# Metropolis Hastings

MP Etienne 11/14/2019

## La fonction rprop

```
rprop <- function(p, sd_explore){
  rnorm(1, mean = p , sd = sd_explore)
}</pre>
```

#### La fonction vrais

```
vrais <- function(y, n, p){
  dbinom(x = y, size = n, prob = p)
}</pre>
```

## La fonction dprop

```
dprop <- function(p_depart, p_arrivee, sd_explore){
  dnorm(x = p_arrivee, mean = p_depart, sd = sd_explore)
}</pre>
```

#### La fonction dprior

```
dprior <- function(p){
  dunif(x = p, min = 0, max = 1)
}</pre>
```

#### La fonction compute\_ratio

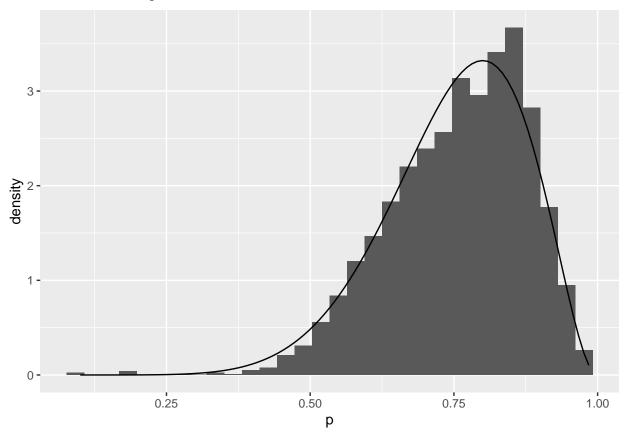
```
compute_ratio <- function(y, n, p_courant, p_candidat, sd_explore){
  if(p_candidat > 1 | p_candidat <= 0){
    ratio <- 0
} else {
    num_bleu <- vrais(y = y, n = n, p = p_candidat) * dprior(p_candidat)
    denom_bleu <- vrais(y = y, n = n, p = p_courant) * dprior(p_courant)

    num_rouge <- dprop(p_depart = p_candidat, p_arrivee = p_courant, sd_explore = sd_explore)
    denom_rouge <- dprop(p_depart = p_courant, p_arrivee = p_candidat, sd = sd_explore)

    ratio <- num_bleu/denom_bleu* num_rouge/denom_rouge
}</pre>
```

```
return(ratio)
\#\#\mathrm{Mise}en oeuvre l'algo MH
G <- 5000
p_sample <- numeric(5)</pre>
p_sample[1] <- 0.1
y <- 8
n <- 10
sd_explore <- 0.2
for( i in 2:G){
  p_cand <- rprop(p = p_sample[i-1], sd_explore = sd_explore)</pre>
  ratio <- compute_ratio(y = y, n = n, p_courant = p_sample[i-1], p_candidat = p_cand, sd_explore = sd_
  p_sample[i] <- ifelse( runif(1, min = 0, max =1) < ratio,</pre>
                     p_cand, p_sample[i-1])
df <- data.frame(p = p_sample, iter = 1:G)</pre>
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(df) + geom_point(aes(x= iter, y =p))
  1.00 -
  0.75 -
Ф
  0.50 -
  0.25 -
                        1000
                                        2000
                                                        3000
                                                                        4000
                                                                                        5000
                                                 iter
ggplot(df) + geom_histogram(aes( x = p, y = ..density..)) +
  stat_function(fun = dbeta, args = list(shape1 = y+1, shape2 = n-y +1))
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



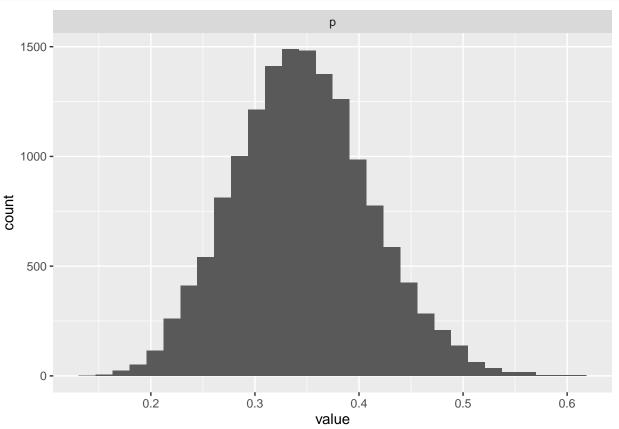
## Mise en oeuvre du modèle CMR depuis R avec JAGS

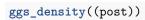
+.gg

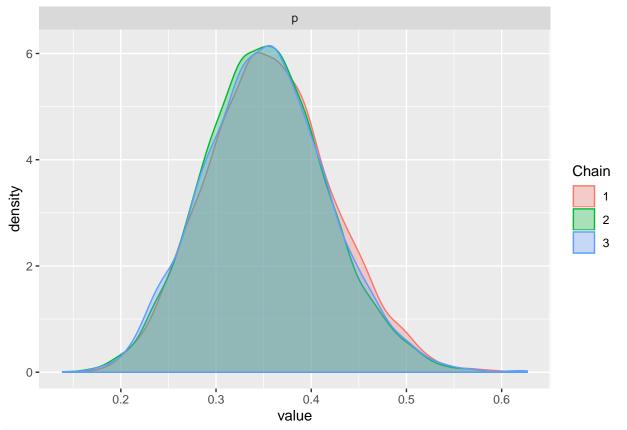
ggplot2

```
library('rjags')
## Loading required package: coda
## Linked to JAGS 4.3.0
## Loaded modules: basemod, bugs
library('ggmcmc')
## Loading required package: dplyr
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
##
  The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
## Loading required package: tidyr
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
##
     method from
```

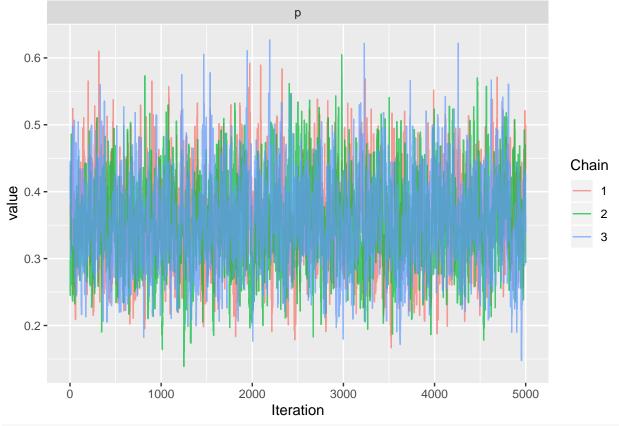
```
data.list <- dget(file = 'data_CMR.txt')</pre>
init.list <- dget(file = 'init_CMR.txt')</pre>
mjags <- jags.model(file = 'modelCMR.txt',</pre>
           data = data.list,
           inits = init.list, n.chains = 3)
## Compiling model graph
      Resolving undeclared variables
##
##
      Allocating nodes
## Graph information:
##
      Observed stochastic nodes: 2
##
      Unobserved stochastic nodes: 2
##
      Total graph size: 10
##
## Initializing model
post_sample <- jags.samples(mjags, variable.names = c('p', 'N'),</pre>
                              n.iter = 5000)
post_sample_mcmc_list <- as.mcmc.list(post_sample[[2]])</pre>
post <- ggs(S = post_sample_mcmc_list)</pre>
ggs_histogram((post))
```







ggs\_traceplot(post)



ggs\_compare\_partial(post)

