

# **Stan and Gompertz**

**Sean C Anderson  
Sept. 2017**

probability of

the parameters

given

the data



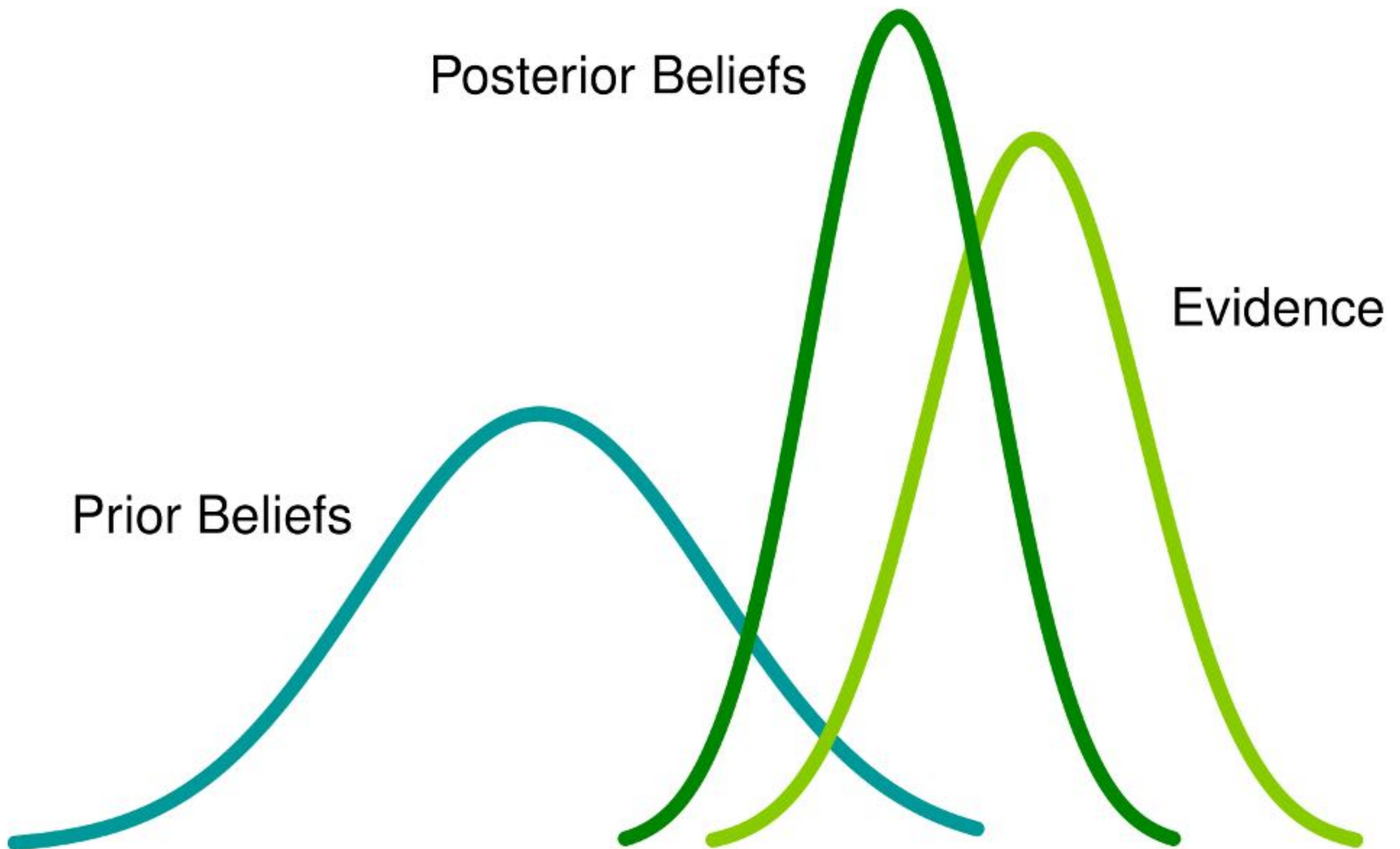
The diagram consists of four arrows pointing downwards from text labels to specific parts of the equation  $p(\theta \mid \text{data}) \propto p(\text{data} \mid \theta) p(\theta)$ . The first arrow points from 'probability of' to the opening 'p' of the posterior term. The second arrow points from 'the parameters' to the  $\theta$ . The third arrow points from 'given' to the vertical bar (conditioning bar). The fourth arrow points from 'the data' to the 'data' term in the likelihood.

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

the "posterior"

the "likelihood"

the "prior"



**Stan**

**NUTS**

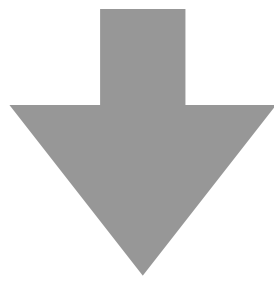
**HMC**

**MCMC**



**Stanislaw Ulam**





## Bayesian Models

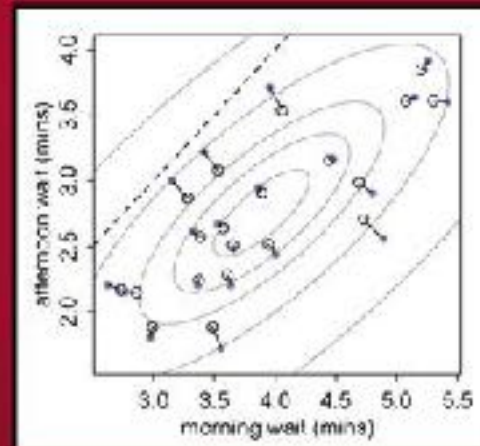
*A Statistical Primer for Ecologists*

N. Thompson Hobbs and  
Mevin B. Hooten

Texts in Statistical Science

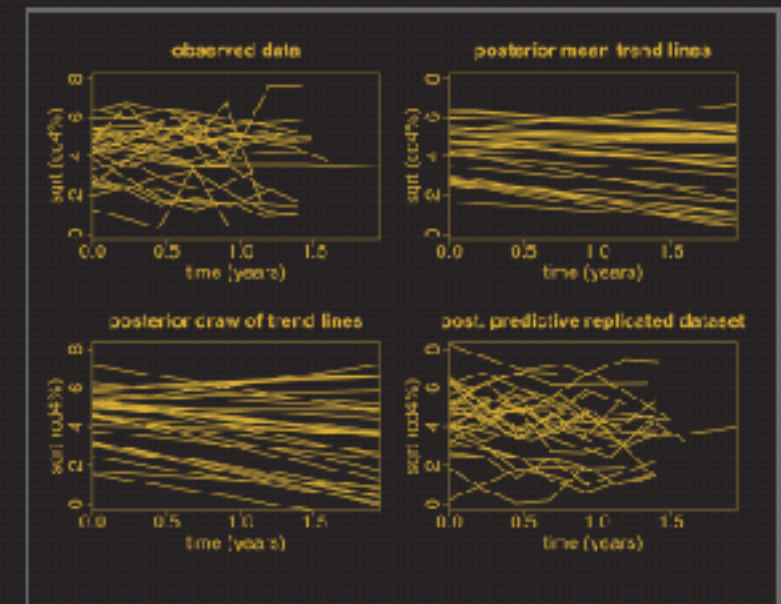
## Statistical Rethinking

A Bayesian Course with  
Examples in R and Stan



Richard McElreath

CRC Press  
Taylor & Francis Group  
A CHAPMAN & HALL BOOK



## Data Analysis Using Regression and Multilevel/Hierarchical Models

ANDREW GELMAN  
JENNIFER HILL

# Gompertz model

$x_t$  represents the log abundance

$$x_t = \lambda + bx_{t-1} + \epsilon_t,$$

$$\epsilon_t \sim \text{Student } t(\nu, 0, \sigma).$$