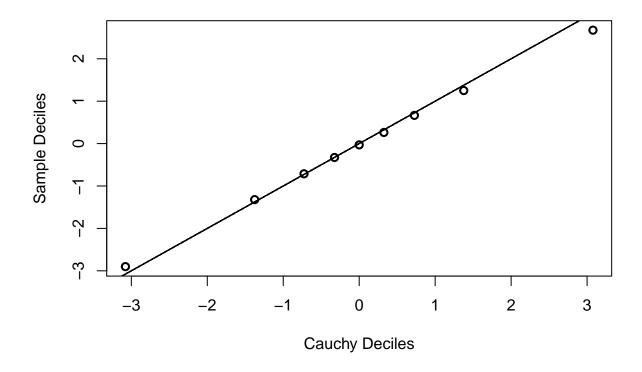
Group 29: Markov Chain Monte Carlo

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Below is code from lecture/homework for Markov Chain Monte Carlo.

```
f \leftarrow function(x)\{1/pi/(1 + x^2)\}
                                              #The standard cauchy density
m2 < -10000
b <- 1001
                                              #The burn in period
x <- numeric(m2)
x[1] \leftarrow rnorm(1, 0, 2)
                                              #Starting from a normal distribution with mean O
k2 <- 0
u <- runif(m2)
for (i in 2:m2) {
  xt \leftarrow x[i-1]
  y <- rnorm(1, xt, 2)
                                              #Using normal as the proposal distribution
  num \leftarrow f(y) * dnorm(xt, y, 2)
  den \leftarrow f(xt) * dnorm(y, xt, 2)
  if (u[i] \le num/den) x[i] <- y else {
    x[i] <- xt
    k2 <- k2+1
                                              #y is rejected
  }
}
index \leftarrow b:m2
y <- x[index]
a \leftarrow seq(0.1,0.9,0.1)
                                              #Introducing the decile probabilities
QR <- qcauchy(a)
                                              #deciles of standard cauchy
Q <- quantile(y, a)
                                              #deciles of the generated sample
qqplot(QR, Q, main="", xlab="Cauchy Deciles", ylab="Sample Deciles", lwd=2)
lines(x,x,xlim=c(-3.5,3.5), ylim=c(-3.5,3.5))
```



Below is code using SimDesign for Markov Chain Monte Carlo.

```
library(SimDesign)
f \leftarrow function(x)\{1/pi/(1 + x^2)\}
Design \leftarrow data.frame(N = c(10000))
Generate <- function(condition, fixed_objects=FALSE) {</pre>
  dat <- numeric(condition$N)</pre>
  dat[1] <- rnorm(1, 0, 2)
  for (i in 2:condition$N) {
    u <- runif(1)
    xt \leftarrow dat[i-1]
    y <- rnorm(1, xt, 2)
    num \leftarrow f(y) * dnorm(xt, y, 2)
    den \leftarrow f(xt) * dnorm(y, xt, 2)
    if (u <= num/den) dat[i] <- y else {</pre>
       dat[i] <- xt
    }
  }
  dat
}
Analyse <- function(condition, dat, fixed_objects=NULL) {</pre>
```

```
a \leftarrow seq(0.1,0.9,0.1)
  Q <- quantile(dat[ceiling(condition$N*.1):condition$N], a)
  ret <- Q
  ret
}
Summarise <- function(condition, results, fixed_objects=NULL) {</pre>
 ret <- c(mcmc=results)</pre>
  ret
}
final <- runSimulation(design=Design, replications=1, generate=Generate, analyse=Analyse, summarise=Sum
##
##
Design row: 1/1;
                    Started: Fri Dec 13 06:23:53 2019;
                                                           Total elapsed time: 0.00s
##
## Simulation complete. Total execution time: 0.64s
y <- final[1, 2:10]
y = c(y m cmc1, y m cmc1, y m cmc2, y m cmc3, y m cmc4, y m cmc5, y m cmc6, y m cmc7, y m cmc8, y m cmc9)
a \leftarrow seq(0.1,0.9,0.1)
                                            #Introducing the decile probabilities
QR <- qcauchy(a)
                                             #deciles of standard cauchy
qqplot(QR, y, main="", xlab="Cauchy Deciles", ylab="Sample Deciles", lwd=2)
lines(final,final,xlim=c(-3.5,3.5), ylim=c(-3.5,3.5))
```

