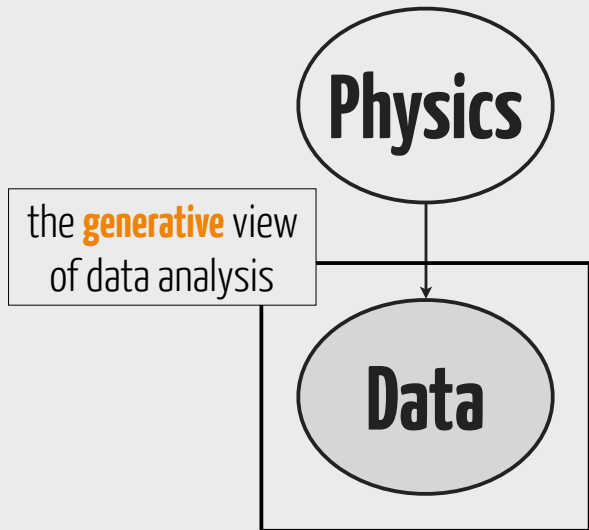
Borrowing heavily from Dan Foreman-Mackey's slides
<https://speakerdeck.com/dfm/data-analysis-with-mcmc>

data analysis with

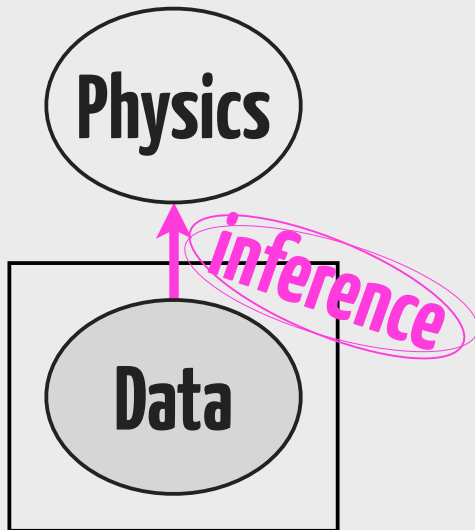
Markov chain Monte Carlo

Dan Foreman-Mackey

CCPP@NYU



a sketch of
The graphical model of my research.



a sketch of
The graphical model of my research.

$$p(\text{data} \mid \text{physics})$$

likelihood function/generative model



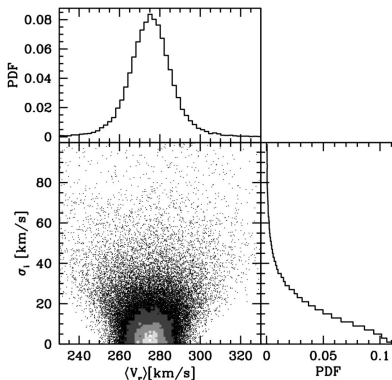
$$p(\text{physics} \mid \text{data}) \propto p(\text{physics}) p(\text{data} \mid \text{physics})$$

posterior probability

Why we often need MCMC

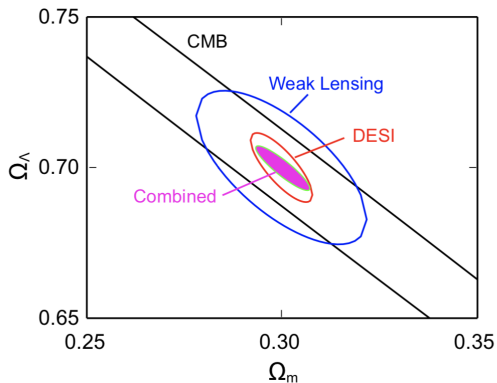
- ▶ We want to put **constraints on parameters** of a physical model **based on observations**
- ▶ **constraints = posterior** = $p(\text{parameters}|\text{data})$
("The stellar mass of the Andromeda galaxy is $10 \pm 2 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ ")
- ▶ $\propto \text{prior} \times \text{likelihood}$
- ▶ $\propto p(\text{parameters}) \times p(\text{data}|\text{parameters})$
- ▶ Real-life models and likelihoods are often complex
- ▶ ... so the resulting **constraints** have complicated distributions (not Gaussians!)
- ▶ ... but we can represent them with **samplings**

Samplings to represent constraints - examples



- ▶ From <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.04899>
- ▶ With a sampling: **Marginalize** over a parameter by projecting it out

Samplings to represent constraints - examples



► From <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.00036>

MCMC

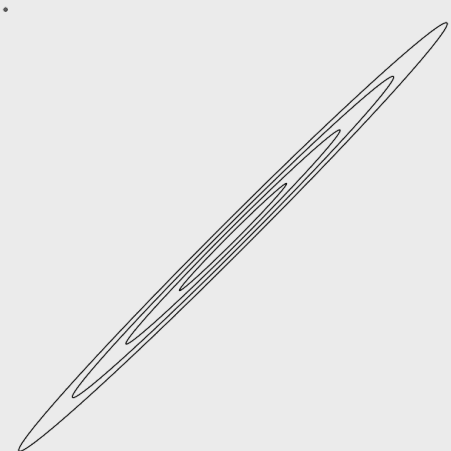
draws samples from a probability function

and all you need to be able to do is

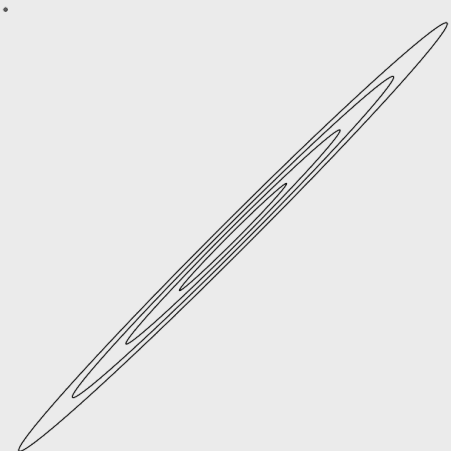
evaluate

the function

(up to a constant)

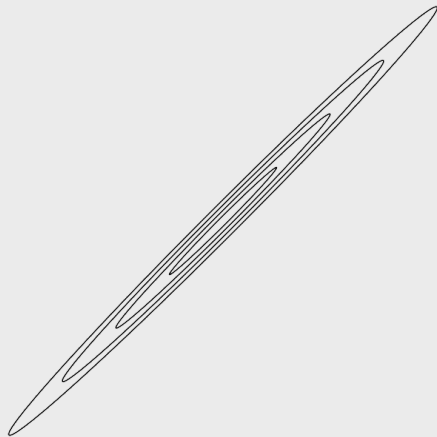


Metropolis-Hastings

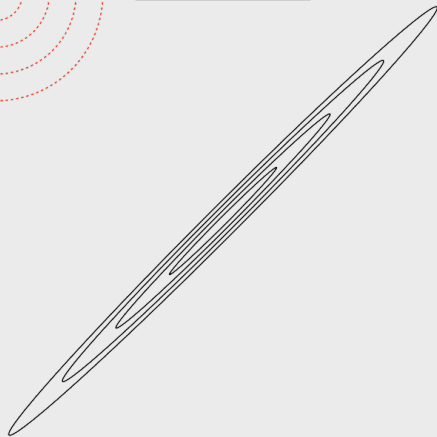
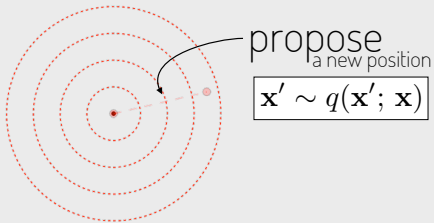


Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world

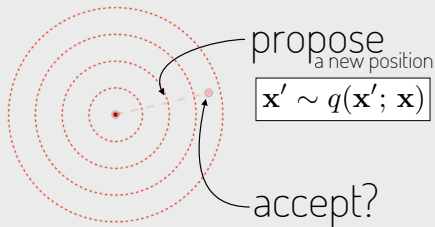
start here
perhaps



Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world

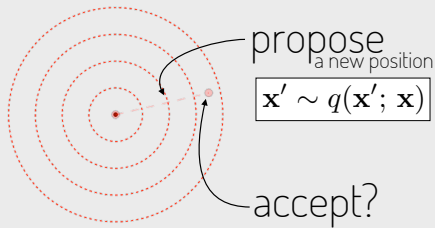


Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



$$p(\text{accept}) = \min \left(1, \frac{p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x}')} \frac{q(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x}')}{q(\mathbf{x}'; \mathbf{x})} \right)$$

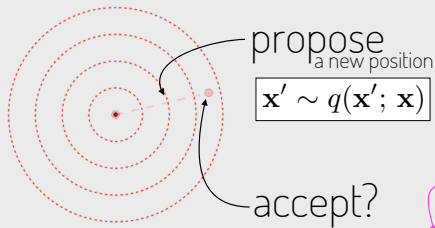
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



$$p(\text{accept}) = \min \left(1, \frac{p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x}')} \frac{q(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x}')}{q(\mathbf{x}'; \mathbf{x})} \right)$$

definitely.

Metropolis–Hastings
in an ideal world



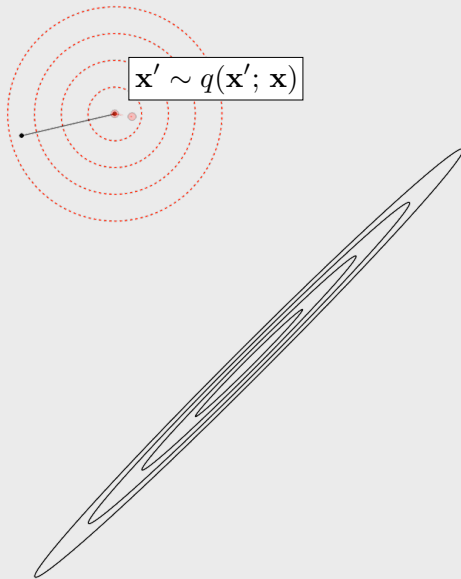
$$\mathbf{x}' \sim q(\mathbf{x}'; \mathbf{x})$$

only **relative** probabilities

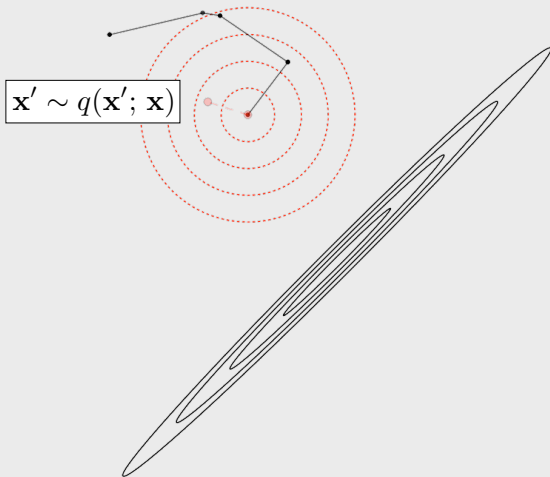
$$p(\text{accept}) = \min \left(1, \frac{p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x}')} \frac{q(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x}')}{q(\mathbf{x}'; \mathbf{x})} \right)$$

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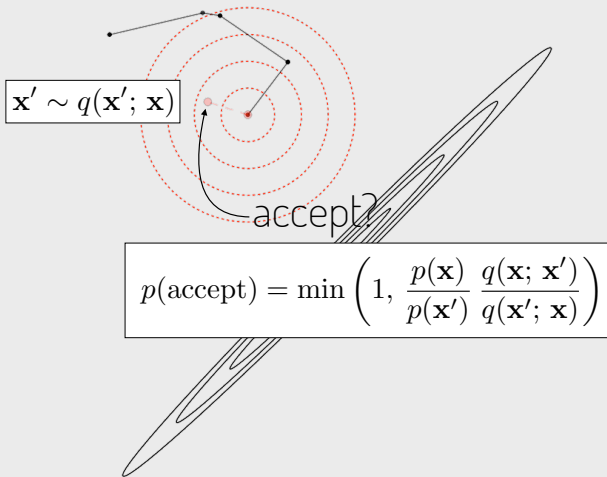
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



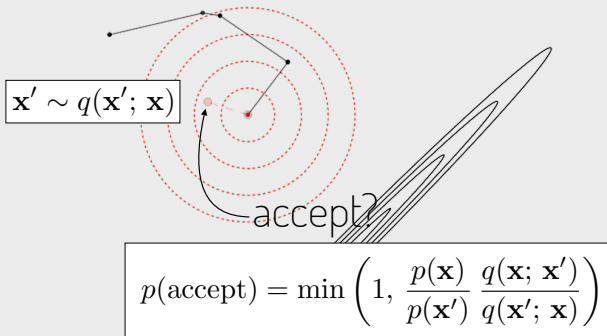
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



Metropolis–Hastings
in an ideal world

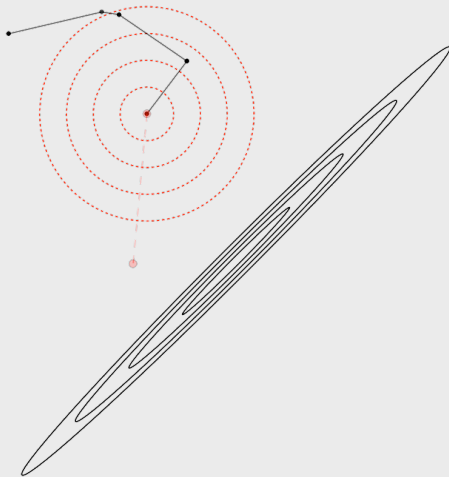


Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world

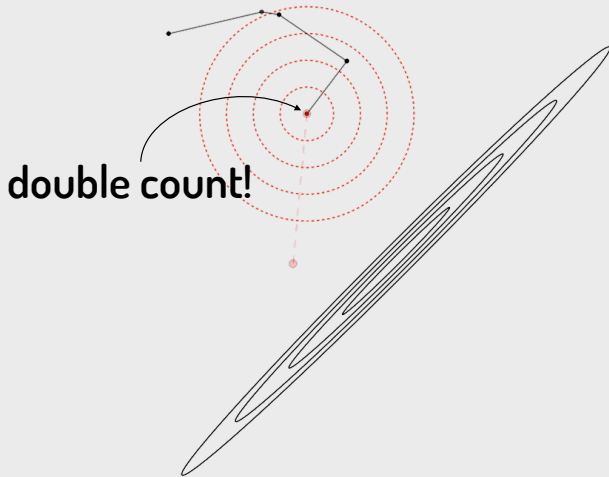


not this time.

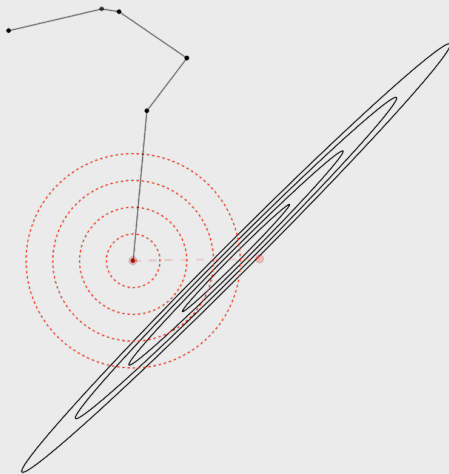
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



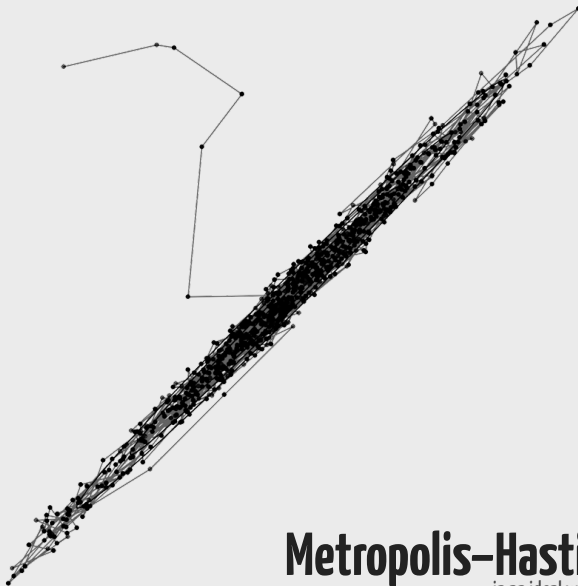
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



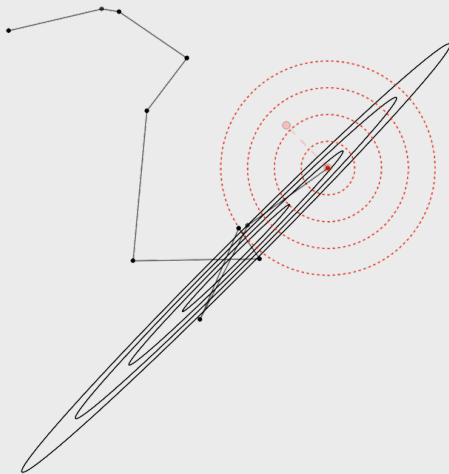
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



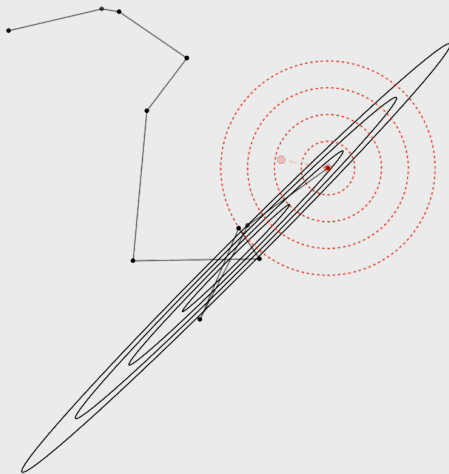
Metropolis-Hastings
in an ideal world



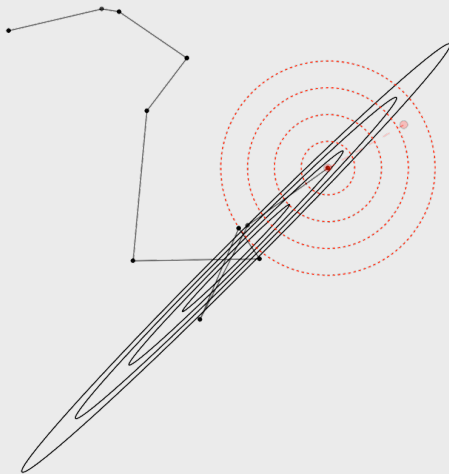
Metropolis–Hastings
in an ideal world



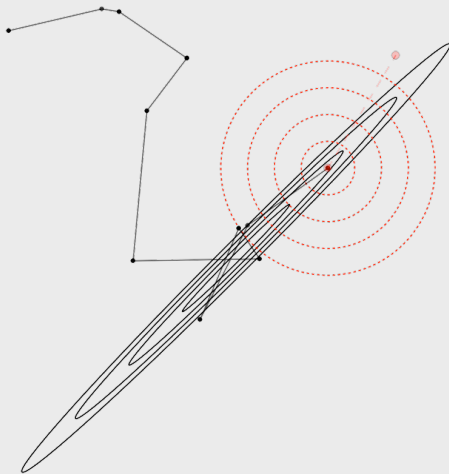
Metropolis-Hastings
in the real world



Metropolis-Hastings
in the real world

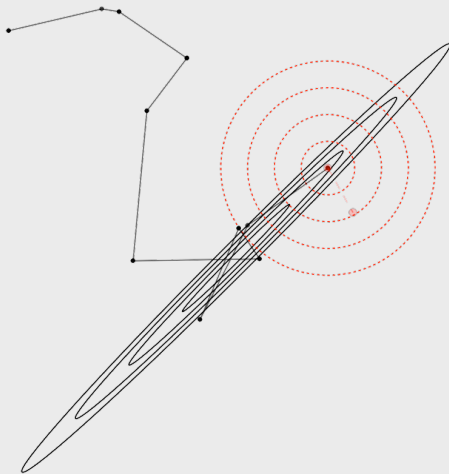


Metropolis-Hastings
in the real world



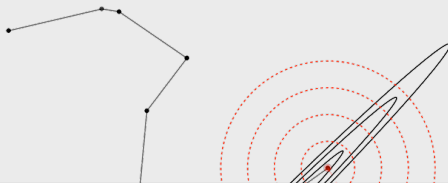
Metropolis-Hastings

in the real world



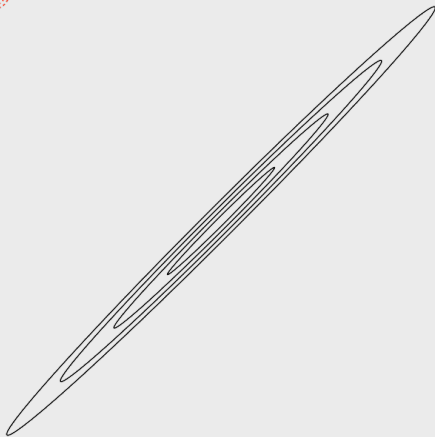
Metropolis-Hastings

in the real world



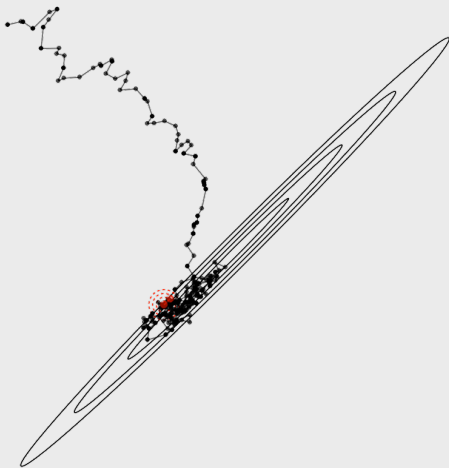
the
Small Acceptance Fraction
problem

Metropolis–Hastings
in the real world



Metropolis-Hastings

in the real world



Metropolis–Hastings
in the real world



the
Huge Acceptance Fraction
problem

Metropolis–Hastings
in the real world