# Exercise 3.1.6

Saurabh Steixner-Kumar (social): In - O - Y

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# 1 Question

Exercise 3.1.6 Alter the data to k = 0 and n = 1, and comment on the shape of the posterior for the rate  $\theta$ .

# 2 Comments/Solution

Comparing at the posterior distributions (from the plots section below) of k=0, n=1 to the previous distribution of k=50, n=100, one can observe that the  $\theta$  estimates have shifted very slightly to the lekt and towards zero from the prior value of a uniform distribution. The shift is very subtle because the data sample is only 1. This shift would become more prominent like exercise 3.1.5 with higher n towards left.

The model used to calculate the required values and the plots is scripted below. Copy/pasting the given code will generate the same result on your own machine.

## 3 Code

#### 3.1 libraries

The libraries required for the script and the plots.

```
# clears workspace
rm(list=ls())
#load libraries
library(rstan)
library(ggplot2)
library(patchwork)
```

#### 3.2 Data

The data required for this particular stan model.

```
# data initialization
k <- 50
n <- 100
k_1 <- 0
n_1 <- 1
# to be passed on to Stan
stan_data <- list(k = k, n = n)
stan_data_1 <- list(k = k_1, n = n_1)</pre>
```

#### 3.3 Stan code

Stan code, that can be written in R as such or in a seperate new file with stan extension.

```
write("// Stan code here in this section

// Inferring theta
data {
  int<lower=1> n;
  int<lower=0> k;
}
parameters {
  real<lower=0,upper=1> theta;
}
model {
  // Prior Distribution for theta
  theta ~ beta(1, 1);

  // Observed Counts
  k ~ binomial(n, theta);
} // ",

"3_1_6.stan")
```

#### 3.4 code in R to run stan

Running stan through R (with the required input parameters).

```
thin=1,
    warmup=100, # Stands for burn-in; Default = iter/2
    seed=123 # Setting seed; Default is random seed
)
mod_fit_1 <- stan(file="3_1_6.stan",
    data=stan_data_1,
    init=myinits, # If not specified, gives random inits
    pars=parameters,
    iter=2000,
    chains=2,
    thin=1,
    warmup=100, # Stands for burn-in; Default = iter/2
    seed=123 # Setting seed; Default is random seed
)</pre>
```

## 4 Outputs

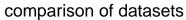
## 4.1 Model summary

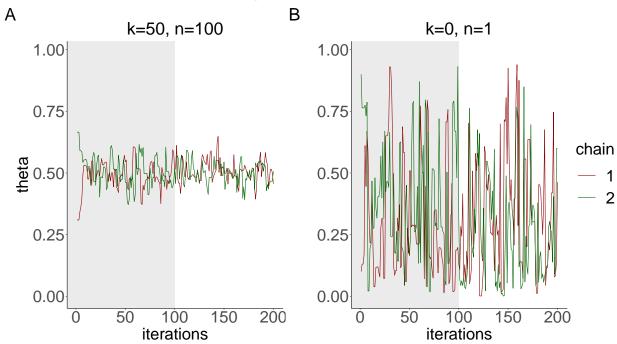
```
For dataset k=50 and n=100. (stan data)
## Inference for Stan model: 3_1_6.
## 2 chains, each with iter=2000; warmup=100; thin=1;
## post-warmup draws per chain=1900, total post-warmup draws=3800.
##
##
           mean se mean
                               2.5%
                                       25%
                                              50%
                                                     75%
                                                          97.5% n eff Rhat
                          sd
## theta
           0.50
                   0.00 0.05
                               0.40
                                      0.46
                                             0.50
                                                    0.53
                                                            0.59 1413
                   0.02 0.74 -73.22 -71.38 -70.94 -70.75 -70.70
## lp__ -71.22
                                                                          1
##
## Samples were drawn using NUTS(diag_e) at Mon Oct 26 18:50:36 2020.
## For each parameter, n_eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
## and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor on split chains (at
## convergence, Rhat=1).
For dataset k=0 and n=1. (stan_data_1)
## Inference for Stan model: 3 1 6.
## 2 chains, each with iter=2000; warmup=100; thin=1;
## post-warmup draws per chain=1900, total post-warmup draws=3800.
##
##
                             2.5%
                                    25%
                                          50%
                                                75% 97.5% n_eff Rhat
          mean se_mean
                         sd
                  0.01 0.23 0.01 0.13 0.28 0.50 0.84 1306
## theta 0.33
                  0.02 0.81 -4.76 -2.70 -2.19 -1.97 -1.91 1337
                                                                    1
        -2.50
## lp__
## Samples were drawn using NUTS(diag_e) at Mon Oct 26 18:50:36 2020.
## For each parameter, n_eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
## and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor on split chains (at
## convergence, Rhat=1).
```

## 4.2 Plots

#### **4.2.1** Plot (chains)

The initial movement of the chains are shown here (including the warmup phase). The two chains begin from the initial starting points of as defined in the input parameters of the stan model.





# 4.2.2 Plot (posterior)

The plot of the  $\theta$  values per chain superimposed on each other.

#### comparison of datasets Α В k=50, n=100 k=0, n=1 8 8 6 6 chain density 4 4 1 2 2 2 0 0 0.50 theta 0.75 0.50 theta 0.00 0.25 1.0( 0.00 0.25 0.75 1.00