

Chapter 2 — Notes

3.1 Sampling from a grid-approximate posterior

- R Code 3.2:

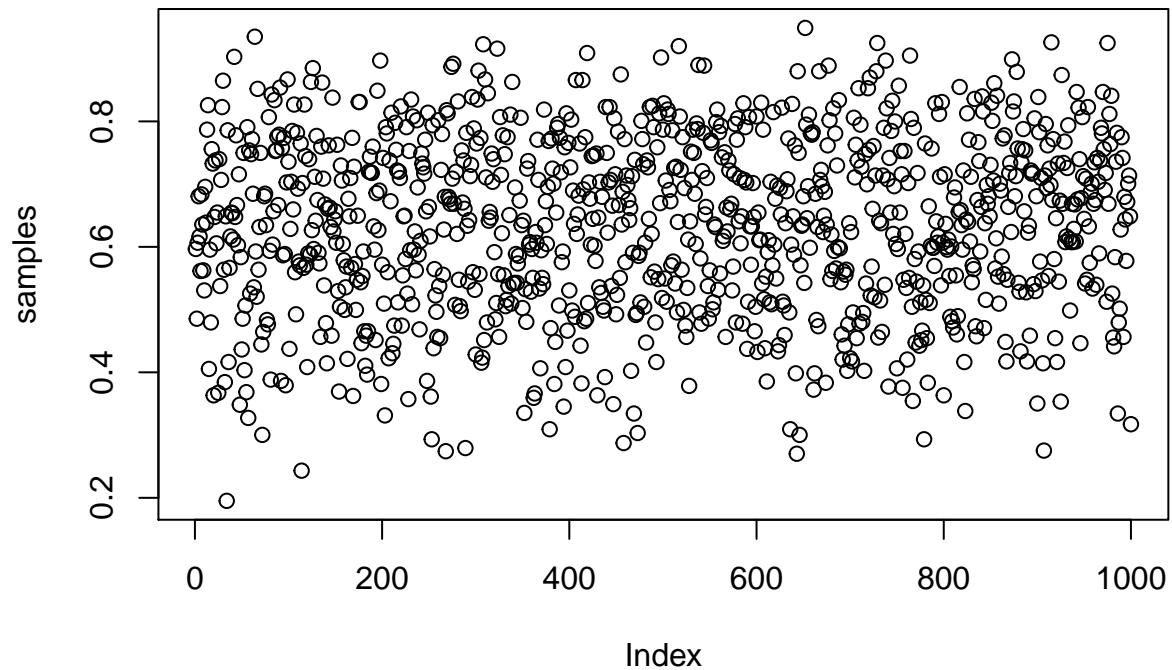
```
n = 1000
p_grid <- seq(from=0, to=1, length.out=n)
prior <- rep(1, n)
likelihood <- dbinom(x=6, size=9, prob=p_grid)
posterior_notnorm <- likelihood * prior
posterior <- posterior_notnorm / sum(posterior_notnorm)
```

Draw 10,000 samples: * R Code 3.3:

```
samples <- sample(p_grid, prob=posterior, size=n, replace=T)
```

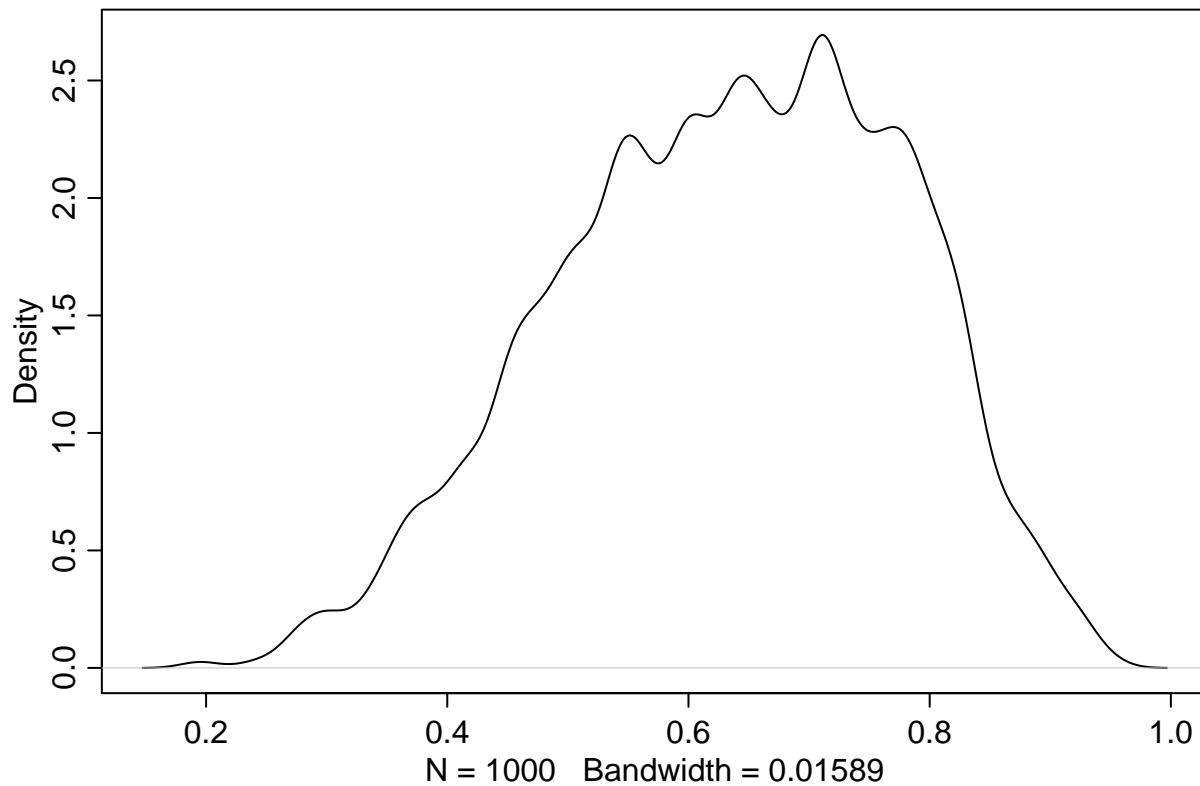
- 3.4:

```
plot(samples)
```



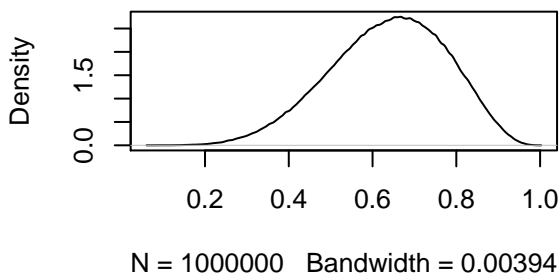
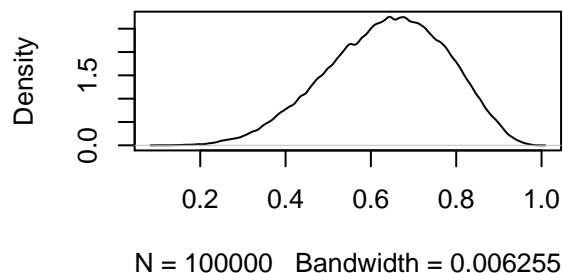
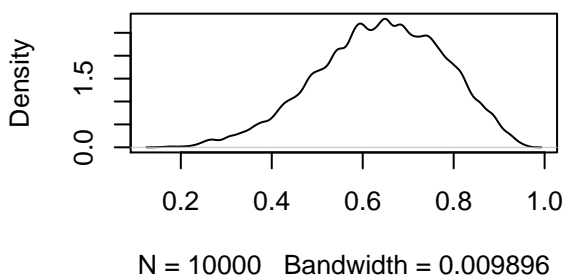
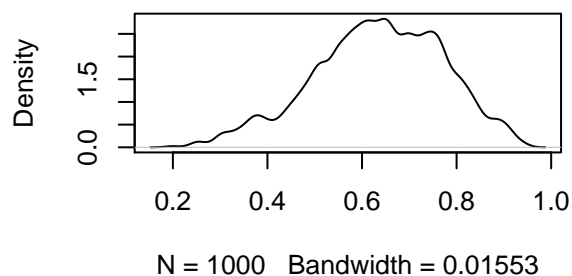
- 3.5:

```
dens(samples)
```



Let's try more samples:

```
par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
dens(sample(p_grid, prob=posterior, size=1e3, replace=T))
dens(sample(p_grid, prob=posterior, size=1e4, replace=T))
dens(sample(p_grid, prob=posterior, size=1e5, replace=T))
dens(sample(p_grid, prob=posterior, size=1e6, replace=T))
```



3.2 Sampling to Summarize

3.2.1. Intervals of defined boundaries.

The posterior probability that the proportion of water is less than 0.5:

- 3.6:

```
p_grid < 0.5
```

```
##      [1]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [12]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [23]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [34]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [45]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [56]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [67]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [78]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##     [89]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [100]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [111]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [122]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [133]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [144]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [155]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
##    [166]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
```

[illegible]

```
## [771] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [782] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [793] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [804] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [815] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [826] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [837] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [848] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [859] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [870] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [881] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [892] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [903] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [914] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [925] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [936] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [947] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [958] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [969] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [980] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [991] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
sum(posterior[p_grid < 0.5])
```

```
## [1] 0.1718746
```

Samples array:

```
head(samples, 100)
```

```
## [1] 0.5965966 0.4854855 0.6066066 0.6806807 0.6166166 0.5615616 0.6836837
## [8] 0.6356356 0.5625626 0.5305305 0.6956957 0.6386386 0.7867868 0.8258258
## [15] 0.4054054 0.5955956 0.4794795 0.7557558 0.7327327 0.3633634 0.6476476
## [22] 0.7377377 0.6056056 0.6546547 0.3673674 0.7397397 0.5375375 0.7067067
## [29] 0.8228228 0.8648649 0.5635636 0.3843844 0.6486486 0.1951952 0.7857858
## [36] 0.4164164 0.5665666 0.6166166 0.6546547 0.6536537 0.6116116 0.9029029
## [43] 0.6476476 0.7777778 0.6666667 0.6026026 0.7157157 0.3483483 0.5835836
## [50] 0.4364364 0.4854855 0.7497497 0.4034034 0.5065065 0.3683684 0.7907908
## [57] 0.3273273 0.7537538 0.5255255 0.7477477 0.7717718 0.6846847 0.5355355
## [64] 0.9349349 0.5925926 0.5205205 0.8518519 0.5635636 0.6316316 0.7497497
## [71] 0.4444444 0.3003003 0.4644645 0.6806807 0.6846847 0.6346346 0.4834835
## [78] 0.4764765 0.8068068 0.5935936 0.3883884 0.8428428 0.6036036 0.6566567
## [85] 0.8338338 0.7527528 0.7537538 0.7757758 0.6666667 0.7787788 0.8538539
## [92] 0.3863864 0.7577578 0.5865866 0.7737738 0.5885886 0.3793794 0.7027027
## [99] 0.8668669 0.7357357
```

The same calculation using samples. Add up all samples that lie in the grid < 0.5 , and divide by the total number of samples to get the frequency \sim probability:

- 3.7:

```
n = 1e4
samples = sample(p_grid, prob=posterior, size=n, replace=T)
sum(samples < 0.5) / n
```

```
## [1] 0.1718
```

How much probability lies between 0.5 and 0.75: * 3.8:

```
sample_points = sum(samples > 0.5 & samples < 0.75)
sample_points
```

```
## [1] 6076
```

```
sample_points / n
```

```
## [1] 0.6076
```

3.2.2. Intervals of defined mass.

Boundaries of the lower 80% posterior probability lies:

- 3.9:

```
quantile(samples, probs = .8)
```

```
##          80%
```

```
## 0.7597598
```

Middle 80%, i.e. lying between 10% and 90%:

```
# 3.10
```

```
quantile(samples, probs = c(0.1, 0.9))
```

```
##          10%          90%
```

```
## 0.4464464 0.8138138
```