Basic introduction to Bayesian inference

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Today's plan

Part 1:

- Three ways to write (and read) a model
- (Generalised) linear regression

Part 2:

- How to make a model go?
- Interpreting outputs

We will not explicitly cover:

- Bayes theorem
- Priors

Why?

How Bayes reshaped my thinking (for better or worse):

- 1. Lunderstand GLMs better
- 2. I stop worrying about p-values and start to be comfortable with uncertainties
- 3. I begin to see my model as modular; when it fails to converge, I understand which part was the culprit
- 4. It is slower, so you think harder about your model
- 5. I understand the meaning of each parameter, including the variance term
- 6. I can map my parameters to my questions
- 7. My models become more purposeful

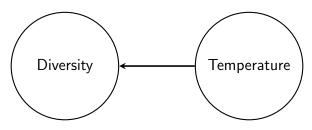
Three ways to write (and read) a model

- 1. Graphical
- 2. Code
- 3. Maths

Pair up

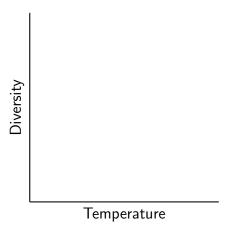
The graphical way

The effect of temperature on diversity.



The graphical way

The effect of temperature on diversity.



The code way

 $lm(Y \sim 1 + X)$

The maths way

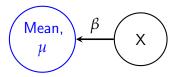
$$Y = a + bX + \epsilon$$
 $Y \sim \mathsf{Normal}(\mu, \sigma_\epsilon)$

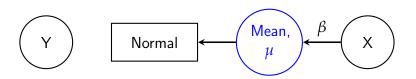
 $\mu = a + bX$

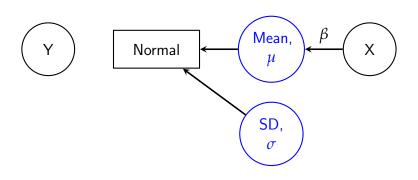


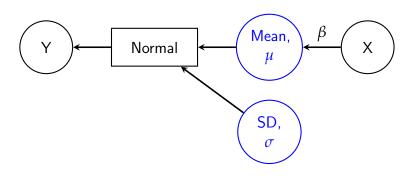


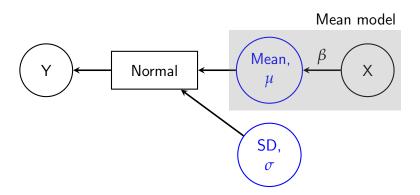


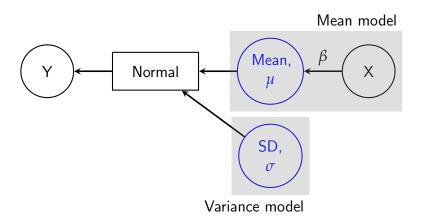


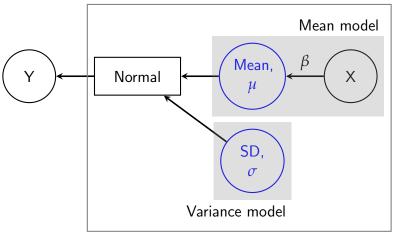












Generative model

What happens if the response is not Normal?

$$Y \sim \mathsf{Distribution}(\mu, \ \phi)$$

 $\mathsf{Link\text{-}function}(\mu) = a + bX$

When should I stop?

- Bayesian inference is flexible, therefore it is a rabbit hole
- When you spend too much time building ever more complex Bayesian models, it is probably a good time simplify your questions instead
- At which point you may find that you don't need Bayes anyways

| I still use frequentist approach, and everytime I return to it, I |
|---|

realise how much more I appreciate frequentist because of

what I have learnt from Bayesian inference.