

An introduction to probabilistic programming with PyMC3

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8. februar 2020

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Road map

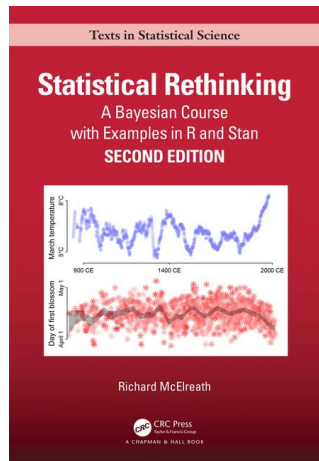
- Theory
 - ▶ The basics of Bayesianism
 - ▶ Markov chain Monte Carlo methods (MCMC)
- Practice
 - ▶ Probabilistic programming with PyMC3

What is Bayesian data analysis?

“A Bayesian is one who, vaguely expecting a horse, and catching a glimpse of a donkey, strongly believes he has seen a mule.”

What is Bayesian data analysis?

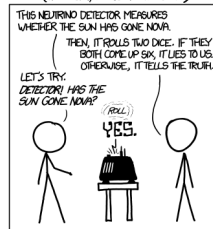
- Richard McElreath: “Bayesian inference is just counting.”
- Count all the ways observed data could have arisen according to assumptions
- Assumptions that can arise in more ways are more consistent with the data, and therefore more plausible



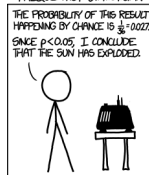
The Frequentist vs. Bayesian debacle

- Frequentist statistics
 - ▶ Probability defined as the limiting frequency at which events occur
 - ▶ Uncertainty arises from sampling variation
- Bayesian statistics
 - ▶ Frequency and probability are different things
 - ▶ Uncertainty arises from our ignorance of the true state of the world

DID THE SUN JUST EXPLODE?
(IT'S NIGHT, SO WE'RE NOT SURE.)



FREQUENTIST STATISTICIAN:

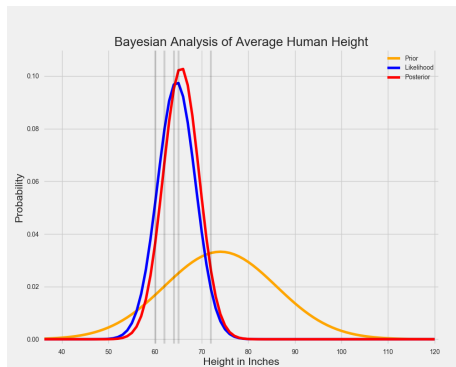


BAYESIAN STATISTICIAN:



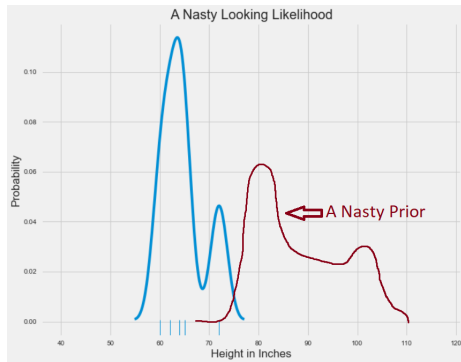
Bayesian Analysis

The prior distribution combined with likelihood distribution (observed data) equals posterior distribution



Bayesian Analysis

How do we find the posterior when the prior and likelihood distribution are complicated



Monte Carlo Simulations

Simple definition

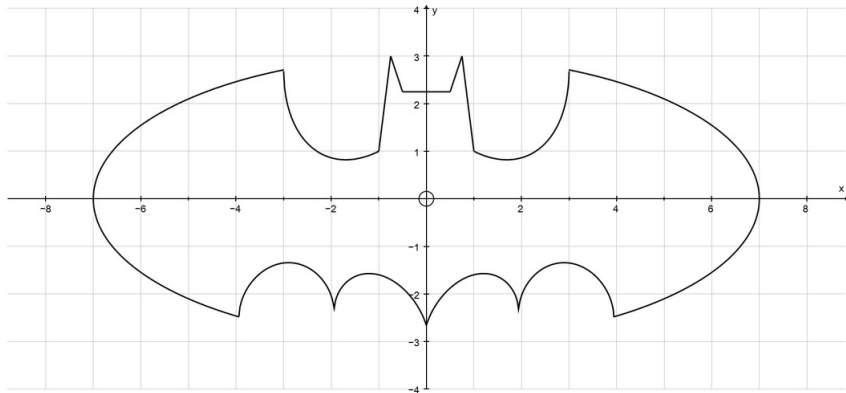
- ▶ Monte Carlo simulations are just a way of estimating a fixed parameter by repeatedly generating random numbers.

The basis of Monte Carlo simulations is the Law of Large Numbers:

- ▶ As the number of identically distributed, randomly generated variables increases, their sample mean (average) approaches their theoretical mean.

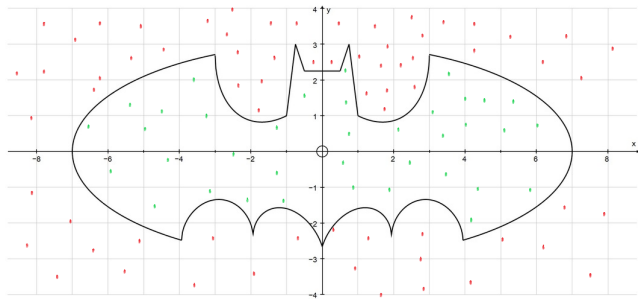
Monte Carlo Simulations - Example

Use case: Calculate the area of this bat sign:



Monte Carlo Simulations - Example

$$\text{area of bat sign} = \text{area of rectangle} \times \frac{\text{green dots}}{\text{all dots}} \quad (1)$$



Markov Chain

- ▶ Sequences of events that have a probabilistic relation to one another
- ▶ Markov chains are memoryless. All we need to calculate the next event are available in the current state

A slide with a theorem and a proof.

Theorem (Integral)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Bevis.

Here's the proof.



A slide with blocks

title of the bloc

bloc text

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A slide using pause

- Represent Abelian groups on the computer

A slide using pause

- Represent Abelian groups on the computer
- Compute on Abelian groups

A slide using pause

- Represent Abelian groups on the computer
- Compute on Abelian groups
- Solve equations, factor group homomorphisms