Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 80%
Latest Submission Grade 80%
To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. In a Gibbs Sampler, the proposals are always accepted **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Correct

2. A Gibbs Sampler is a specific case of a Metropolis-Hastings algorithm **0 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (●) False

Incorrect
It is a specific case of the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm where the proposal distribution is the conditional posterior distribution.

3. Gibbs sampler samples from one parameter at a time, cycling through one parameter at a time. **0 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (●) False

Incorrect

4. In Gibbs sampling, the proposal distribution is **1 / 1 point**

- ○ A Normal distribution
- ◉ The posterior conditional distribution

✓ **Correct**

5. We visually inspect the trace to **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Check for convergence
- ○ Determine the largest sampled value

✓ **Correct**

6. We can use a histogram to look at the distribution of the posterior from Metropolis, Metropolis-Hastings or Gibbs sampling **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ True
- ○ False

✓ **Correct**

7. HMC is based on the motion of a particle in space **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ True
- ○ False

✓ **Correct**

8. In HMC, a numerical integration step is performed at each step to march forward and obtain the solution **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

9. The reason for a Metropolis-Hastings step when performing HMC is to **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Make HMC run faster
- (●) Correct the errors from the numerical integration scheme

✓ **Correct**

10. When using NUTS in PyMC3, the number of steps 'L' is automatically tuned **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**