MODEL FIT

```
> samples
# A tibble: 2,000 × 3
          a          b      sigma
   <dbl[1d]> <dbl[1d]> <dbl[1d]>
 1     115.      0.889       4.78
 2     109.      1.02        5.30
 3     112.      0.928       5.07
 4     111.      0.949       5.30
 5     111.      0.955       5.04
 6     115.      0.872       5.19
 7     109.      1.01        5.13
 8     117.      0.844       5.00
 9     115.      0.882       4.94
10     112.      0.939       4.95
# … with 1,990 more rows
```
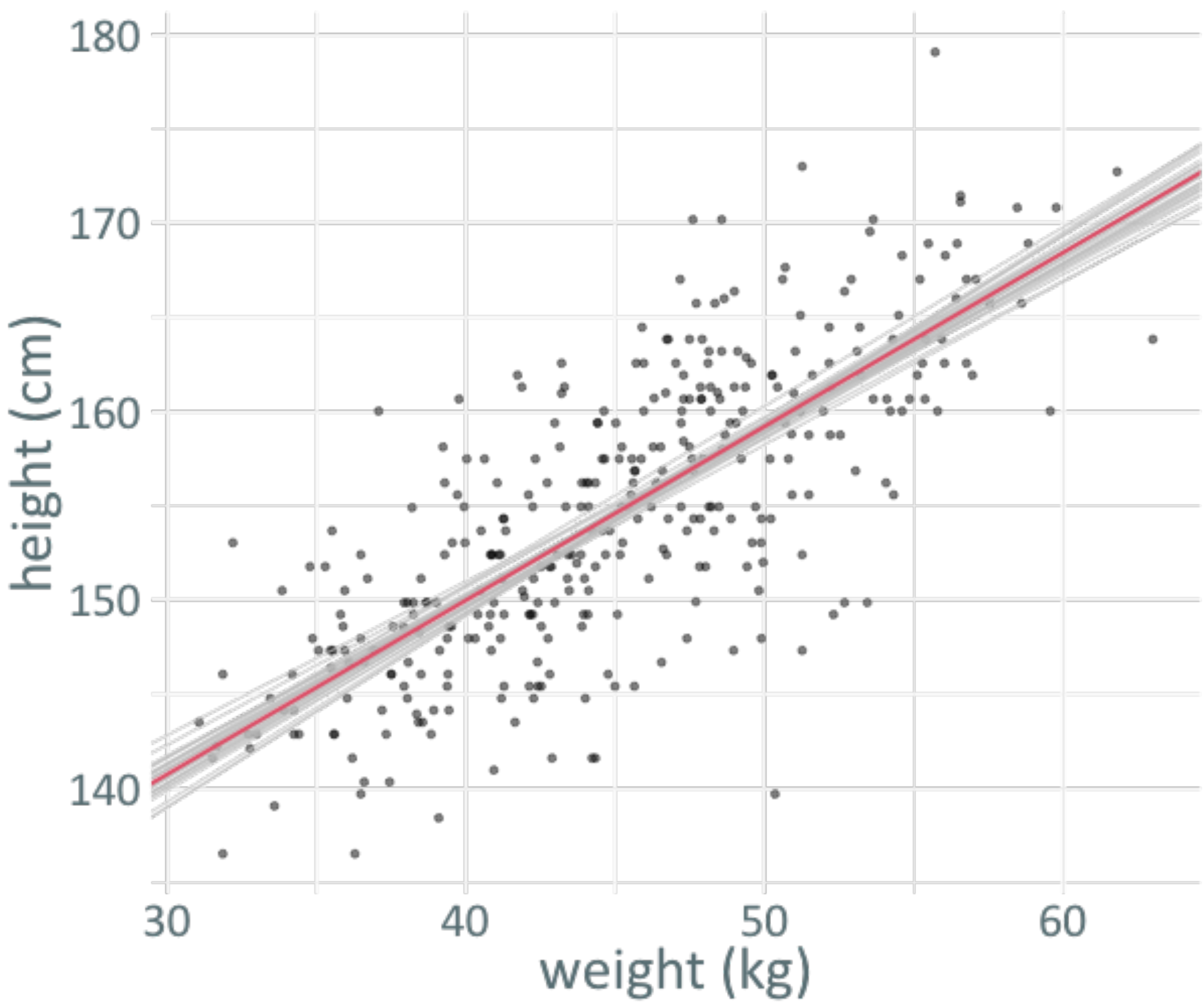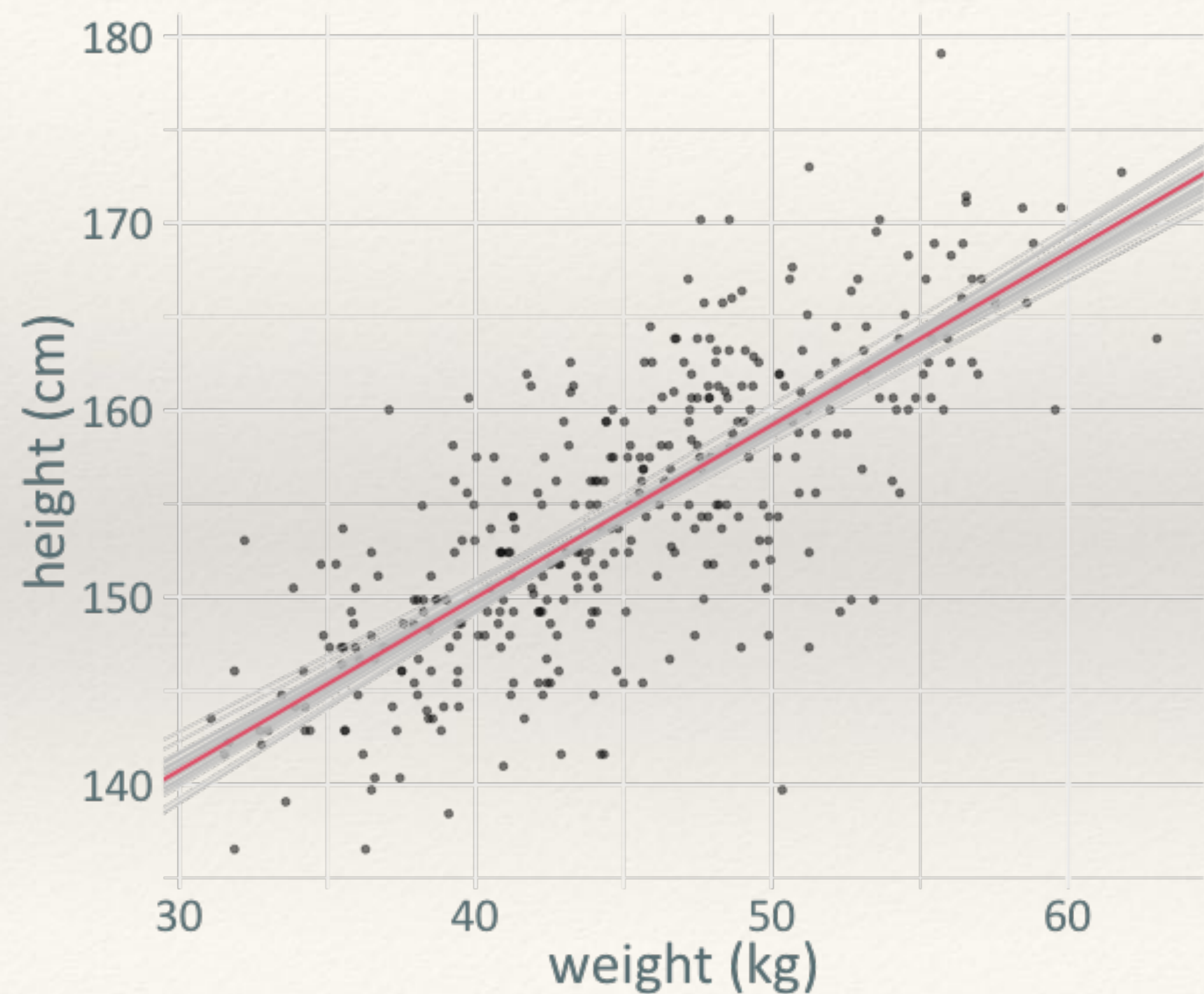
```
> colMeans(samples)
          a           b       sigma
112.9296580   0.9253803   5.0453651
```

MODEL FIT


```
> colMeans(samples)
          a           b        sigma
112.9296580   0.9253803   5.0453651
```

```
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          a        b      sigma
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 3      112.     0.928      5.07
 4      111.     0.949      5.30
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 6      115.     0.872      5.19
 7      109.     1.01       5.13
 8      117.     0.844      5.00
 9      115.     0.882      4.94
10      112.     0.939      4.95
# … with 1,990 more rows
```

POSTERIOR SAMPLES ARE EVERYTHING!

- ML methods use estimated values for parameters for everything

  - $\rho = f(\hat{\theta})$

- Bayesian methods use the posterior distribution of the parameters for everything