# Convergence diagnostics for a well-behaved model

#### Chapter 3.4: Diagnosing and improving convergence

In this example the chains do converge and we show how the convergence diagnostics flag convergence. The model is

```
Y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\exp[\mu_i]) where \mu_i \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1000).
```

There are two observations:  $Y_1 = 1$  and  $Y_2 = 10$ .

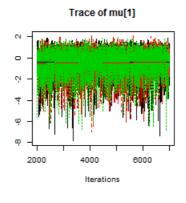
#### Define the model as a string

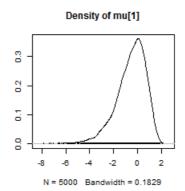
### **Generate posterior samples**

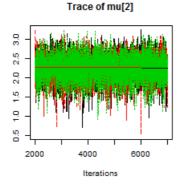
## **Graphical diagnostics**

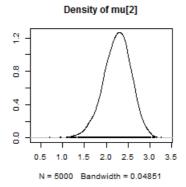
The trace plots look like bar codes, the chains (each chain is a different color) give similar estimates, and the autocorrelation is near zero for lags 5 and beyond. All of these indicate convergence.

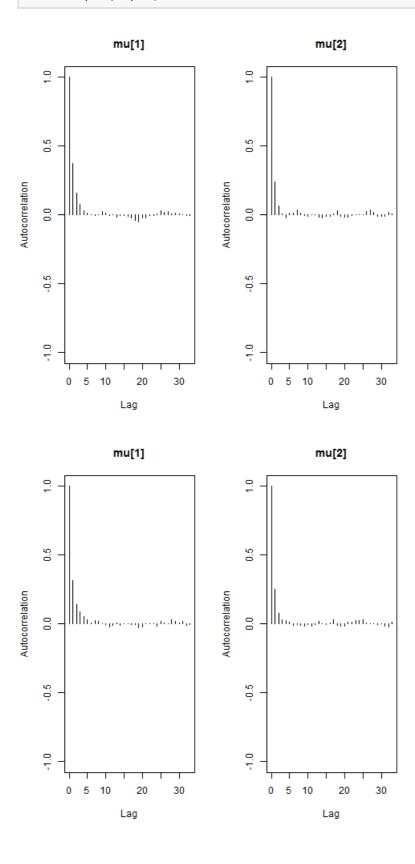
```
plot(samples)
```

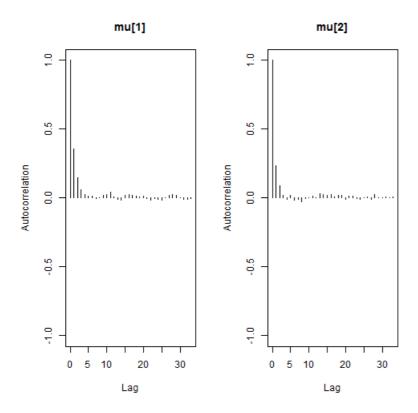












## **Numerical diagnostics**

geweke.diag(samples[[1]])

```
# Low autocorrelation indicates convergence
  \verb"autocorr(samples[[1]],lag=1")"
\mbox{\tt ##} , , \mbox{\tt mu[1]}
##
##
             mu[1]
## Lag 1 0.3766875 0.0009359125
##
## , , mu[2]
##
                mu[1]
                         mu[2]
## Lag 1 -0.02212402 0.241158
  # ESS over 1000 indicates convergence
  effectiveSize(samples)
      mu[1]
                mu[2]
## 6622.200 9072.324
  # R less than 1.1 indicates convergence
  gelman.diag(samples)
## Potential scale reduction factors:
##
         Point est. Upper C.I.
## mu[1]
                              1
                  1
                   1
                               1
## mu[2]
## Multivariate psrf
##
## 1
  # |z| less than 2 indicates convergence
```

```
##
## Fraction in 1st window = 0.1
## Fraction in 2nd window = 0.5
##
## mu[1] mu[2]
## -0.6975 -0.4325
```

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