#### IndeptGamma

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This example taken from http://www.mas.ncl.ac.uk/~ndjw1/teaching/sim/metrop/indep.r We will write a metropolis-hastings independence sampler for a gamma rv based on normal candidates with the same mean and variance.

If you don't have it already, you will need the coda library:

```
#install.packages("coda")
library(coda)
```

Set the seed and define a function to do this:

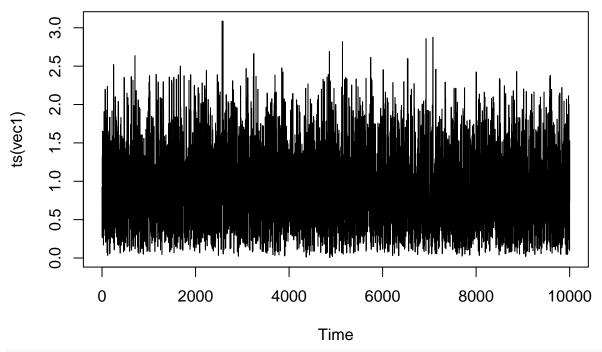
```
set.seed(37)
gamm<-function (n, a, b)
  mu <- a/b # the mean of the gamma distribution
  sig \leftarrow sqrt(a/(b * b))
                           # the stadard deviation of the gamma distn
  vec <- vector("numeric", n) # this is where we are going to put the random variables we generate
  vec[1] <- x # We arbitrarily start the MCMC process at the mean
  for (i in 2:n) {
    can <- rnorm(1, mu, sig)</pre>
    hprob <- min(1, (dgamma(can, a, b)/dgamma(x,a,b))/(dnorm(can, mu, sig)/dnorm(x, mu, sig)))
    u <- runif(1)
    if (u < hprob)</pre>
      x \leftarrow can
    vec[i] \leftarrow x
  }
  return (vec)
```

# wher

Here's what happens when we use it:

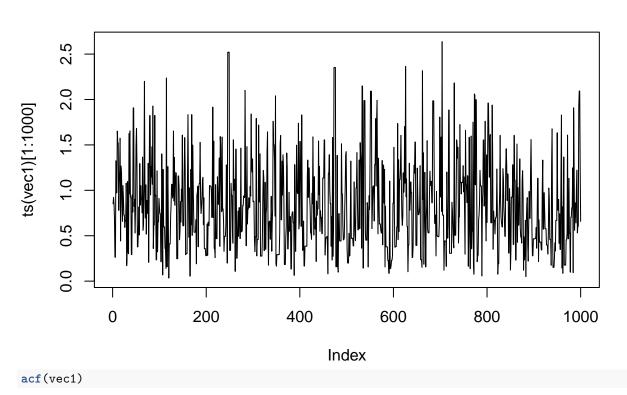
```
vec1 < -gamm(10000, 2.3, 2.7)
vec2 < -gamm(10000, 2.3, 2.7)
plot(ts(vec1),main="vec1")
```

vec1

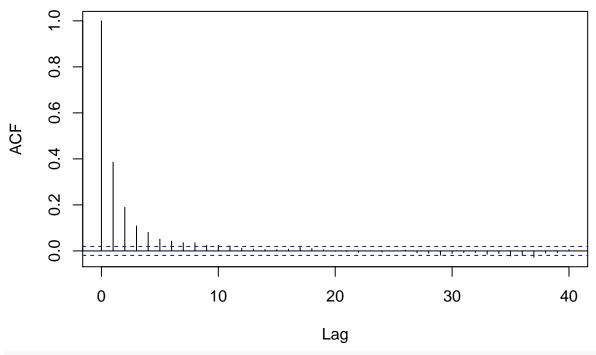


plot(ts(vec1)[1:1000],type='l',main="vec1")

# vec1

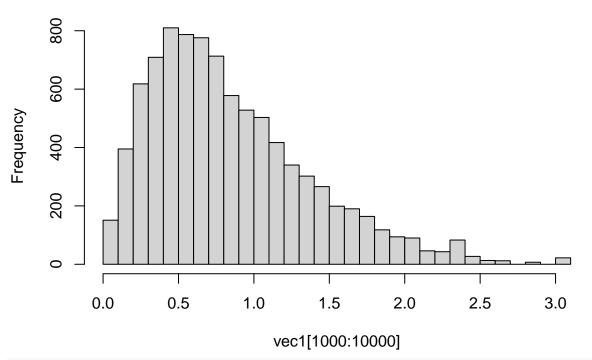


### Series vec1



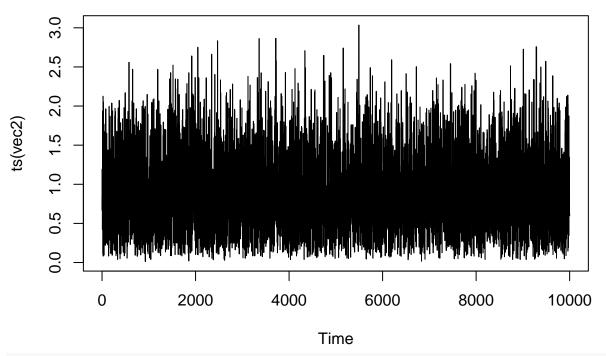
hist(vec1[1000:10000],30,main="vec1")

### vec1



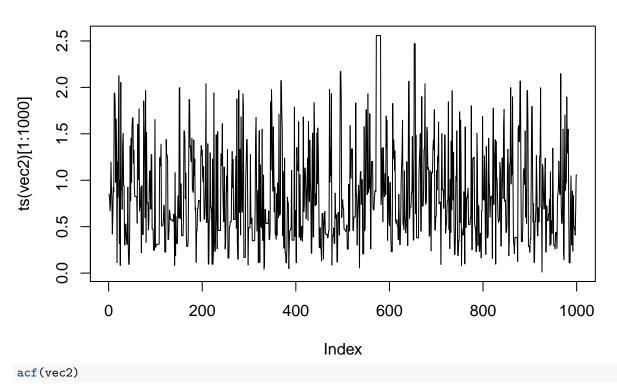
plot(ts(vec2),main="vec2")

vec2

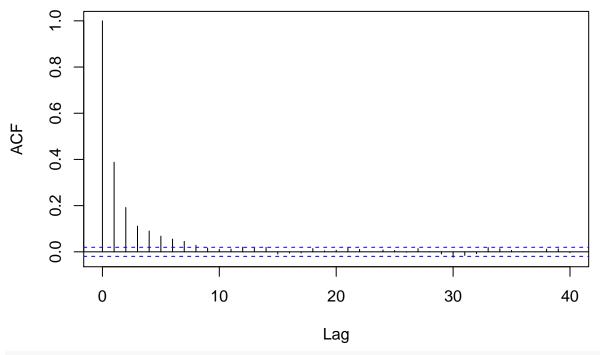


plot(ts(vec2)[1:1000],type='l',main="vec2")

# vec2

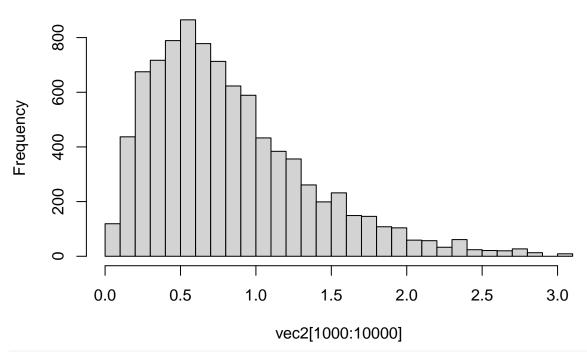


### Series vec2

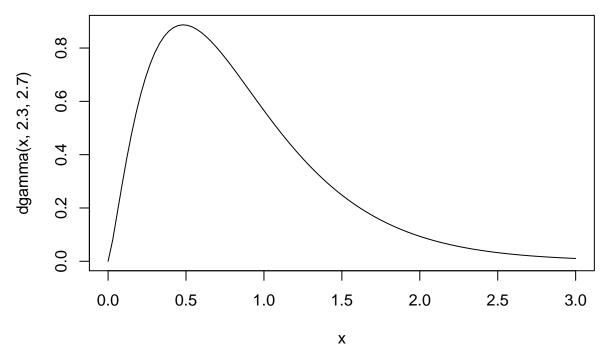


hist(vec2[1000:10000],30,main="vec2")

vec2



curve(dgamma(x,2.3,2.7),from=0,to=3)

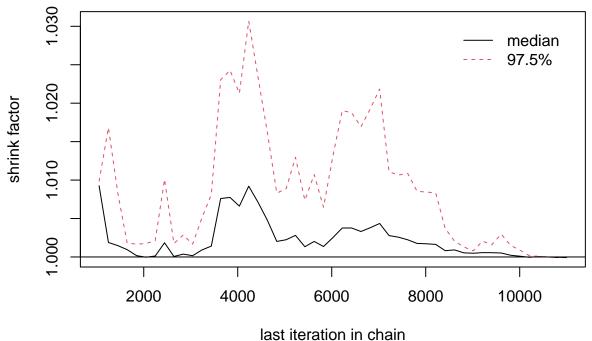


We now convert these runs to MCMC objects and look at Gelman's diagnostics:

```
# convert to mcmc objects, with a burn-in
MCMC1<-mcmc(vec1,start=1000)
MCMC2<-mcmc(vec2,start=1000)

# combine different mcmc chain objects to an mcmc list.
Combined<-mcmc.list(list(MCMC1,MCMC2))

# gelman functions are
gelman.plot(Combined) # for plots</pre>
```



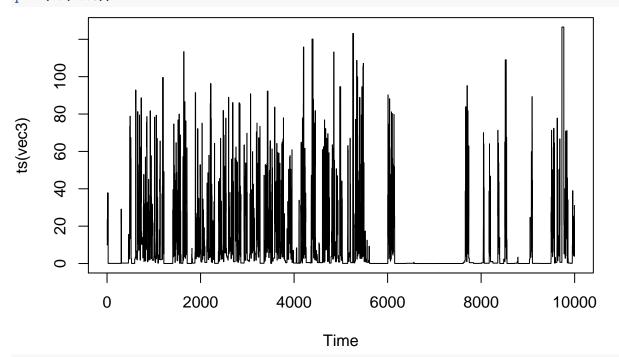
```
print(gelman.diag(Combined)) # for diagnostic values
```

```
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
## Point est. Upper C.I.
## [1,] 1 1
```

They look decent.

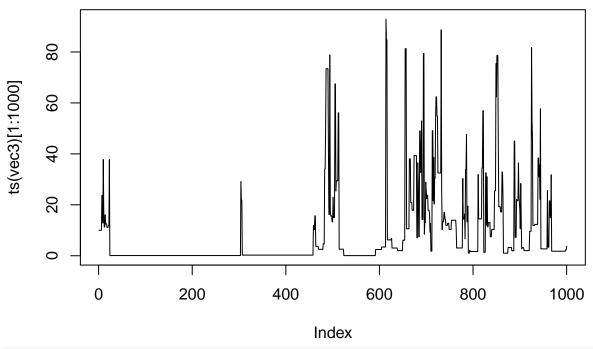
Now let's do the gamma(0.1,0.01) case in the same way:

```
vec3<-gamm(10000,0.1,0.01)
vec4<-gamm(10000,0.1,0.01)
plot(ts(vec3))</pre>
```



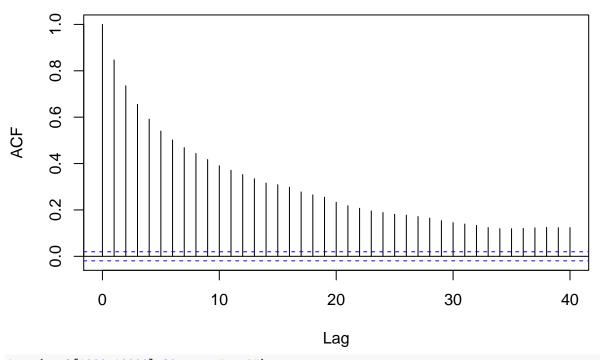
plot(ts(vec3)[1:1000],type='l',main="vec3")

vec3



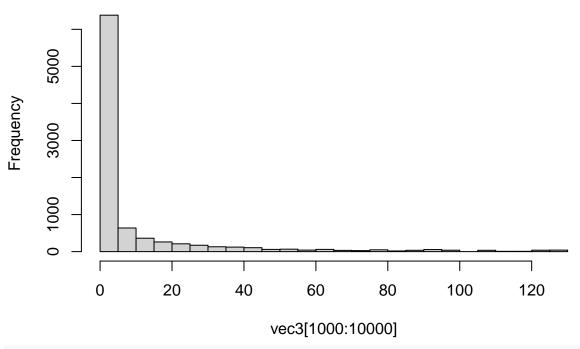
acf(vec3)

Series vec3



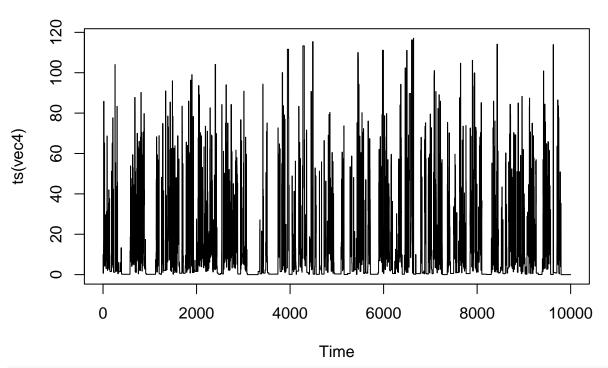
hist(vec3[1000:10000],30,main="vec3")





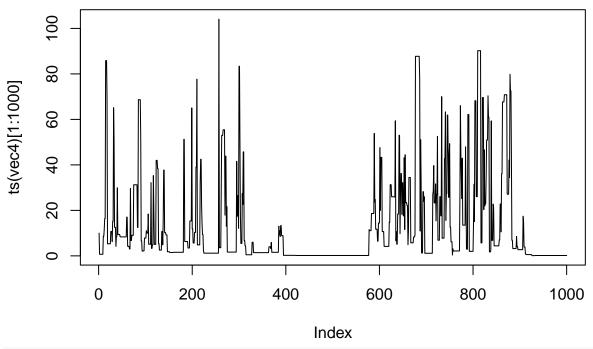
plot(ts(vec4),main="vec4")





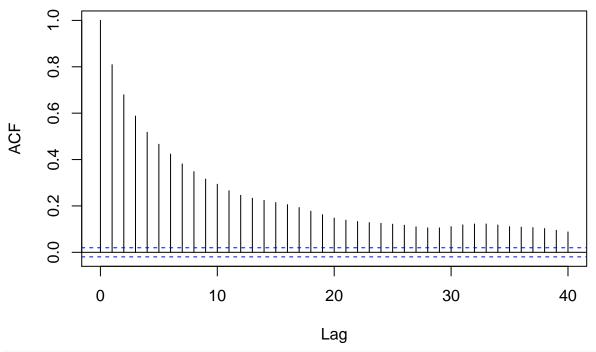
plot(ts(vec4)[1:1000],type='l',main="vec4")

vec4



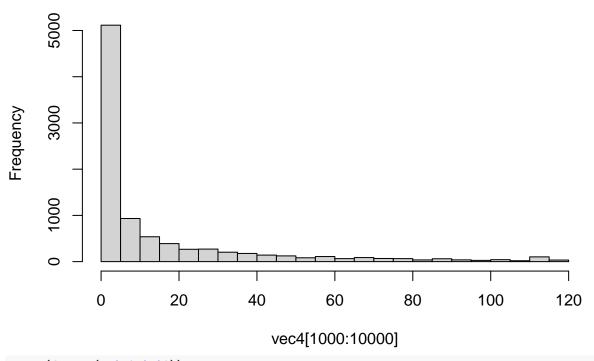
acf(vec4)

# Series vec4

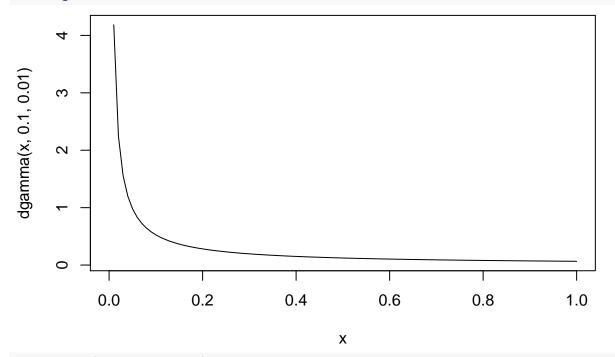


hist(vec4[1000:10000],30,main="vec2")

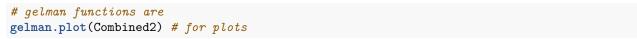


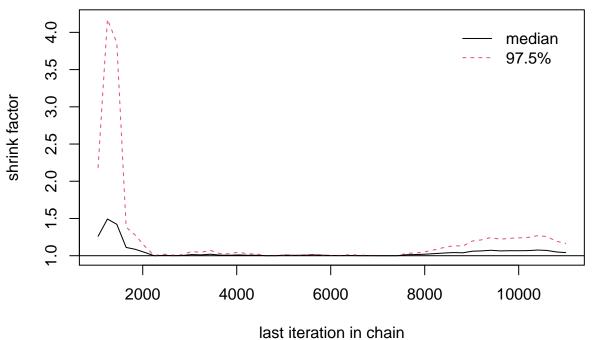


curve(dgamma(x,0.1,0.01))



```
MCMC3<-mcmc(vec3,start=1000)
MCMC4<-mcmc(vec4,start=1000)
# combine different mcmc chain objects to an mcmc list.
Combined2<-mcmc.list(list(MCMC3,MCMC4))</pre>
```





print(gelman.diag(Combined2)) # for diagnostic values

```
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
## Point est. Upper C.I.
## [1,] 1.04 1.16
```

This one doesn't look so good. It seems to get stuck lfor long periods of time at low value, and even sometimes at high values.

Your assignment is as follows:

Try out this code for different shape and scale parameters. Notice, as above, how there is a bit of a problem with the sampler getting "stuck" at very small values for some values of a and b. (To see what the distribution should look like use this command: curve(dgamma(x,0.1,0.01))).

- 1. Modify the code to keep track of acceptance probabilities and plot the acf
- 2. When does the sampling scheme do worst? In what ways is it struggling?
- 3. Modify this sampling scheme to make it more efficient. (i.e. to remove the issue of it getting stuck at small values.)

Part 3 is quite hard, so you may need to try a few things before you find one that works.