Dial-Jackson-homework5

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library(ggplot2)

$$\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$$

 \mathbf{A}

$$\begin{array}{c}
O \\
P_{1}(\theta) \propto \sqrt{1}(\theta) & I(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) \\
I(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) \\
-E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) & A = E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) \\
-P_{1}(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) & A = E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) \\
-P_{2}(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) & A = E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) \\
-P_{3}(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) & A = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) \\
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-P_{3}(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \log P(Y|\theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}} \mid \theta\right) & A = -$$

 \mathbf{B}

b) Re-parameterize the model in a) s.t.
$$\psi = log[\theta/(1-\theta)]$$
. This implies that $\rho(y|\psi) = (y') e^{y} \theta(1+e^{y})^{-1}$. Show that

$$p_{j}(\psi) \propto \frac{n^{1/2} \varepsilon^{\psi/2}}{1+\varepsilon^{\psi}} \propto \frac{\varepsilon^{\psi/2}}{1+\varepsilon^{\psi}}$$

Model from a:

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} log((y) e^{y}) e^{y} (1+e^{y})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} (log(y) + log(e^{y}) + log(1+e^{y}))$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} (yy - N log(1+e^{y}))$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} (yy - \frac{e^{y}}{1+e^{y}})$$

/ w. ..

$$7 - \frac{(1+e^{4})Ne^{4} - e^{7}Ne^{4}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}} \frac{e^{4/2}}{1+e^{4}}$$

$$7 - \frac{Ne^{4} + N(e^{4})^{2} - N(e^{4})^{2}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}} \frac{7}{7} - \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}}$$

$$- \frac{Ne^{4} + N(e^{4})^{2}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}} \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}}$$

$$7 - \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}} \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}}$$

$$7 - \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}} \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}} \frac{Ne^{6}}{(1+e^{4})^{2}}$$

 \mathbf{C}

$$\frac{\left(\frac{e^{4}}{1+e^{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1-\frac{e^{4}}{1+e^{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\frac{e^{4}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{2}}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\frac{e^{4}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\propto \frac{\left(e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\frac{e^{4}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

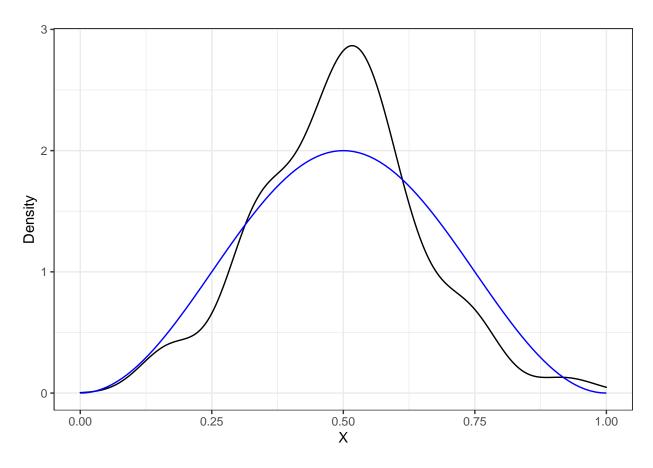
$$\propto \frac{e^{4/2}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\propto \frac{e^{4/2}}{\left(1+e^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$\mathbf{Q2}$

Task 4

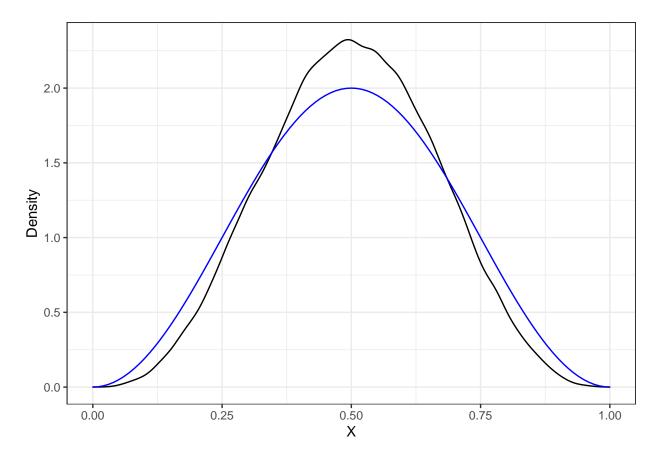
```
f=function(x){ return(2*(sin(pi*x))^2) }
g1=function(x){ return(dunif(x,0,1)) }
rg1=function(n){ return(rbeta(n,2,2)) }
N=10<sup>5</sup>
xx=(1:(N-1))/N
a1=min(g1(xx)/f(xx))
f1=function(x){ return(a1*f(x)) }
X = rg1(N)
Y = runif(N, min=0, max=g1(X))
acc=(Y<f1(X))
Xaccepted=X[acc]
Yaccepted=Y[acc]
Xrejected=X[!acc]
Yrejected=Y[!acc]
#rej_sampl function
rej_sampl=function(N,f,g,rg){
 X = rg(N)
 Y = runif(N, min=0, max=g(X))
  acc=(Y < f(X))
  Xaccepted=X[acc]
  return(Xaccepted)
}
N=10^2
S=rej_sampl(N,f1,g1,rg1)
length(S)/N
## [1] 0.57
ggplot()+
  geom_density(aes(x=S))+
  geom_function(fun=f,col="blue")+
  xlim(0,1)+xlab("X")+ylab("Density")+
  theme_bw()
```



```
N=10^5
S=rej_sampl(N,f1,g1,rg1)
length(S)/N
```

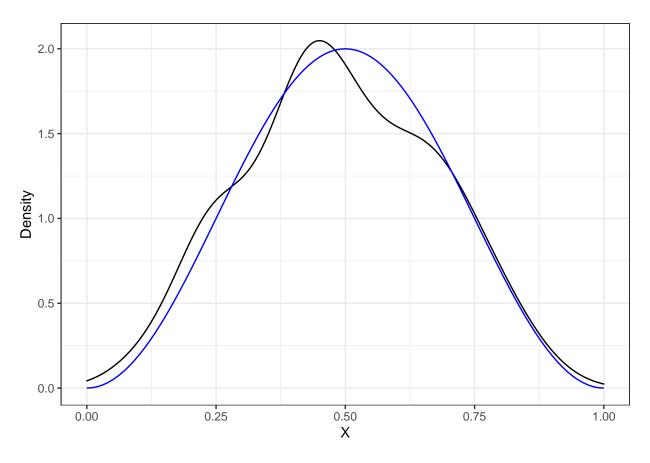
[1] 0.65136

```
ggplot()+
  geom_density(aes(x=S))+
  geom_function(fun=f,col="blue")+
  xlim(0,1)+xlab("X")+ylab("Density")+
  theme_bw()
```



The acceptance ratios for each of these are 0.58.

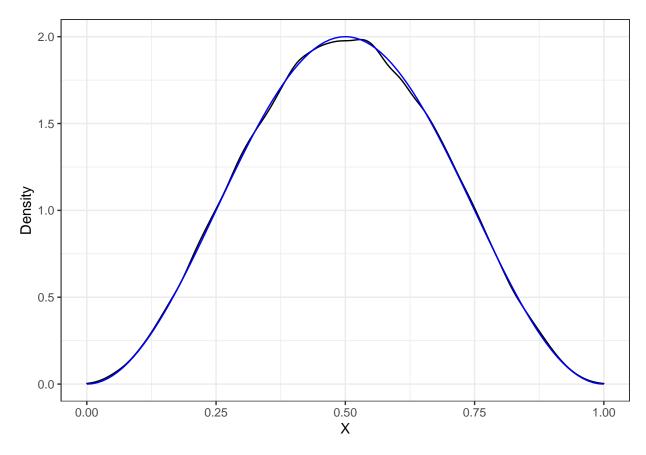
```
g2=function(x){ return(dbeta(x,2,2)) }
rg2=function(n){ return(rbeta(n,2,2)) }
N=10<sup>5</sup>
xx=(1:(N-1))/N
a2=min(g2(xx)/f(xx))
f2=function(x){ return(a2*f(x)) }
set.seed(987)
N=10^2
S=rej_sampl(N,f2,g2,rg2)
length(S)/N
## [1] 0.7
ggplot()+
  geom_density(aes(x=S))+
  geom_function(fun=f,col="blue")+
  xlim(0,1)+xlab("X")+ylab("Density")+
  theme_bw()
```



```
N=10^5
S=rej_sampl(N,f2,g2,rg2)
length(S)/N
```

[1] 0.75133

```
ggplot()+
  geom_density(aes(x=S))+
  geom_function(fun=f,col="blue")+
  xlim(0,1)+xlab("X")+ylab("Density")+
  theme_bw()
```



The acceptance ratios are 0.7 and 0.75, respectively. These are not great but it does show that the higher the N, the higher percentage of acceptance for or region.

Task 5

I would recommend using the Beta distribution because the acceptance rate is much higher using that compared to the uniform distribution, thus being less wasteful in regards to computational complexity. I would try a Beta distribution with different parameter values, because I believe the (2,2) parameter values were just arbitrarily chosen.

```
set.seed(2158221)
g3=function(x){ return(dbeta(x,3,3)) }
rg3=function(n){ return(rbeta(n,3,3)) }
N=10<sup>5</sup>
xx=(1:(N-1))/N
a3=min(g3(xx)/f(xx))
f3=function(x){ return(a3*f(x)) }
N=10<sup>5</sup>
S=rej_sampl(N,f3,g3,rg3)
length(S)/N
## [1] 0.93717
ggplot()+
  geom_density(aes(x=S))+
  geom_function(fun=f,col="blue")+
  xlim(0,1)+xlab("X")+ylab("Density")+
  theme_bw()
```

