# Exercise 3.28(2)

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```
library(TeachingDemos)
library(ggplot2)
```

Since the posterior distribution is

$$\pi(\theta|x) \propto \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\theta)^2\right\} \frac{1}{1+\theta^2},$$

where x = 6, we first should compute the denominator Z:

```
f <- function(x){
  exp(-0.5 * (x - 6)^2) / (1 + x^2)
}
Z <- integrate(f, -Inf, Inf)$value
Z</pre>
```

### ## [1] 0.07384742

Then we shell sample enough values from the posterior distribution, using the accept-reject method.

#### Step 1: the proposal distribution.

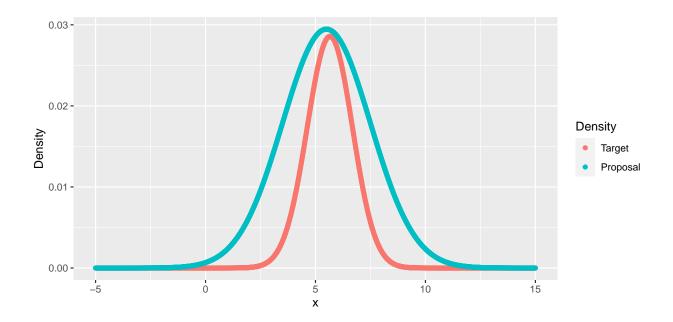
We can use the Gaussian distribution  $N(5.5, 2^2)$  as the proposal distribution. Set c = 2. Such a choice is justified by the following test and graph.

```
set.seed(54321)
# Test the validity of proposal distribution
seq <- sapply(seq(-5, 15, 0.01), f)
gam <- sapply(seq(-5, 15, 0.01), function(x){
  dnorm(x, mean = 5.5, sd = 2)})
gam.n <- gam * Z * 2

# Number of invalid points
sum(gam.n <= seq)</pre>
```

#### ## [1] 0

```
ggplot(data = df, aes(x = x, y = y, color = gp)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_discrete(name = "Density", labels = c("Target", "Proposal")) +
  ylab("Density")
```



In a nutshell, there is no invalid points, and the graph above shows that the proposal distribution is completely above the target distribution.

Step 2: the accept-reject procedure.

```
c = 2
n = 1e6
# Sample from the proposal distribution
x.star <- rnorm(n, mean = 5.5, sd = 2)

# Compute the accept-reject threshold
ratio <- sapply(x.star, f) /
  (c * Z * sapply(x.star, function(x){dnorm(x, mean = 5.5, sd = 2)}))

# Decide to accept or not
u <- runif(n)
ind <- u <= ratio

# Obtain the sample values
x.final <- x.star[ind]
length(x.final)</pre>
```

## ## [1] 500126

With the sampled values x.final, we can finally find the 95% HPD of  $\theta$ :

emp.hpd(x.final)

**##** [1] 3.629926 7.680003