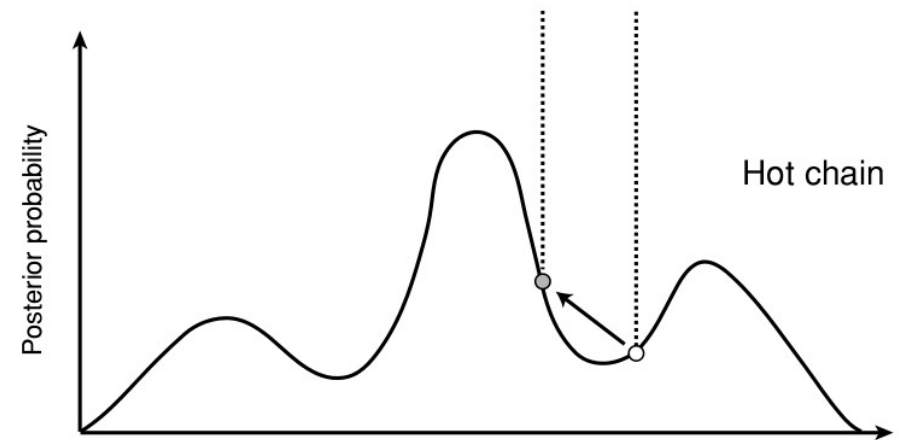
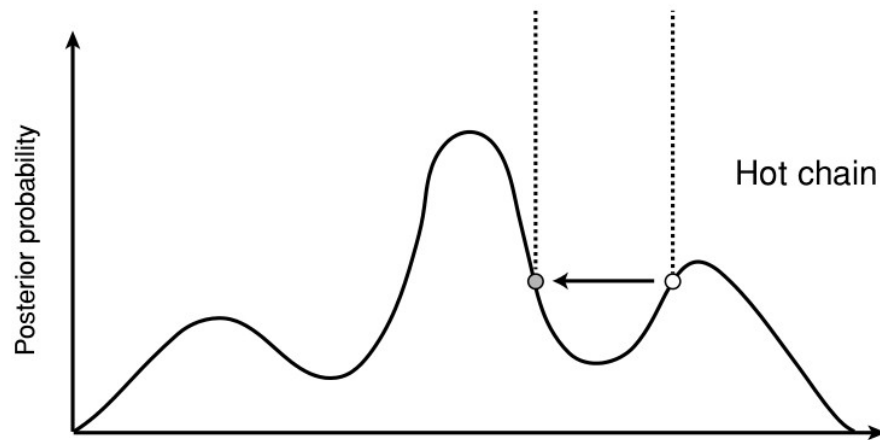
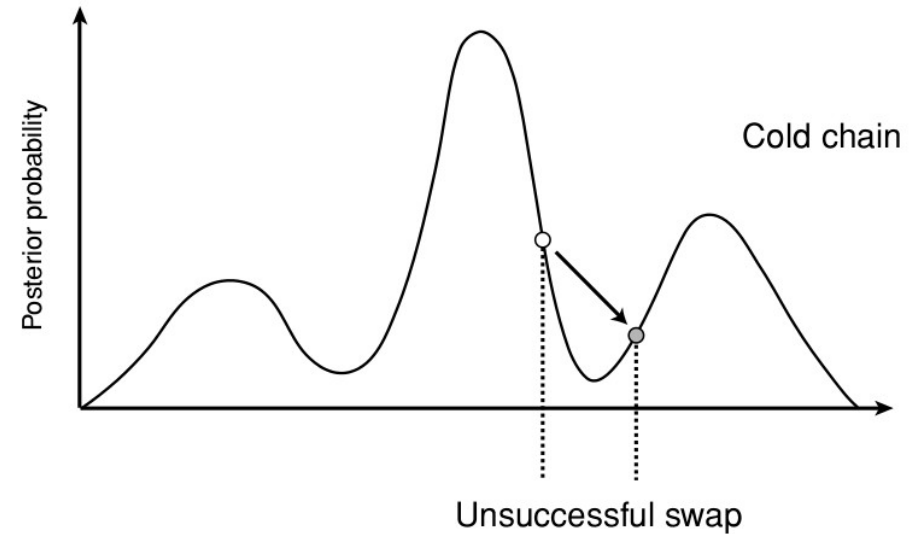
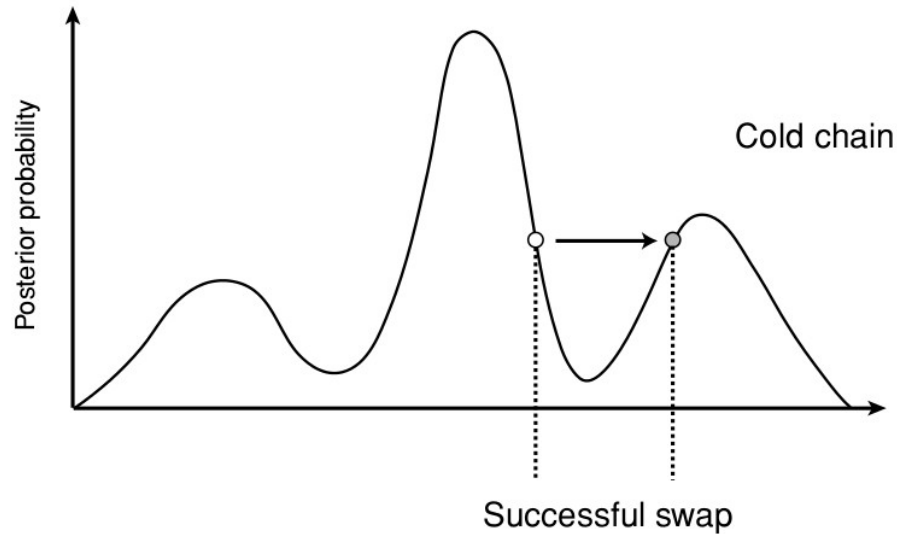


# Metropolis coupled MCMC (MC)<sup>3</sup>



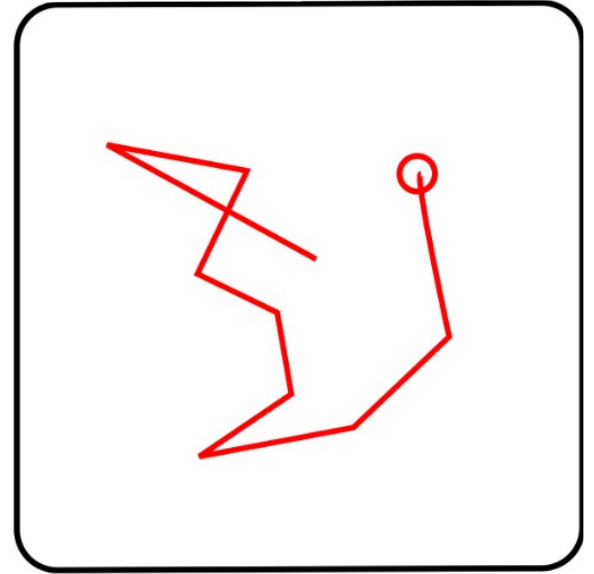
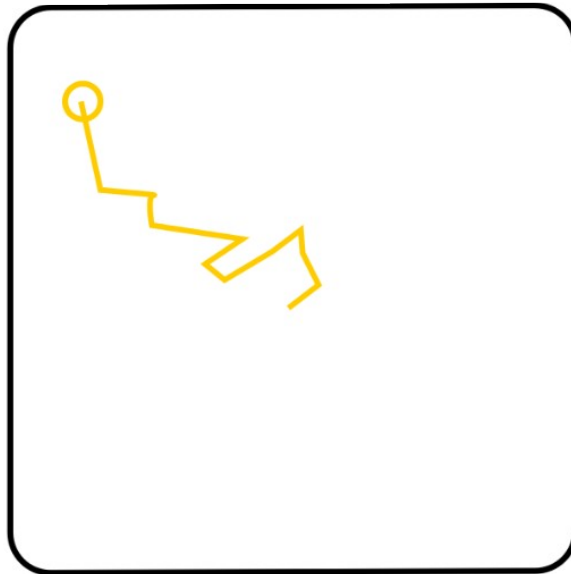
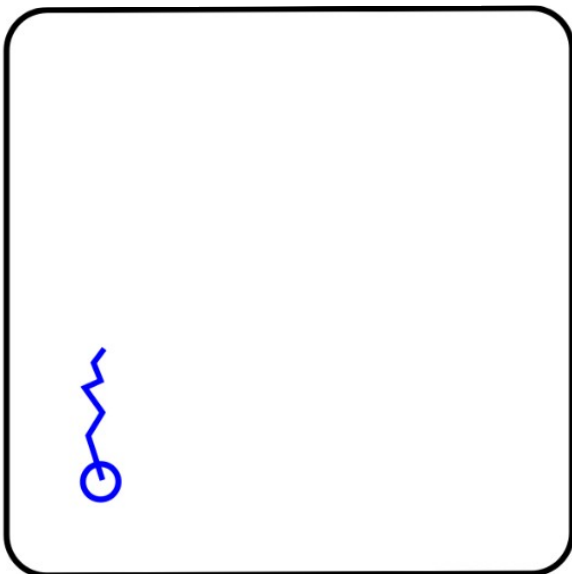
# Metropolis coupled MCMC (MC)<sup>3</sup>

$$T = \frac{1}{1 + \lambda i} \quad \leftarrow \text{Temperatura da cadeia}$$

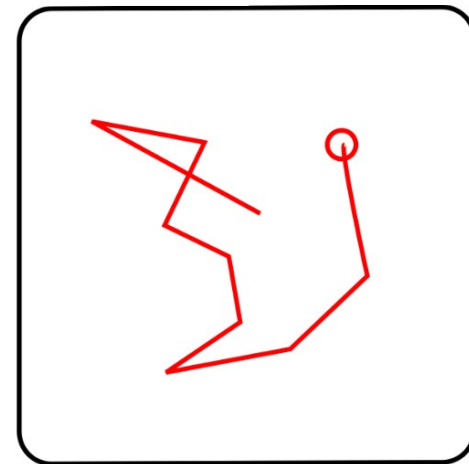
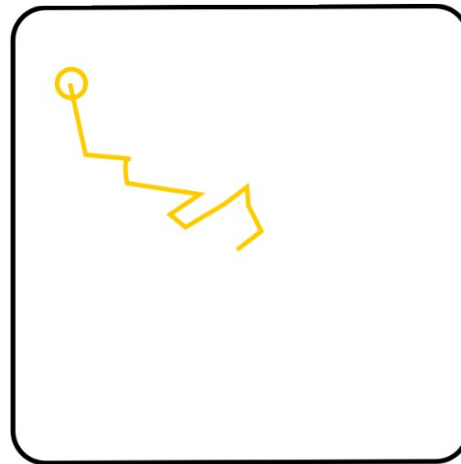
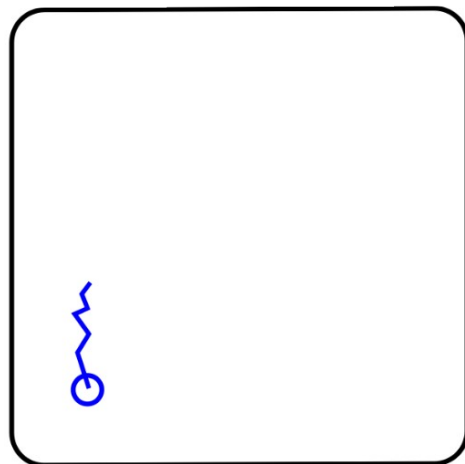
$$\text{Odds ratio} = \left( \frac{P(\theta^* | y)}{P(\theta | y)} \right)^T$$

# Metropolis coupled MCMC (MC)<sup>3</sup>

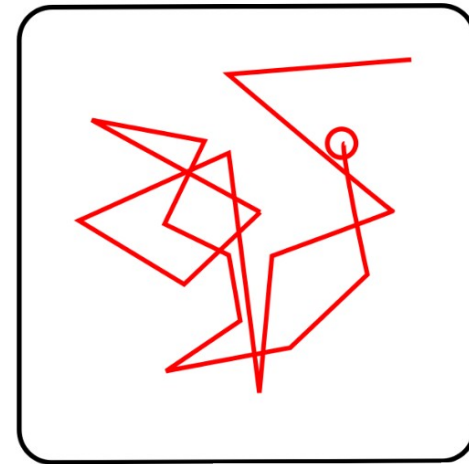
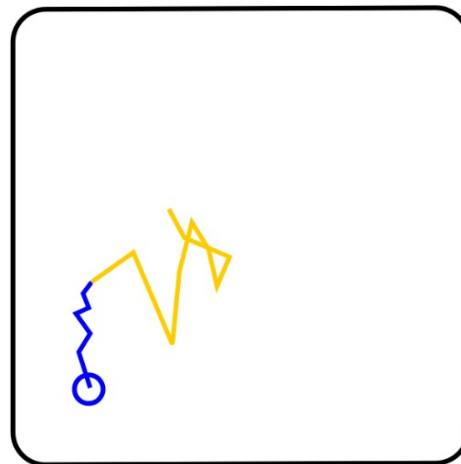
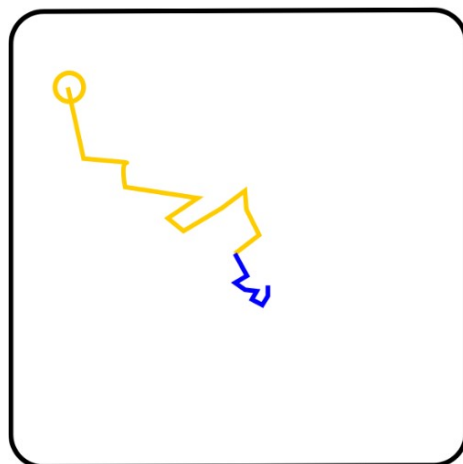
Odds ratio =  $\left( \frac{P(\theta^* | y)}{P(\theta | y)} \right)^T$



Geração 1000



Geração 2000



---

# Markov chain Monte Carlo without likelihoods

Paul Marjoram\*, John Molitor\*, Vincent Plagnol<sup>†</sup>, and Simon Tavaré<sup>†‡</sup>

\*Biostatistics Division, Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, and <sup>†</sup>Molecular and Computational Biology, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089

Communicated by Michael S. Waterman, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, October 24, 2003 (received for review June 20, 2003)

15324–15328 | PNAS | December 23, 2003 | vol. 100 | no. 26

---

Podemos usar MCMC mesmo quando a verossimilhança do modelo não é conhecida.

Esse tipo de análise pode ser interessante para modelos que tentam descrever processos que são específicos para o seu sistema/pergunta.

**MCMC Without Likelihoods.** In this section we describe an MCMC approach that is the natural analog of algorithm B in that no likelihoods are used or estimated in its implementation. It is based on the following steps:

- F1. If now at  $\theta$  propose a move to  $\theta'$  according to a transition kernel  $q(\theta \rightarrow \theta')$ .
- F2. Generate  $\mathcal{D}'$  using model  $\mathcal{M}$  with parameters  $\theta'$ .
- F3. If  $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{D}$ , go to F4, and otherwise stay at  $\theta$  and return to F1.
- F4. Calculate

$$h = h(\theta, \theta') = \min \left( 1, \frac{\pi(\theta')q(\theta' \rightarrow \theta)}{\pi(\theta)q(\theta \rightarrow \theta')} \right).$$

- F5. Accept  $\theta'$  with probability  $h$  and otherwise stay at  $\theta$ , then return to F1.