

ProblemSet2_Ex2_Cyan

February 28, 2024

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.ticker as ticker
import sys
from iminuit import Minuit
import math

from scipy import stats

[ ]: np.random.seed(75)

[ ]: sys.path.append('../External_Functions')
from ExternalFunctions import Chi2Regression, BinnedLH, UnbinnedLH, simpson38
from ExternalFunctions import nice_string_output, add_text_to_ax

[ ]: COLOUR = ['#1E90FF', # 0 # Dodgerblue
              '#FFBF00', # 1 # Amber
              '#FF6347', # 2 # Tomato
              '#00A86B', # 3 # Jade
              '#8A2BE2', # 4 # Blueviolet
              '#FF6FFF', # 5 # Ultra Pink
              '#00CCFF', # 6 # Vivid Sky Blue
              '#FFD800', # 7 # School Bus Yellow
              '#FF004F', # 8 # Folly
              '#0063A6', # 9 # Lapis Lazuli
              ]
def setMplParam(classNum):
    # Define effective colors, line styles, and markers based on the class_
    ↪number

    LINE = ['-', '-.-', '--', '-.', ':', '--', '-.-', '-', ':', '--']
    MARKER = ['.', '*', '^', 's', 'l', 'p', 'o', 's', 'l', 'd']
    COLOUR_EFF = COLOUR[:classNum]
    LINE_EFF = LINE[:classNum]
    MARKER_EFF = MARKER[:classNum]
```

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# Set the color cycle for lines including color, line style, and marker
plt.rcParams['axes.prop_cycle'] = (plt.cycler(color=COLOUR_EFF) +
                                   plt.cycler(linestyle=LINE_EFF)+
                                   plt.cycler(marker=MARKER_EFF))

# Set default line and marker sizes
plt.rcParams['lines.markersize'] = 3 # Example size
plt.rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 2 # Example width for lines

# Set label and title sizes
plt.rcParams['axes.labelsize'] = 20
plt.rcParams['axes.titlesize'] = 20

# Set tick properties
plt.rcParams['xtick.direction'] = 'in'
plt.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = 20
plt.rcParams['ytick.direction'] = 'in'
plt.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = 20

# Set legend font size
plt.rcParams['legend.fontsize'] = 12

# Enable and configure grid
plt.rcParams['axes.grid'] = True
plt.rcParams['grid.alpha'] = 0.8
plt.rcParams['grid.linestyle'] = '--'
plt.rcParams['grid.linewidth'] = 1

# Set axes line width
plt.rcParams['axes.linewidth'] = 2

# Set tick sizes and widths
plt.rcParams['xtick.major.size'] = 7
plt.rcParams['xtick.major.width'] = 3
plt.rcParams['xtick.minor.size'] = 2
plt.rcParams['xtick.minor.width'] = 2

plt.rcParams['ytick.major.size'] = 7
plt.rcParams['ytick.major.width'] = 3
plt.rcParams['ytick.minor.size'] = 2
plt.rcParams['ytick.minor.width'] = 2

setMplParam(10)

```

- x : The global x range

```
[ ]: x = np.linspace(0, 4, 1000)
```

```
[ ]: def getArea(dist, x, *args):
    # REPRODUCIBILITY!
    np.random.seed(75)

    # consistently use this energy range
    x_min = x.min()
    x_max = x.max()

    y = dist(x, *args)
    y_min = 1e-10
    y_max = y.max()

    # Check if y_max is too large and handle it
    if y_max > 1e308: # This is close to the max float
        print("y_max is too large, might cause overflow")
        return None

    N = 100_000
    x_random = np.random.uniform(x_min, x_max, N)
    y_random = np.random.uniform(y_min, y_max, N)
    y_random = y_random[y_random < dist(x_random, *args)]
    accepted = len(y_random)
    area = (x_max - x_min) * (y_max - y_min) * accepted / N
    return area
```

- likelihood : gamma

```
[ ]: def gammaCore(x, alpha, beta):
    return beta**alpha/math.gamma(alpha)*x**(alpha-1)*np.exp(-beta*x)
print(getArea(gammaCore, x, 1, 0.2))
print(getArea(gammaCore, x, 1, 10))
```

0.551327999724336

0.978399999990216

```
[ ]: def gammaDist(x):
    alpha = 2.0
    beta = 2.0
    return gammaCore(x, alpha, beta)
gamma_normaliser = getArea(gammaDist, x)

def gammaPdf(x):
    alpha = 2.0
    beta = 2.0
    return gammaCore(x, alpha, beta)/ gamma_normaliser
print(f'{getArea(gammaPdf, x):.3f}')
```

1.000

- Prior

```
[ ]: def priorPdf(x):
    N = 1.6 + 2.66*(2.1-1.6)
    value = np.ones_like(x)*1e-10
    # value[x < 0.0] = 0.0
    value[(x >= 0.0) & (x < 1.6)] = 1.0 / N
    value[(x >= 1.6) & (x < 2.1)] = 2.66 / N
    # value[x >= 2.1] = 0.0

    return value
print(f'{getArea(priorPdf, x):.3f}')
```

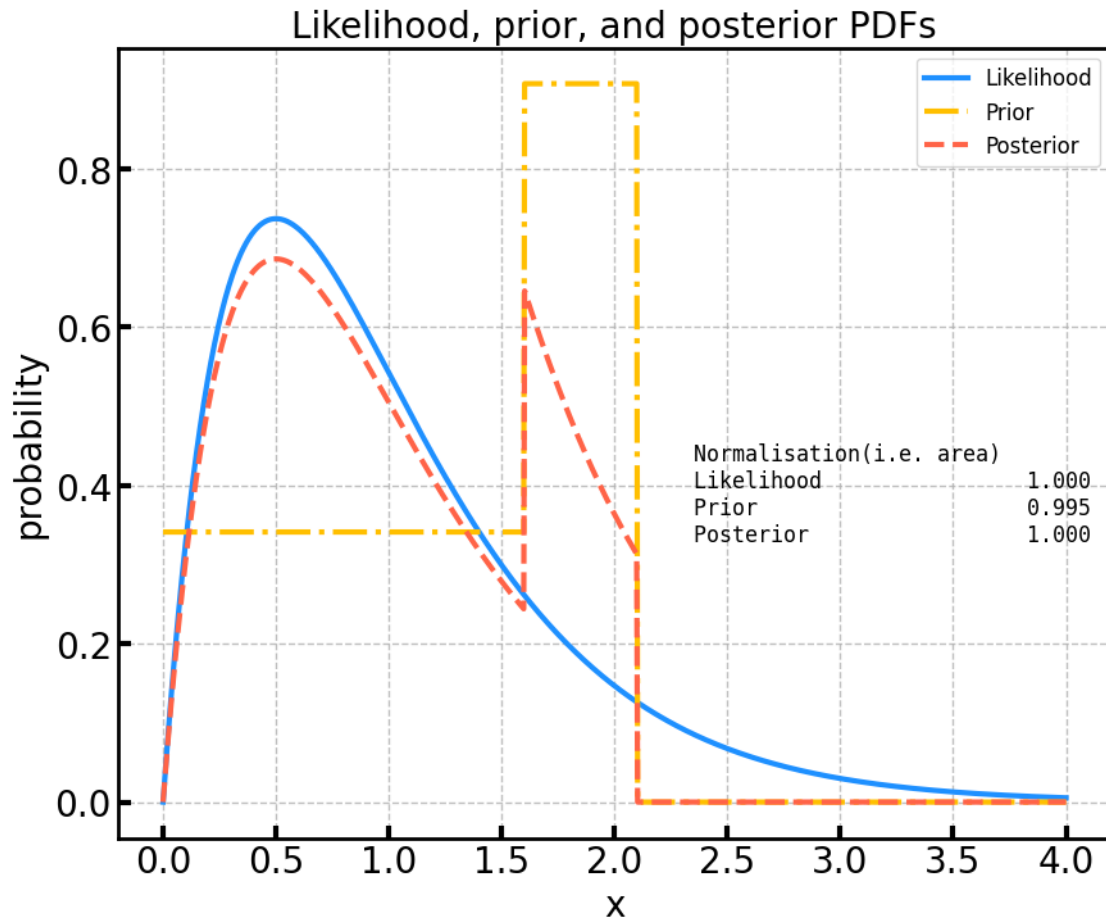
```
[ ]: def likelihood_prior(_x):
    return gammaPdf(_x)*priorPdf(_x)
posterior_normaliser = getArea(likelihood_prior, x)

def posteriorPdf(x):
    return likelihood_prior(x) / posterior_normaliser
print(f'{getArea(posteriorPdf, x):.3f}')
```

1.000

```
[ ]: def plotPDFs(*pdfs, labels=None):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
    for i, pdf in enumerate(pdfs):
        label = labels[i] if labels and i < len(labels) else pdf.__name__
        ax.plot(x, pdf(x), label=label, marker = '', lw=3)
    ax.set_xlabel('x')
    ax.set_ylabel('probability')
    ax.set_title('Likelihood, prior, and posterior PDFs')
    ax.legend()
    d = {'Normalisation(i.e. area)': '',}
    for i, pdf in enumerate(pdfs):
        d[f'{labels[i]}'] = f'{getArea(pdf, x):.3f}'
    nice_string_output(d, extra_spacing=2, decimals=3)
    add_text_to_ax(0.58, 0.5, nice_string_output(d, extra_spacing=2,
↪decimals=3), ax, fontsize=12)

    plt.show()
plotPDFs(gammaPdf, priorPdf, posteriorPdf, labels=['Likelihood', 'Prior',
↪'Posterior'])
```



```
[ ]: def findLocalMax(bound):
    print(f'----- {bound[0]} < x < {bound[1]} -----')
    p_whole = posteriorPdf(x)
    mask = (x >= bound[0]) & (x <= bound[1])
    x_filtered = x[mask]
    p_filtered = p_whole[mask]
    max_i = np.argmax(p_filtered)
    max_x = x_filtered[max_i]
    max_p = p_filtered[max_i]
    deltax = x_filtered[1] - x_filtered[0]
    print(f'The local max x is at: {max_x:.3f}')
    print(f'With posterior PDF value of: {max_p:.3f}')
    print(f'And the uncertainty is: {deltax:.3f}')

findLocalMax((0.3,0.7))
findLocalMax((1.5,2.0))
```

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----- 0.3 < x < 0.7 -----
The local max x is at: 0.501
With posterior PDF value of: 0.686
And the uncertainty is: 0.004
----- 1.5 < x < 2.0 -----
The local max x is at: 1.602
With posterior PDF value of: 0.646
And the uncertainty is: 0.004

```

```

[ ]: def meanPosterior(N):
    x = np.linspace(0, 4, N)
    p_whole = posteriorPdf(x)
    normalisation = sum(p_whole)
    mean = sum(x_i * p_i for x_i, p_i in zip(x, p_whole)) / normalisation
    print(f'N = {N} & {mean:.3f} & {normalisation:.3f}')
    return mean

meanPosterior(100)
meanPosterior(1_000)
meanPosterior(10_000)
mean = meanPosterior(100_000)

```

```

N = 100 & 0.990 & 24.744
N = 1000 & 0.995 & 250.930
N = 10000 & 0.995 & 2511.139
N = 100000 & 0.995 & 25113.213

```

```

[ ]: def getPosterior_mean(mean):
    print(f'Posterior mean: {posteriorPdf(mean):.3f}')
    getPosterior_mean(mean)

```

```

Posterior mean: 0.508

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```

[ ]: def meanPosteriorF(N, f):
    x = np.linspace(0, 4, N)
    p_whole = posteriorPdf(x)
    normalisation = sum(p_whole)
    mean = sum(f(x_i) * p_i for x_i, p_i in zip(x, p_whole)) / normalisation
    print(f'N = {N} & {mean:.3f} & {normalisation:.3f}')

meanPosteriorF(100, np.cos)
meanPosteriorF(100, np.sin)
meanPosteriorF(100, np.exp)
# meanPosteriorF(100, stats.gamma.pdf())

```

```

N = 100 & 0.470 & 24.744
N = 100 & 0.702 & 24.744
N = 100 & 3.175 & 24.744

```

```
[ ]: def reflectPosteriorPdf(x):  
      return -posteriorPdf(x)
```

```
[ ]: def plotReflection():  
      fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))  
      # ax.axhline(0, color='black', lw=1)  
      # ax.plot(x, posteriorPdf(x), c = COLOUR[2],  
      #        label='Posterior', marker = '', lw=3)  
      ax.plot(x, reflectPosteriorPdf(x), c = COLOUR[3],  
              label='Reflected Posterior', marker = '', lw=3)  
      ax.set_xlabel('x')  
      ax.set_ylabel('-probability')  
      ax.set_title('Reflected posterior PDFs')  
      ax.legend()  
      plt.show()  
      print(f'Max of reflected posterior: {reflectPosteriorPdf(x).max()}')  
      print(f'Min of reflected posterior: {reflectPosteriorPdf(x).min()}')  
      print(f'x of Max of reflected posterior: {x[reflectPosteriorPdf(x).  
      ↪argmax()]}')  
      print(f'x of Min of reflected posterior: {x[reflectPosteriorPdf(x).  
      ↪argmin()]}')  
      # plotReflection()
```

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[ ]:
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