Lab1

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Task 1

a)

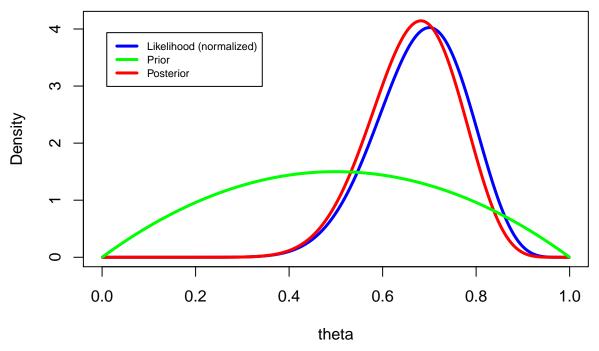
For 20 and 10000 draws repectively we get:

[1] "Posterior Mean GT: 0.66666666666667"

[1] "ground truth std: 0.0942809041582063"

[1] "std: 0.0988056099829084" ## [1] "Mean: 0.699077548049409"

Bernoulli model - Beta(a,b) prior



- ## [1] "Posterior Mean GT: 0.66666666666667"
- ## [1] "ground truth std: 0.0942809041582063"
- ## [1] "std: 0.0937785379420707"
- ## [1] "Mean: 0.666249741381255"

Posterior mean GT is the value that the posterior distribution mean is converging to.

b)

```
## [1] "propability condition with random: 0.004"
```

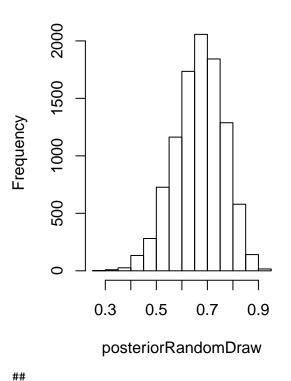
[1] "ground truth probability: 0.00397268082810898"

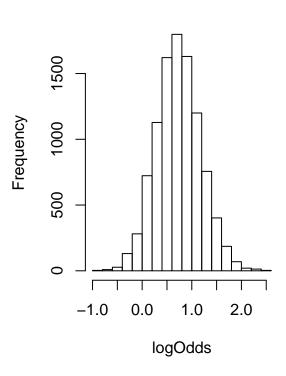
Looking at the plot above, the probability for theta < 0.5 | y is very small. The simulated value is relatively close to the ground truth. (Note: The further to the left on the tail, the larger sample we will need as the data points become more sparse.)

c)

Histogram of posteriorRandomDr

Histogram of logOdds



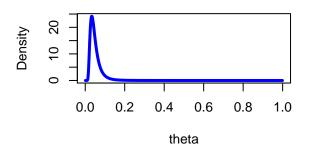


```
## Call:
    density.default(x = logOdds)
##
##
  Data: logOdds (10000 obs.); Bandwidth 'bw' = 0.06334
##
##
##
                              :0.0000075
##
           :-1.1244
                       Min.
    Min.
    1st Qu.:-0.1537
                       1st Qu.:0.0064825
##
    Median : 0.8170
                       Median :0.0871550
##
           : 0.8170
                              :0.2573020
    Mean
                       Mean
##
    3rd Qu.: 1.7877
                       3rd Qu.:0.4973088
    Max.
           : 2.7583
                              :0.8962261
                       Max.
```

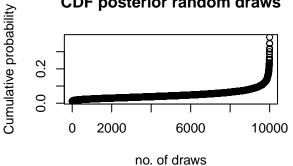
Task 2

 \mathbf{a}

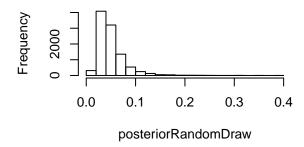


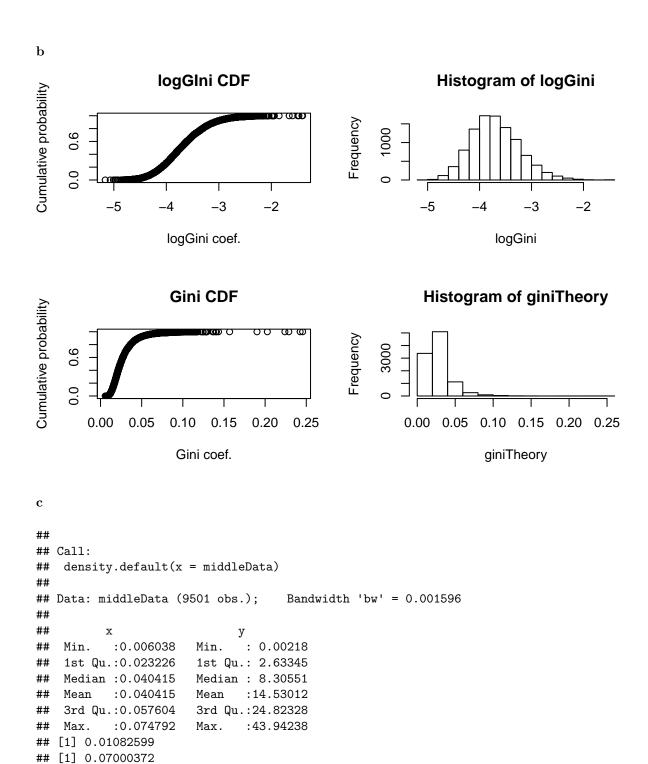


CDF posterior random draws



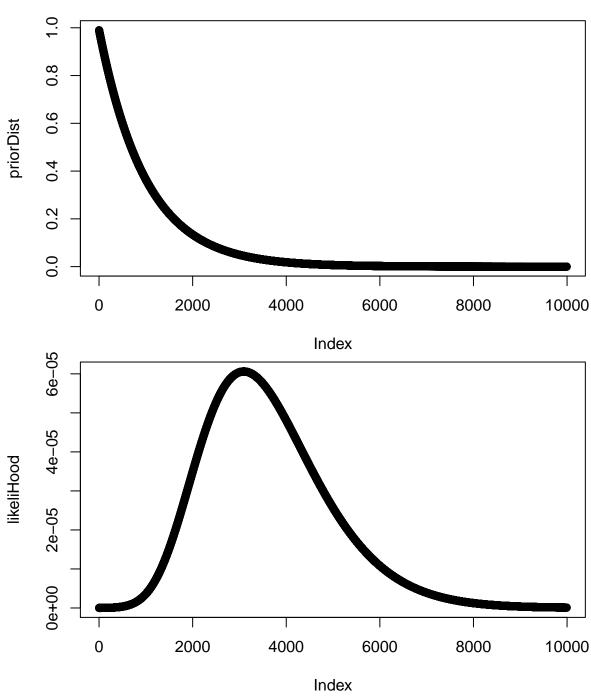
Histogram of posteriorRandomDraw

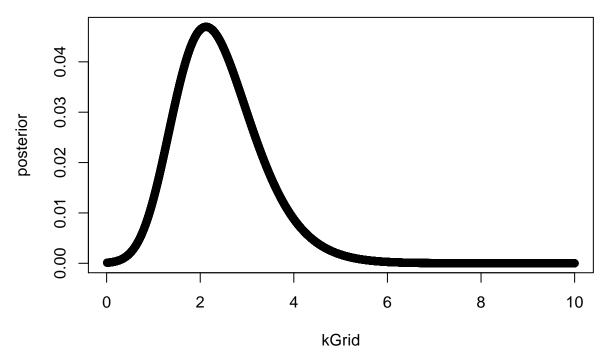




Task 3







[1] 2.125

b