





MCMC diagnostics in 1D

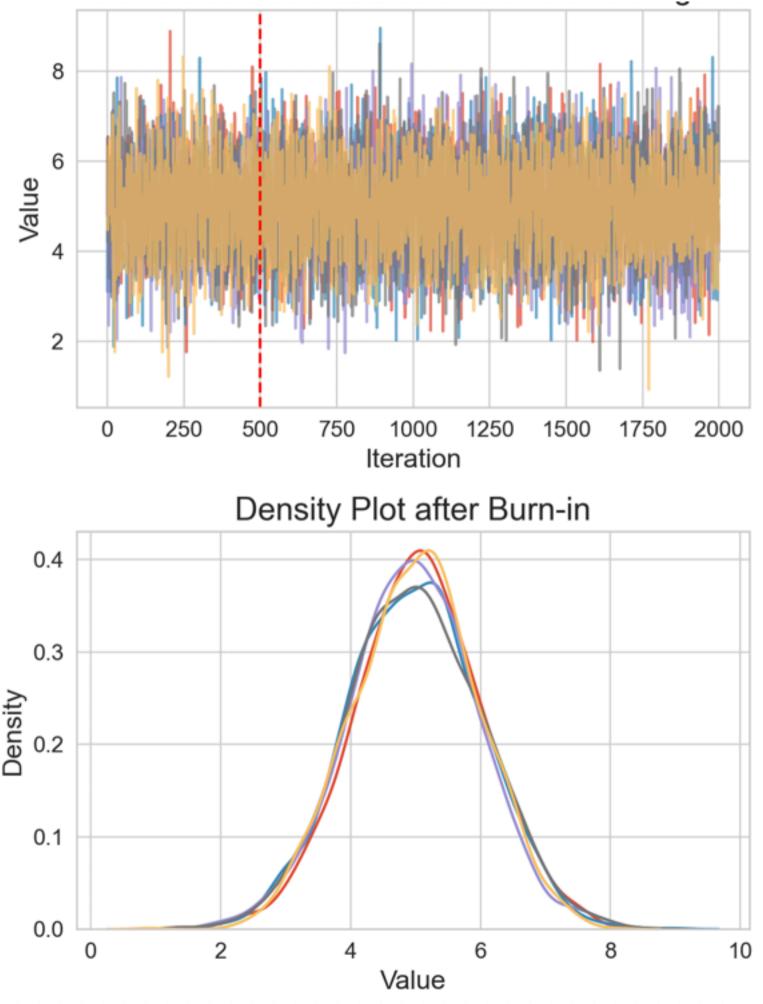
Metrics

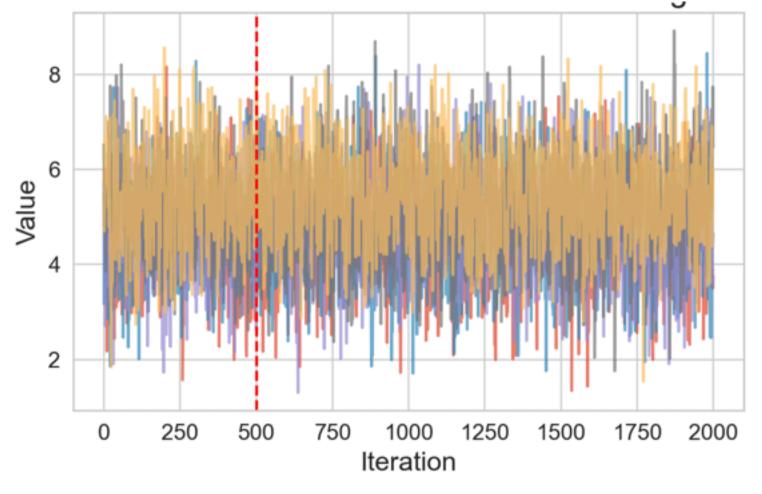


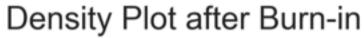
10 ١.

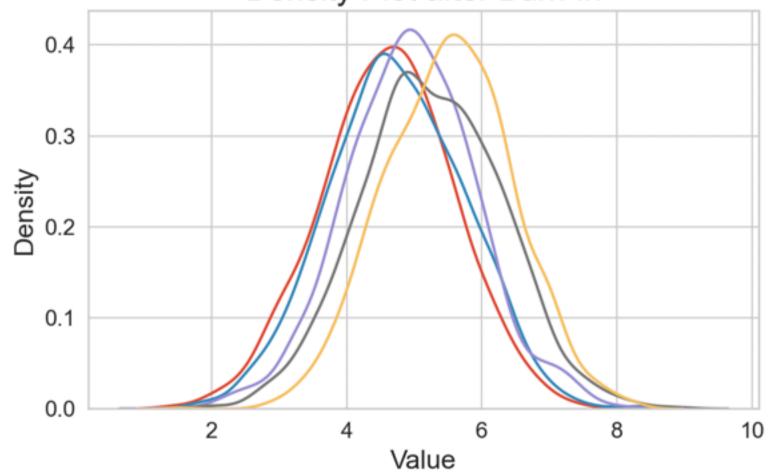


4 _









Converging

Not converging

$$\widehat{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{n-1}{n}\sigma_{within}^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma_{between}^2}{\sigma_{within}^2}}$$

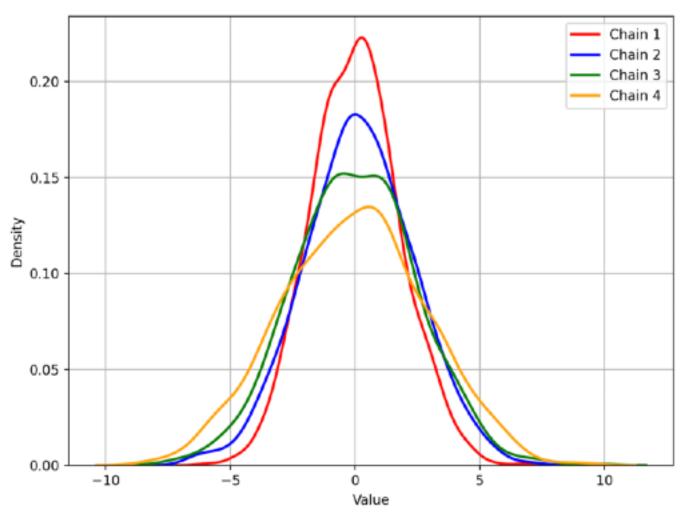
On peut avoir R ~ 1 alors que les

Inconvénient:

chaînes sont très différentes. Comment construire un tel exemple ?

 $R \approx 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{between}^2 \approx 0$

Il suffit d'avoir des chaînes différentes mais de mêmes moyennes !



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Metrics

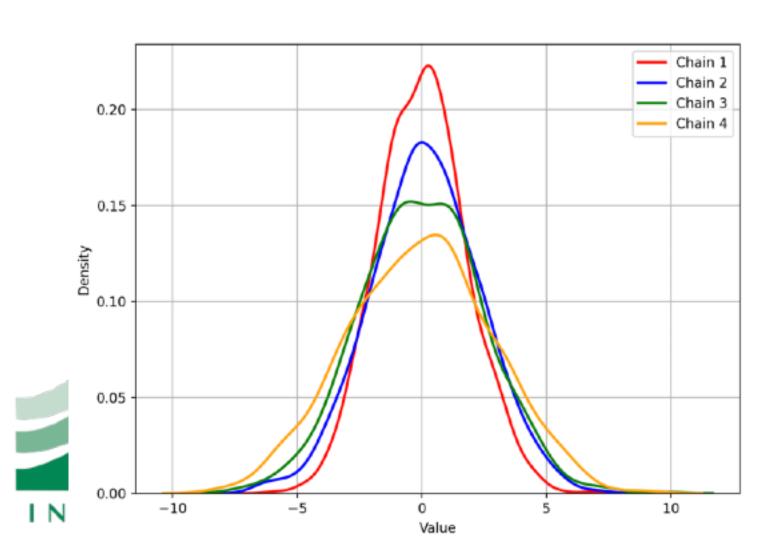
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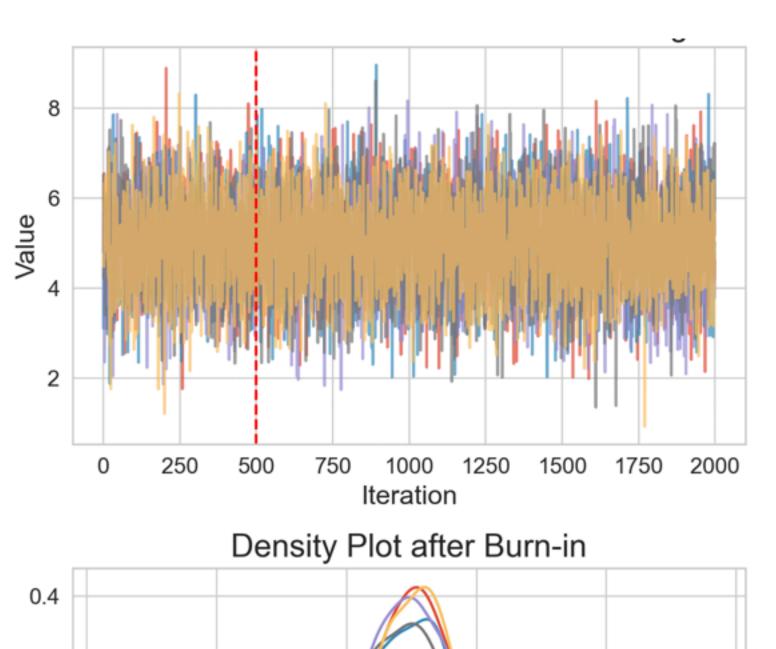
Inconvénient:

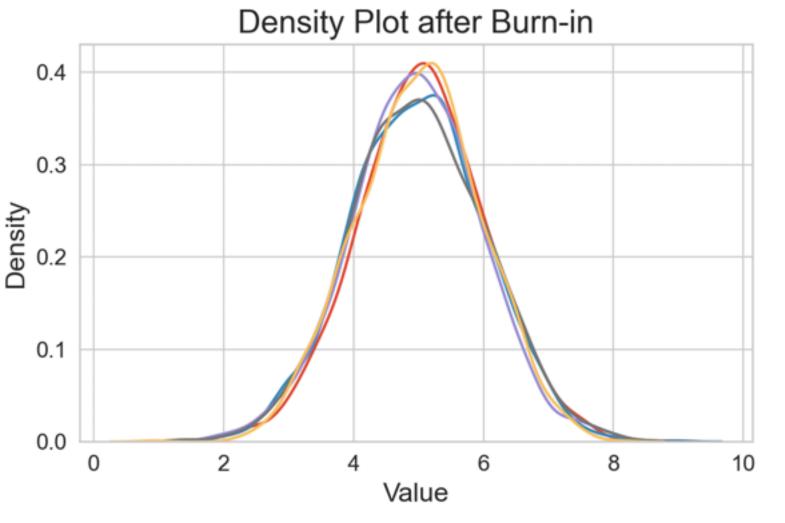
On peut avoir R ~ 1 alors que les chaînes sont très différentes. Comment construire un tel exemple ?

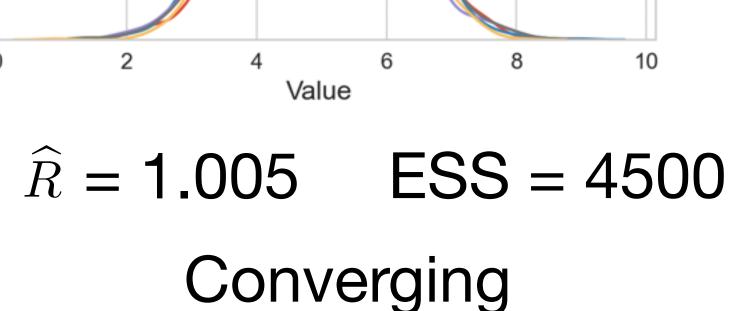
$$R \approx 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{between}^2 \approx 0$$

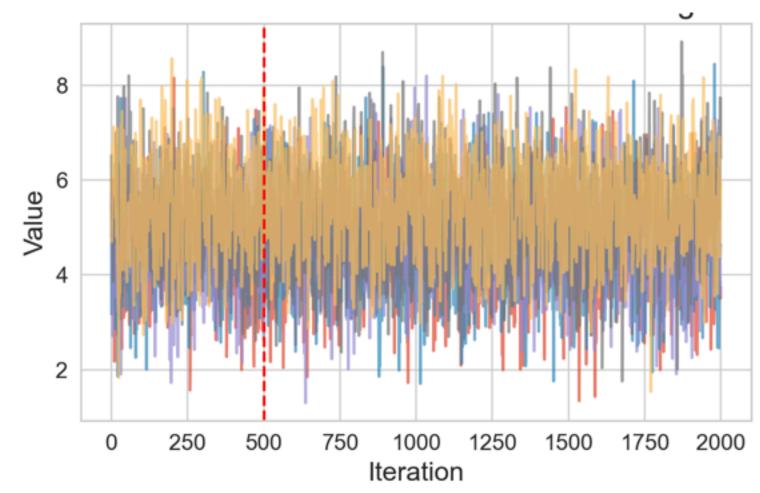
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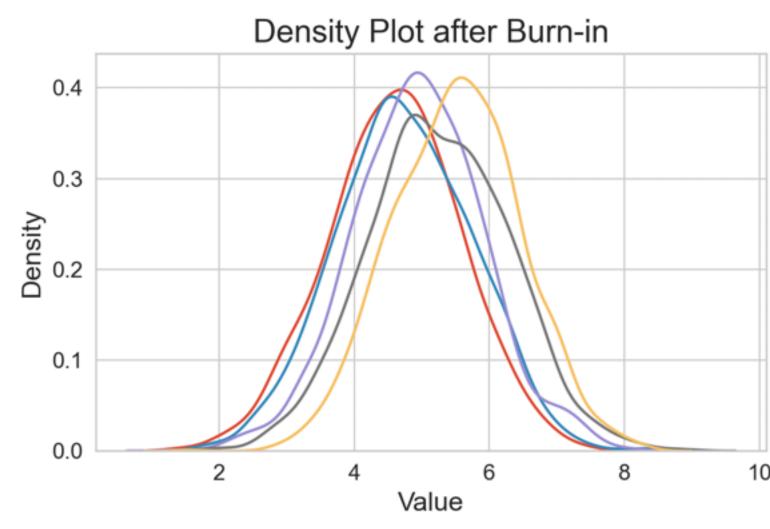


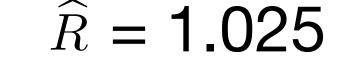












Not converging



- 1. Pourquoi Monte-Carlo ? (Exemple de modèle hiérarchique)
- 2. Introduction à la méthode Monte-Carlo (historique, PRNG)
- 3. Algorithmes de simulation i.i.d (PRNG, transformation, rejet)
- 4. Méthodes MCMC (Gibbs, Metropolis)
- 5. Diagonstics de convergence MCMC
- 6. Méthodes MCMC avancées (Langevin, HMC, NUTS)







