MPT solution

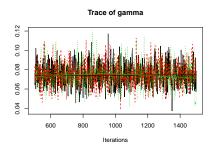
Joachim Vandekerckhove

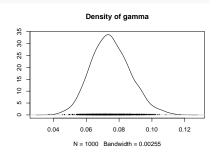
One-High Threshold Model ~ results

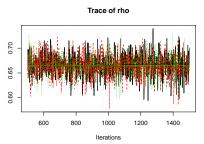
```
library(rjags)
data <- list(
 hits = c(8, 9, 14, 14, 13, 8, 13, 12, 11, 4, 8, 13, 15, 12, 11, 9,
             5, 5, 6, 15, 11, 14, 12, 12, 11, 1, 14, 13, 7, 11, 12, 8, 11),
        fas
             1. 0. 3. 0. 0. 1. 2. 1. 2. 0. 0. 0. 2. 1. 2. 0. 2) .
 nPeople = 33.
      = 15 .
 nOld
      = 15 )
 nNew
modelString = "
 # MPT single high threshold
 modelf
   for (i in 1:nPeople){
    hits[i] ~ dbin(thetaHit, nOld)
     fas[i] ~ dbin(thetaFA , nNew)
   thetaHit = rho + (1-rho)*gamma
   thetaFA = gamma
   rho ~ dunif(0, 1)
   gamma ~ dunif(0, 1)
writeLines( modelString , con = "mpt.txt")
iagsModel = iags.model( file = "mpt.txt",
                     data =
                                   data ,
                     n.chains =
                                      3,
                     n.adapt =
                                   500 )
set.seed(0)
samples = coda.samples( jagsModel,
                     variable.names = c("gamma", "rho").
                     n.iter
                                   = 1000)
```

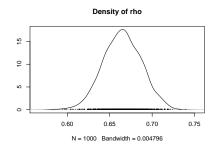
One-High Threshold Model ~ figures

plot(samples)









One-High Threshold Model ~ summary statistics

summary(samples)\$statistics

```
## Mean SD Naive SE Time-series SE
## gamma 0.07494799 0.01192946 0.0002178011 0.0003070961
## rho 0.66475407 0.02244098 0.0004097144 0.0005341563

summary(samples)$quantiles

## 2.5% 25% 50% 75% 97
## gamma 0.05340915 0.06662704 0.07431282 0.08270218 0.1003
## rho 0.62039043 0.64934865 0.66485056 0.68041932 0.7083
```

One-High Threshold Model ~ convergence

```
effectiveSize(samples)
##
     gamma
               rho
## 1580.826 1787.262
gelman.diag(samples)
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
##
        Point est. Upper C.I.
## gamma
          1.01 1.01
           1.00 1.01
## rho
##
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
```