

Uvod v Bayesovsko statistiko

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Ljubljana (IBMI), 2013

Okvirni vozni red

Uvod

Osnove verjetnosti

Verjetje

Bayesovski pristop

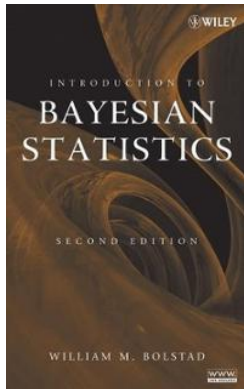
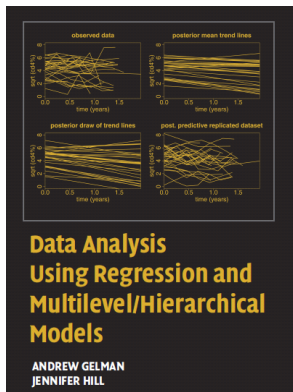
Metode MCMC



0. Uvod

- ▶ Zgodovina (Laplace in Bayes)
- ▶ Moje izkušnje (genetika)
- ▶ Poimenovanje?
 - ▶ Bayesova
 - ▶ Bayesovska
- ▶ Bayesian = “probabilistic modelling”

Nekaj literature



Literature je več kot dovolj



Berger_Statistical_Decision_Theory_and_Bayesian_An...



Bernardo_Smith_Bayesian_Theory_2000.djvu



Broemeling_Bayesian_Biostatistics_and...



Candy_Bayesian_Signal_Processing_Classical_Modern...



Carlin_Louis_Bayes_and_Empirical_Bayes_...



Congdon_Applied_Bayesian_Modelling_2003.pdf



Congdon_Bayesian_Models_for_Categorical_Data...



Fox_Bayesian_Item_Response_Modeling_2010.pdf



Gelman_et_al_Bayesian_Data_Analysis_2004.djvu



Gelman_et_al_Bayesian_Data_Analysis_2007_so...



Gelman_Hill_Data_Analysis_Using_Regression_and_...



Generalized_linear_models_a_Bayesian_perspe...



Geyer_Markov_Chain_Monte_Carlo_Lecture_N...



Ghosh_et_al_An_Introduction_to_Bayesian_Analy...



Ghosh_Ramamoorthi_Bayesian_Nonpar...



Goldstein_Wooff_2007_Bayes_Linear_Statistics_Theory...



Hamada_Wilson_Reese_Martz_Bayesian_Reliabil...



Kery_Introduction_to_WinBUGS_For_Ecologists_2010...



King_et_al_Bayesian_Analysis_for_Population_E...



Koch_Introduction_to_Bayesian_Statistics_2007.pdf



Koop_Bayesian_Econometrics_2003.pdf



Kruschke_Doing_Bayesian_Data_Analysis_2010.pdf



Lawson_Bayesian_Disease_Mapping_Hierarchical_Mod...



Lee_Bayesian_nonparametrics_via_neural_netwo...



Lee_Structural_Equation_Modelling_A_Bay...



Lee_Wagenmakers_A_Course_In_Bayesian_Graphic...



Link_Barker_Bayesian_Inference_with_e...



Lynch_Introduction_to_Applied_Bayesian...



Mallick_Bayesian_Analysis_of_Gene_Expression_Data...



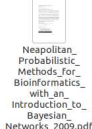
Marin_Robert_Bayesian_Core_A_Practical_Approa...



Markov_Chain_Monte_Carlo_Innovations_And...



Monte_Carlo_Markov_Chain_in_practice_1995.djvu



Neapolitan_Probabilistic_Methods_for_Bioinformatics_with_an_Introduction_to_Bayesian_Networks_2009.pdf



Ntzoufras_Bayesian_Modeling_Using_WinBUGS_2009.pdf



Rachev_et_al_Bayesian_method_in_Finance_2008.pdf



Rossi_et_al_Bayesian_Statistics_and_Marketing_2005.pdf



Rowe_Multivariate_Bayesian_Statistics_2003.djvu



Spiegelhalter_et_al_Bayesian_Approaches_to_Clinical_Trials_and_Health-Care_Evaluation_2004.pdf



Tan_et_al_Bayesian_Missing_Data_Problems_EM_Data_Augmentation_and_Noniterative_Computations_2010.pdf



West_Harrison_Bayesian_Forecasting_and_Dynamic_Models_1997.pdf

1. Osnove verjetnosti



Verjetnost



- ▶ Mečemo kocko
- ▶ Dva pogleda na verjetnost:
 - ▶ verjetnost dogodka, da pade 6 pik: $\Pr(6 \text{ pik}) = 1/6$
 - ▶ mečemo kocko in spremljamo frekvenco (= verjetnost) dogodkov
- ▶ Porazdelitev verjetnosti dogodkov, $\sum_i \Pr(i \text{ pik}) = 1$:

Št. pik	1	2	3	4	5	6
Verjetnost	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$

Skupna verjetnost (ang. joint prob.)

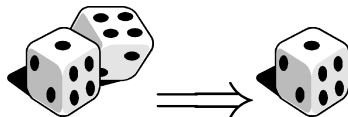


- ▶ Mečemo **dve** kocki
- ▶ Ali je št. pik na prvi kocki povezano s št. pik na drugi kocki? NE.
-> Dogodka sta torej neodvisna.
- ▶ Verjetnost skupnega dogodka, da pade dvakrat 6 pik:
 $Pr(6 \text{ pik}, 6 \text{ pik}) = Pr(6 \text{ pik}) \times Pr(6 \text{ pik}) = 1/6 \times 1/6 = 1/36$
- ▶ Porazdelitev verjetnosti dogodkov, $\sum_{i,j} Pr(i \text{ pik}, j \text{ pik}) = 1$:

Št. pik	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
2	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
3	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
4	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
5	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
6	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36

Robna verjetnost (ang. marginal prob.)

- ▶ Mečemo **dve** kocki



- ▶ Porazdelitev verjetnosti za število pik 1, 2, ... 6:

Št. pik	1	2	3	4	5	6	Skupaj
1	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/6
2	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/6
3	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/6
4	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/6
5	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/6
6	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/6
Skupaj	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1

$$\Pr(A) = \sum_B \Pr(A, B) \quad p(a) = \int p(a, b) db$$

Skupna verjetnost II



- ▶ Mečemo **eno** kocko
- ▶ Ali je št. pik na kocki povezano z naravo števila (sodo ali liho)? DA.
-> Dogodka sta torej odvisna.
- ▶ Verjetnost dogodka, da je število sodo in da pade 6 pik:

$$\Pr(6 \text{ pik}, \text{sodo št.}) = \Pr(6 \text{ pik} | \text{sodo št.}) \times \Pr(\text{sodo št.})$$

$$\Pr(6 \text{ pik}, \text{sodo št.}) = 1/6$$

$$\Pr(\text{sodo št.}) = 1/2$$

$$\Pr(6 \text{ pik} | \text{sodo št.}) = \frac{\Pr(6 \text{ pik}, \text{sodo št.})}{\Pr(\text{sodo št.})} = \frac{1/6}{1/2} = 1/3$$

- ▶ $\Pr(6 \text{ pik} | \text{sodo št.})$ -> Pogojna verjetnost (ang. conditional prob.)

Pogojna verjetnost (ang. conditional prob.)



- ▶ Verjetnost dogodka, da pade 6 pik, če vemo, da je padlo sodo število: $\Pr(6 \text{ pik} | \text{sodo število}) = 1/3$
- ▶ Porazdelitev verjetnosti dogodkov, $\sum_i \Pr(i \text{ pik} | \text{liho število}) = 1$:

Liho število						
Št. pik	1	2	3	4	5	6
Verjetnost	1/3	0	1/3	0	1/3	0

- ▶ Porazdelitev verjetnosti dogodkov, $\sum_i \Pr(i \text{ pik} | \text{sodo število}) = 1$:

Sodo število						
Št. pik	1	2	3	4	5	6
Verjetnost	0	1/3	0	1/3	0	1/3

Bayesov teorem



$$\Pr(A, B) = \Pr(A|B) \times \Pr(B) = \Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)$$

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)}{\Pr(B)}$$

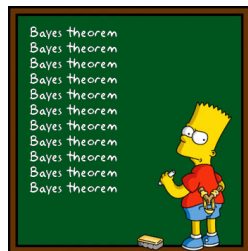
$$= \frac{\Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)}{\sum_A \Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)}$$

$$\Pr(A|B) \propto \Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)$$

Vaja

Frekvenca obolelih v populaciji znaša 0.008. Obstaja test za določitev obolelosti, ki je lažno pozitiven v 10 % in lažno negativen v 5 %.

- ▶ Koliko znaša verjetnost, da ima posameznik bolezen, če je rezultat testa zanj pozitiven?
- ▶ Kakšen je vpliv predhodne (apriorne) informacije?
- ▶ Koliko znaša verjetnost, da ima posameznik bolezen, če je rezultat ponovljenega testa zanj ponovno pozitiven?



Vaja (rešitev)

Dogodki:

- ▶ status: zdrav, bolan
- ▶ test: negativen, pozitiven

Predhodna verjetnost obolelosti brez testa:

$$\Pr(\textit{bolan}) = 0.008$$

Test:

Test	Status	
	Zdrav	Bolan
Negativen	$\Pr(\textit{negativen} \textit{zdrav}) = 0.90$	$\Pr(\textit{negativen} \textit{bolan}) = 0.05$
Pozitiven	$\Pr(\textit{pozitiven} \textit{zdrav}) = 0.10$	$\Pr(\textit{pozitiven} \textit{bolan}) = 0.95$
Skupaj	1	1

Vaja (rešitev) II

- ▶ Koliko znaša verjetnost, da ima naključni posameznik bolezen, če je rezultat testa zanj pozitiven?

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(\text{bolan}|\text{pozitiven}) &= \frac{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan})}{\Pr(\text{pozitiven})} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan})}{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan}) + \Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{zdrav}) \times \Pr(\text{zdrav})} \\ &= \frac{0.95 \times 0.008}{0.95 \times 0.008 + 0.1 \times 0.992} = \frac{0.0076}{0.1068} = 0.071\end{aligned}$$

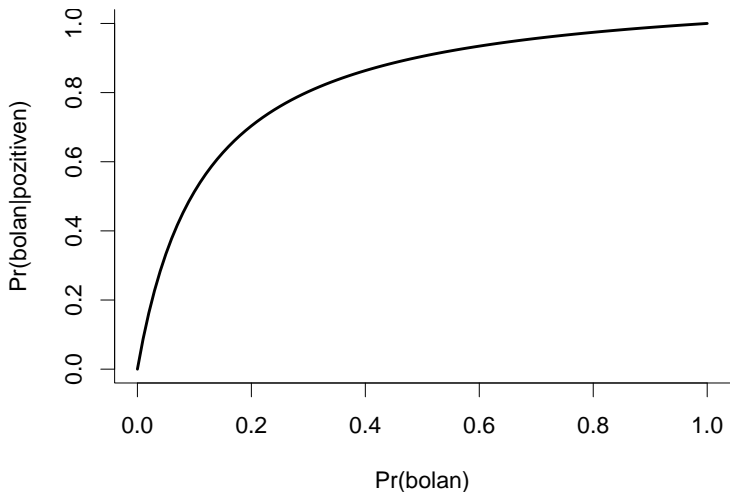
$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(\text{zdrav}|\text{pozitiven}) &= \frac{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{zdrav}) \times \Pr(\text{zdrav})}{\Pr(\text{pozitiven})} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{zdrav}) \times \Pr(\text{zdrav})}{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan}) + \Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{zdrav}) \times \Pr(\text{zdrav})} \\ &= \frac{0.10 \times 0.992}{0.95 \times 0.008 + 0.1 \times 0.992} = \frac{0.0992}{0.1068} = 0.929\end{aligned}$$

$$\Pr(\text{bolan}|\text{pozitiven}) + \Pr(\text{zdrav}|\text{pozitiven}) = 0.071 + 0.929 = 1$$

$$\Pr(\text{pozitiven}) = 0.0076 + 0.0992 = 0.1068$$

Vaja (rešitev) III

- ▶ Kakšen je vpliv predhodne (apriorne) informacije?



Vaja (rešitev) IV

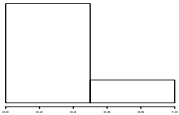
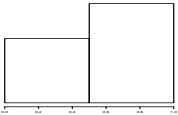
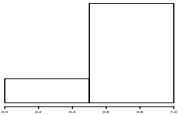
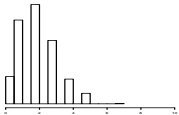
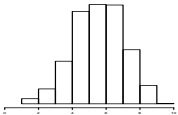
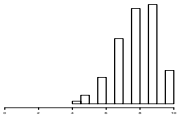
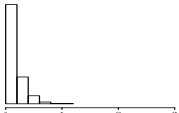
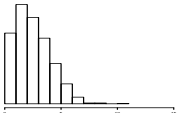
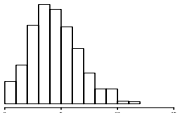
- ▶ Koliko znaša verjetnost, da ima naključni posameznik bolezen, če je rezultat ponovljenega testa zanj pozitiven?

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\text{bolan}|\text{pozitiven}) &= 0.071 \implies \Pr(\text{bolan}) \\ \Pr(\text{bolan}|2\times \text{pozitiven}) &\implies \Pr(\text{bolan}|\text{pozitiven}) \\ \Pr(\text{bolan}|\text{pozitiven}) &= \frac{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan})}{\Pr(\text{pozitiven})} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan})}{\Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{bolan}) \times \Pr(\text{bolan}) + \Pr(\text{pozitiven}|\text{zdrav}) \times \Pr(\text{zdrav})} \\ &= \frac{0.95 \times 0.071}{0.95 \times 0.071 + 0.1 \times 0.929} = \frac{0.06745}{0.16035} = 0.421 \end{aligned}$$

Porazdelitve

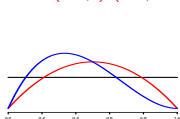
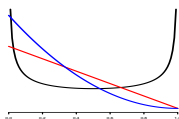
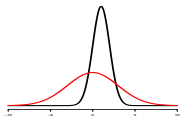
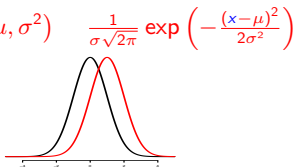
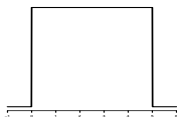
Prikaz nekaj pogosto uporabljenih porazdelitev v statistiki in njihovih lastnosti

Porazdelitve - diskretne

Porazdelitev	Zapis	$\Pr(x)$	$E(x)$	$Var(x)$
Bernoullijeva	$B(1, \theta)$	$\theta^x (1 - \theta)^{1-x}$	θ	$\theta(1 - \theta)$
				
Binomska	$B(n, \theta)$	$\binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{n-x}$	$n\theta$	$n\theta(1 - \theta)$
				
Poissonova	$P(\lambda)$	$\frac{\lambda^x \exp(-\lambda)}{x!}$	λ	λ
				

Porazdelitve - zvezne

Porazdelitev	Zapis	$p(x)$	$E(x)$	$Var(x)$
Enakomerna	$U(\alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}$	$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$	$\frac{(\beta - \alpha)^2}{12}$
Gaussova	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	μ	σ^2
Beta ¹	$Be(\alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$



¹ $\Gamma(x)$ = gama funkcija

Porazdelitve - zvezne II

Porazdelitev	Zapis	$p(x)$	$E(x)$	$Var(x)$
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Gama²

$$G(\alpha, \beta) \quad \beta^\alpha \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} \exp(-\beta x)$$

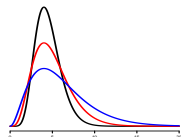
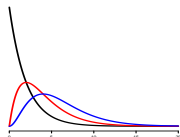
$$\alpha/\beta$$

$$\alpha/\beta^2$$

$$G(\alpha, \theta = 1/\beta) \quad \frac{1}{\theta^\alpha} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\theta}\right)$$

$$\alpha\theta$$

$$\alpha\theta^2$$

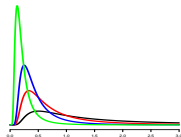


Inverzna gama

$$IG(\alpha, \beta) \quad \beta^\alpha \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (x)^{-\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha-1}$$

$$\frac{\beta^2}{(\alpha-1)^2(\alpha-2)}$$

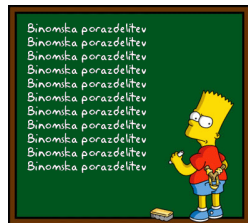


² $\Gamma(x)$ = gama funkcija

Vaja

Razložimo gostoto verjetnosti za binomsko porazdelitev:

$$\Pr(x) = \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{n-x}$$



Vaja (rešitev)

Gostota verjetnosti za Bernoullijevo porazdelitev $B(1, \theta)$:

$$\Pr(x) = \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{1-x}$$

- ▶ zaloga vrednosti je $[0, 1]$
(0=cifra ali 1=glava pri metu kovanca, 0=zdrav ali 1=bolan, ...)
- ▶ verjetnost, da se zgodi dogodek 1 je enaka: $\Pr(x = 1) = \theta$
($\theta = 1/2$ pri poštem kovancu)
- ▶ splošni zapis (glej zgoraj):
 - ▶ $\Pr(x = 0) = \theta^0 (1 - \theta)^{1-0} = 1(1 - \theta)^1 = 1 - \theta$
 - ▶ $\Pr(x = 1) = \theta^1 (1 - \theta)^{1-1} = \theta^1 (1 - \theta)^0 = \theta$

Če spremljamo več zaporednih dogodkov iz $B(1, \theta)$ je število možnih kombinacij dogodkov enako $\binom{n}{x}$. Tako je gostota verjetnosti za binomsko porazdelitev $B(n, \theta)$:

$$\Pr(x) = \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{n-x}$$



- ▶ Uporabite spodnjo kodo

```
n <- 10; theta <- 0.5
## Verjetnost, da dobimo x=1, x=5 ali x=9?
x <- c(1, 5, 9)
choose(n, x)*theta^x*(1-theta)^(n-x)

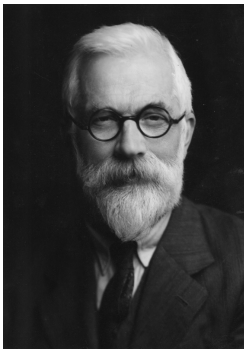
## Vzorčimo vrednosti iz Binomske porazdelitve
x <- rbinom(n=100, size=n, prob=theta)

## Pregled vzorca
table(x); hist(x)

## Izračun povprečja in variance
n*theta; n*theta*(1-theta) ## pričakovano
mean(x); var(x)           ## opaženo
```

- ▶ Povečajte vzorec s 100 na 100.000 in ponovite. Kaj opazite?

2. Verjetje (ang. likelihood)



Primer

Obiščemo 7 neodvisnih lokacij in opravimo po 5 neodvisnih zanesljivih testov za določitev obolelosti. Rezultati so:

Lokacija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Skupaj
Št. pozitivnih	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	8

- ▶ Koliko znaša delež obolelih v populaciji?
 - ▶ Število pozitivnih testov na lokaciji i : y_i (poznamo)
 - ▶ Delež obolelih: θ (ne poznamo)
 - ▶ Predpostavljeni model: $\Pr(y_i | n = 5, \theta) \sim B(5, \theta)$
 - ▶ Princip verjetja (Fisher): “**Poiščimo takšno vrednost parametrov (θ), da bodo zbrani podatki (\mathbf{y}), kar se da najbolj verjetni.**”
 - ▶ Gostota verjetnosti $\Pr(\mathbf{y} | n = 5, \theta)$ in verjetje $L(\mathbf{y} | n = 5, \theta)$:

$$\Pr(\mathbf{y} | n = 5, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^7 \binom{n}{y_i} \theta^{y_i} (1 - \theta)^{n - y_i} \quad L(\mathbf{y} | n = 5, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^7 \binom{n}{y_i} \theta^{y_i} (1 - \theta)^{n - y_i}$$

Primer II

Iščemo vrednost parametra (θ), da bodo zbrani podatki (\mathbf{y}), kar se da najbolj verjetni. \rightarrow Poiskati moramo maksimum funkcije $L(\mathbf{y}|n, \theta)$.

Standarden postopek:

1. "Računalniki ne marajo zelo majhnih števil"

$$\log(L(\mathbf{y}|n, \theta)) = l(\mathbf{y}|n, \theta)$$

2. "Zmasiramo" izraz $l(\mathbf{y}|n, \theta)$

3. Odvajamo in odvod enačimo z nič

4. Rešimo enačbo \rightarrow izračunamo oceno parametra ($\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$)
(direktno ali z numeričnimi metodami)

5. Varianco ocene izračunamo na osnovi informacijske matrike

$$\left(\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = \left(-E \left(\frac{\partial^2 \log(L(\mathbf{y}|n, \theta))}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'} \right) \right)^{-1} \right)$$

MLE = ang. Maximum Likelihood Estimate, slo. cenilka po metodi največjega verjetja

Primer II

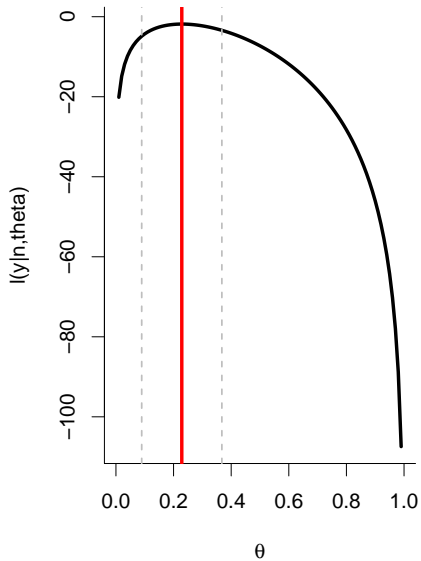
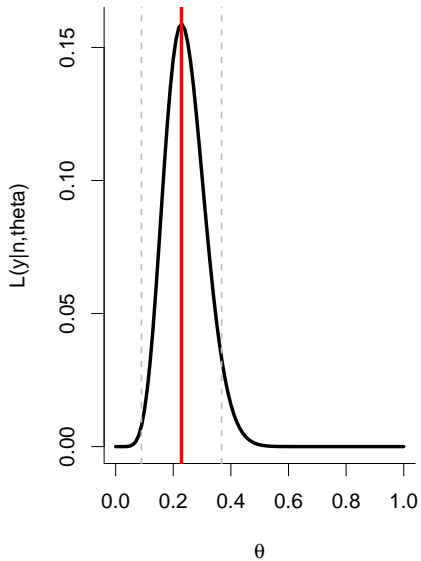
Ocena deleža obolelih glede na zbrane podatke:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta}_{MLE} &= \frac{y}{n} \\ &= \frac{8}{35} = 0.23\end{aligned}$$

Standardna napaka ocene:

$$\begin{aligned}SE(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) &= \sqrt{\frac{-1}{-\frac{y}{p^2} - \frac{n-y}{(1-p)^2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{-1}{-\frac{8}{0.23^2} - \frac{35-8}{(1-0.23)^2}}} = 0.07\end{aligned}$$

Primer III





- ▶ Uporabite spodnjo kodo

```
n <- 35
y <- 8
p <- seq(from=0, to=1, by=0.01)
MLE <- y/n
MLE_SE <- sqrt(-1 / (-y/MLE^2 - (n-y)/(1-MLE)^2))
MLE_CI <- MLE + c(-1.96, 0, 1.96) * MLE_SE
L <- choose(n, y)*p^y*(1-p)^(n-y)
l <- log(L)
par(mfrow=c(1, 2))
plot(L ~ p, type="l"); abline(v=MLE_CI)
plot(l ~ p, type="l"); abline(v=MLE_CI)
```

- ▶ Kaj se spremeni, če imamo vzorec velikosti 10 in 2 pozitivna rezultata ali vzorec velikosti 1000 in 230 pozitivnih rezultatov?

3. Bayesovski pristop k statistiki



Bayesov teorem

- ▶ Koliko znaša delež obolelih v populaciji?
 - ▶ Število vseh in pozitivnih testov: $n = 35, y = 8$ (poznamo)
 - ▶ Delež obolelih: θ (ne poznamo)

$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta|y, n) &= \frac{p(y|n, \theta) \times p(\theta)}{p(y)} \\ &= \frac{p(y|n, \theta) \times p(\theta)}{\int_{\theta} p(y|n, \theta) \times p(\theta)} \\ p(\theta|y, n) &\propto p(y|n, \theta) \times p(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

“posterior is proportional to likelihood times prior”

- ▶ Slovar:
 - ▶ $p(\theta|y, n)$ = posteriorna porazdelitev (rezultat)
 - ▶ $p(y|n, \theta)$ = verjetje (predpostavljen model + podatki)
 - ▶ $p(\theta)$ = apriorna porazdelitev (predpostavka = predhodno znanje)

Tip porazdelitve?

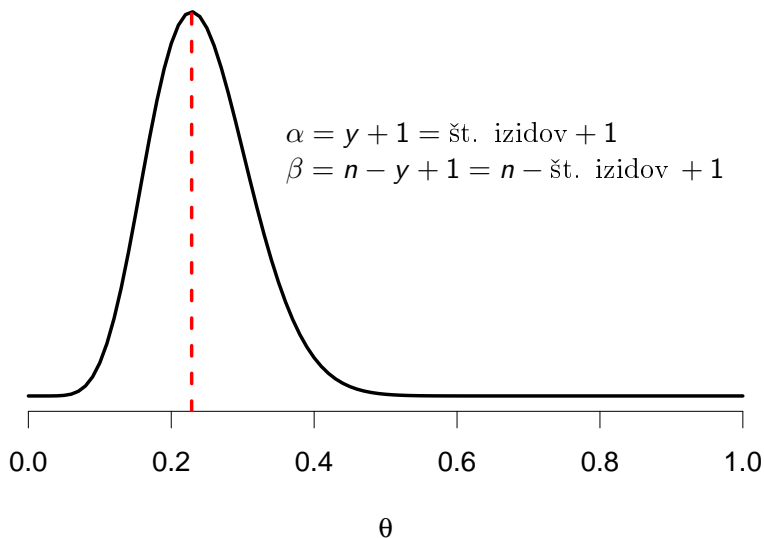
- ▶ Koliko znaša delež obolelih v populaciji?
 - ▶ Število vseh in pozitivnih testov: $n = 35, y = 8$ (poznamo)
 - ▶ Delež obolelih: θ (ne poznamo)

$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta|y, n) &\propto p(y|n, \theta) \times p(\theta) \\ &\propto \binom{n}{y} \theta^y (1 - \theta)^{n-y} \times p(\theta) \\ &\propto \theta^y (1 - \theta)^{n-y} \times p(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

“after the inspection beta distribution can be recognized”

$$x \sim Be(\alpha, \beta) \quad p(x|\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$$
$$p(y|n, \theta) = Be(y + 1, n - y + 1)$$

Tip porazdelitve $Be(y + 1, n - y + 1)$



Konjugirana apriorna porazdelitev

- ▶ Konjugirana apriorna porazdelitev ima enako “obliko” kot verjetje:

$$p(y|n, \theta) = Be(y + 1, n - y + 1)$$

$$p(\theta) = Be(\alpha, \beta)$$

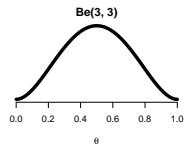
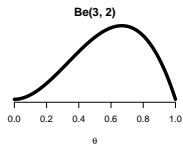
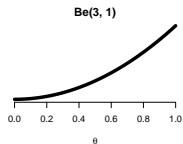
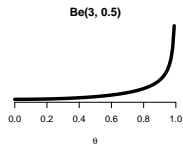
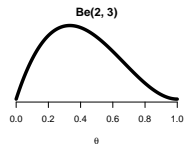
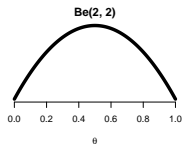
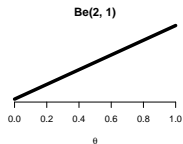
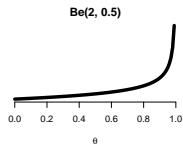
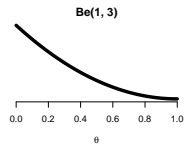
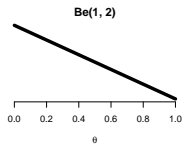
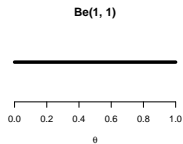
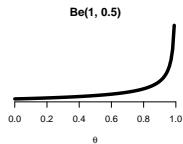
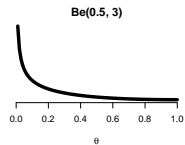
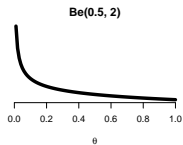
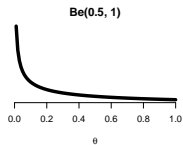
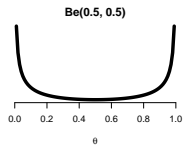
$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta|y, n) &\propto \theta^y (1 - \theta)^{n-y} \times \theta^{\alpha-1} (1 - \theta)^{\beta-1} \\ &\propto \theta^{y+\alpha-1} (1 - \theta)^{n-y+\beta-1} \end{aligned}$$

“after the inspection beta distribution can be recognized”

$$p(\theta|y, n) = Be(y + 1 + \alpha, n - y + 1 + \beta)$$

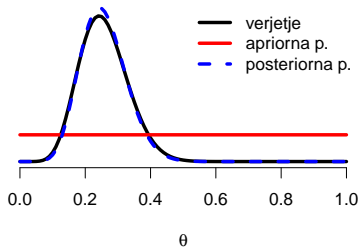
Moramo določiti parametra apriorne porazdelitve: α, β

Apriorna porazdelitev $Be(\alpha, \beta)$

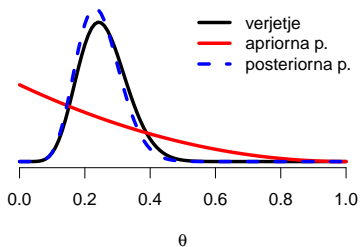


Posteriorna porazdelitev $Be(y + 1 + \alpha, n - y + 1 + \beta)$

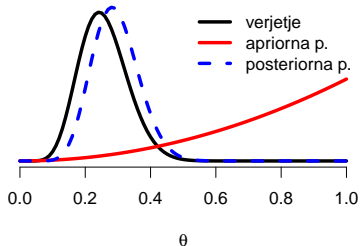
Be(1, 1)



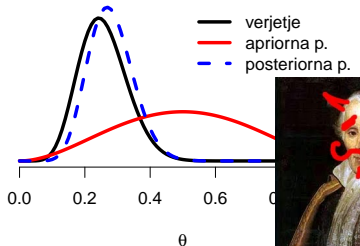
Be(1, 3)



Be(3, 1)



Be(3, 3)



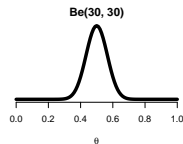
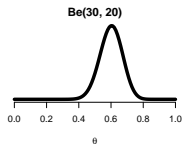
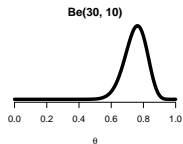
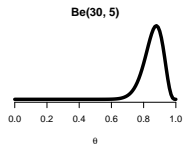
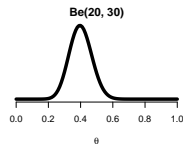
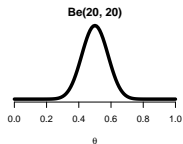
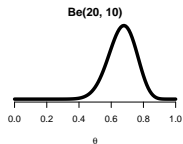
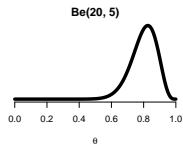
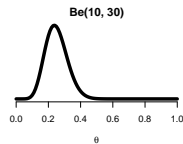
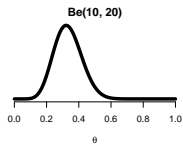
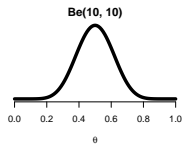
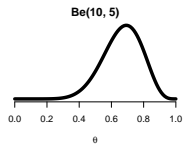
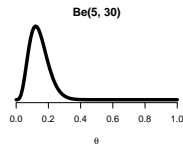
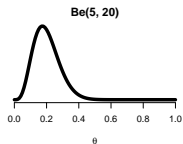
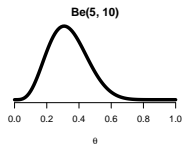
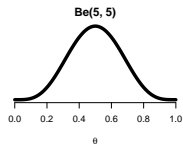
Posteriorna porazdelitev $Be(y + 1 + \alpha, n - y + 1 + \beta)$

$$E(x|\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \quad \text{Var}(x|\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 (\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$

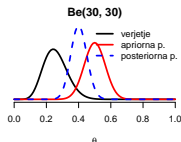
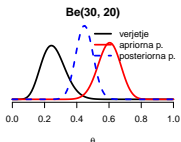
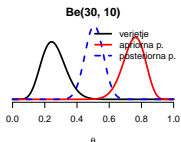
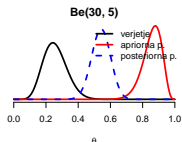
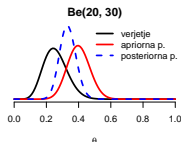
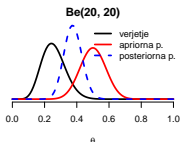
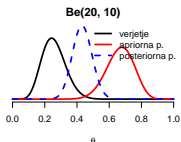
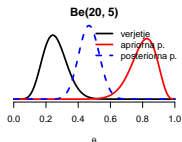
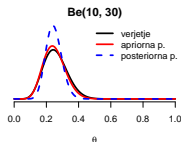
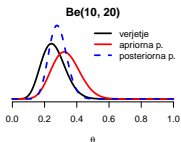
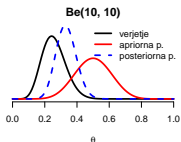
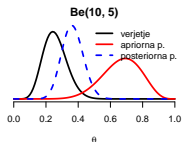
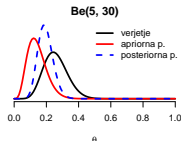
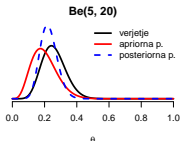
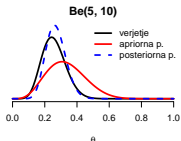
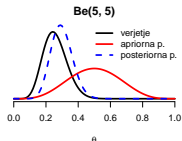
Apriorna p.	$E(\theta y, n, \alpha, \beta)$	$SE(\theta y, n, \alpha, \beta)$
$Be(1, 1)$	0.256	0.069
$Be(1, 3)$	0.243	0.066
$Be(3, 1)$	0.293	0.070
$Be(3, 3)$	0.279	0.068

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = 0.23, \quad SE(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = 0.07$$

Apriorna porazdelitev $Be(\alpha, \beta)$



Posteriorna porazdelitev $Be(y + 1 + \alpha, n - y + 1 + \beta)$





- ▶ S pomočjo spodnje kode izračunajte in narišite posteriorno porazdelitev za sledeče primere:

- ▶ vzorec velikosti 10 in 2 pozitivna rezultata
- ▶ vzorec velikosti 1000 in 230 pozitivnih rezultatov?

```
n <- 35; y <- 8
alpha <- 1; beta <- 10
a <- y + alpha; b <- n - y + beta
MLE <- y/n
MLE_SE <- sqrt(-1 / (-y/MLE^2 - (n-y)/(1-MLE)^2))
POS <- a / (a + b)
POS_SE <- sqrt(a * b / (((a + b)^2) * (a + b + 1)))
p <- seq(from=0, to=1, by=0.01)
dL <- dbeta(x=p, shape1=y+1, shape2=n-y+1)
dPRI <- dbeta(x=p, shape1=alpha, shape2=beta)
dPOS <- dbeta(x=p, shape1=a, shape2=b)
matplot(y=cbind(dL, dPRI, dPOS), x=p, type="l",
        col=c("black", "red", "blue"))
abline(v=MLE)
```




- ▶ S pomočjo spodnje kode vzorčite iz izračunanih posteriornih porazdelitev in izračunajte:

- ▶ povprečje
- ▶ standardni odklon
- ▶ credible interval
- ▶ highest posterior density

```
n <- 35; y <- 8
alpha <- 1; beta <- 1
a <- y + 1 + alpha; b <- n - y + 1 + beta
x <- rbeta(n=100000, shape1=a, shape2=b)
hist(x)
mean(x)
sd(x)
mean(x) + c(-1, 1)*1.96*sd(x)
library(package="coda")
HPDinterval(as.mcmc(x))
```

Apriorna porazdelitev

“Tisti, ki uporablja Bayesovsko statistiko, na podlagi nejasnega/meglenega pričakovanja konja in bežnega pogleda na osla, trdno sklepa, da je videl mulo.” Senn (1997)

- ▶ Neinformativna apriorna p. **ne obstaja**. Celo enakomerna apriorna porazdelitev pravi, da so vse vrednosti enako verjetne.
- ▶ Ni vse tako “črno”, saj obstajajo pristopi za izpeljavo t.i. neinformativnih apriornih porazdelitev
 - ▶ Jefreys-ove apriorne porazdelitve
 - ▶ referenčne apriorne porazdelitve (Bernardo)
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Analiza občutljivosti
- ▶ Uporaba smiselne apriorne informacije vodi do pristranih (ang. biased) ocen, ki pa imajo manjšo varianco (kombinacija dveh virov informacije → zmanjšana varianca)
- ▶ Prednost dajemo konjugiranim apriornim p., ki so podobne oblike kot posteriorna p.
- ▶ S povečevanjem števila podatkov se vpliv apriorne p. zmanjšuje

“Splošna” apriorna porazdelitev

- ▶ Za apriorno porazdelitev lahko načeloma izberemo poljubni tip porazdelitve:

$$p(y|n, \theta) = Be(y + 1, n - y + 1)$$

$$p(\theta) = U(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$p(\theta|y, n) \propto \theta^y (1 - \theta)^{n-y} \times \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$\propto \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} Be(y + 1, n - y + 1) \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} d\theta$$

$$\propto \text{????}$$

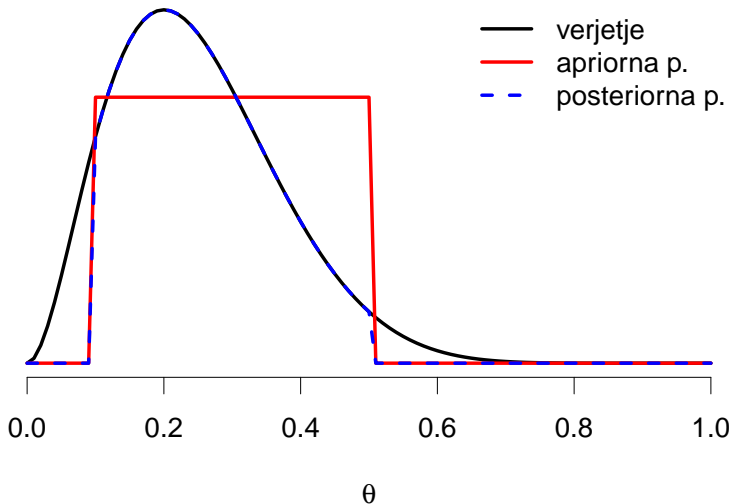
“after the inspection no standard distribution can be recognized”

Ne moremo direktno izračunati (včasih možno ampak bolj poredko).

Potreben drugačen pristop!

“Splošna” apriorna porazdelitev - enakomerna

$Be(8+1, 35-8+1) \times U(0.1, 0.5)$



Večje število parametrov?

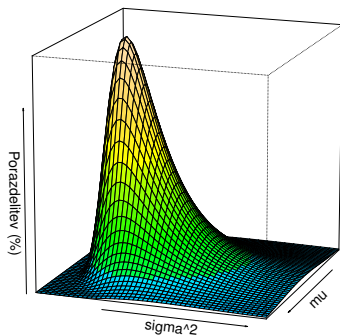
- ▶ Statistični modeli imajo običajno več kot en parameter
- ▶ Npr. Gaussova porazdelitev

$$p(y|\mu, \sigma^2) = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(\mu) = N(\dots)$$

$$p(\sigma^2) = IG(\dots)$$

$$p(\mu, \sigma^2|y) \propto p(y|\mu, \sigma^2) p(\mu) p(\sigma^2)$$



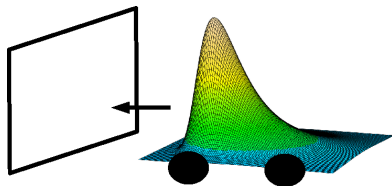
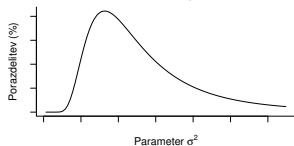
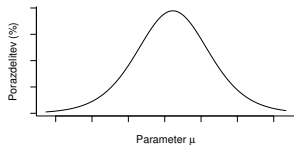
Ampak mi bi radi kot rezultat robne (enodimenzionalne) posteriorne porazdelitve: $p(\mu|y)$ in $p(\sigma^2|y)$

Večje število parametrov?

Ampak mi bi radi kot rezultat robne (enodimenzionalne) posteriorne porazdelitve!

$$p(\mu|y) = \int_0^{\infty} p(\mu, \sigma^2|y) d\sigma^2$$

$$p(\sigma^2|y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(\mu, \sigma^2|y) d\mu$$



Še večje število parametrov?

$$p(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p | y) \propto p(y | \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p) p(\theta_1) p(\theta_2) \dots p(\theta_p)$$

$$p(\theta_1 | y) = \int_{\theta_2} \int \dots \int_{\theta_p} p(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p | y) d\theta_2 d\dots d\theta_p$$

$$p(\theta_2 | y) = \int_{\theta_1} \int \dots \int_{\theta_p} p(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p | y) d\theta_1 d\dots d\theta_p$$

...

$$\theta = \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p$$

$$p(\theta_i | y) = \int_{\theta_{-i}} p(\theta | y) d\theta_{-i}$$

Običajno analitično nerešljivo!!!



4. Metode MCMC



MCMC

- ▶ MCMC
 - ▶ ang. Monte Carlo Markov Chain
 - ▶ slo. Monte Carlo z Markovskimi verigami
- ▶ Monte Carlo - stohastična metoda za rešitev računsko/analitično zahtevnih primerov
- ▶ Markovske verige - sedanja vrednost parametra je odvisna le od predhodne vrednosti
- ▶ U okviru Bayesovske statistike uporabljamo metodo MCMC za vzorčenje iz (pogojnih) posteriornih porazdelitev
- ▶ Številni algoritmi
 - ▶ Metropolis sampling
 - ▶ Metropolis-Hastings sampling
 - ▶ Gibbs sampling
 - ▶ ...

Večje število parametrov?

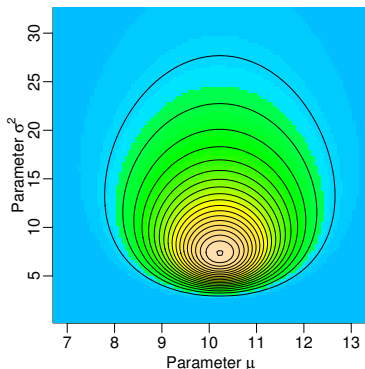
- ▶ Statistični modeli imajo običajno več kot en parameter
- ▶ Npr. Gaussova porazdelitev

$$p(y|\mu, \sigma^2) = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(\mu) = N(\dots)$$

$$p(\sigma^2) = IG(\dots)$$

$$p(\mu, \sigma^2|y) \propto p(y|\mu, \sigma^2) p(\mu) p(\sigma^2)$$



Ampak mi bi radi kot rezultat robne (enodimenzionalne) posteriorne porazdelitve: $p(\mu|y)$ in $p(\sigma^2|y)$

MCMC - pogojne porazdelitve

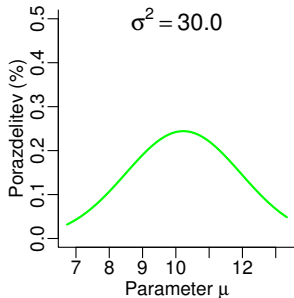
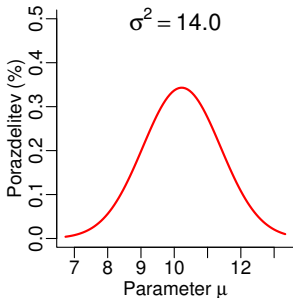
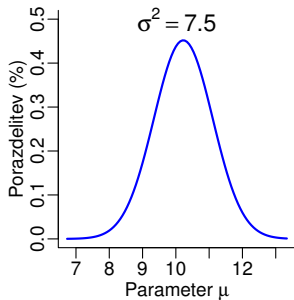
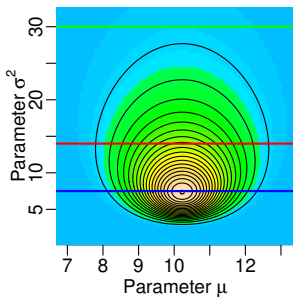
- ▶ Izpeljemo pogojne porazdelitve za vsak parameter posebej (lahko tudi za skupine/bloke parametrov skupaj)
- ▶ Iz enodimenzionalnih pogojnih porazdelitev je enostavno vzorčiti
- ▶ Pogojne porazdelitve za Gaussov model:

$$p(\mu, \sigma^2 | y) \propto p(y | \mu, \sigma^2) p(\mu) p(\sigma^2)$$

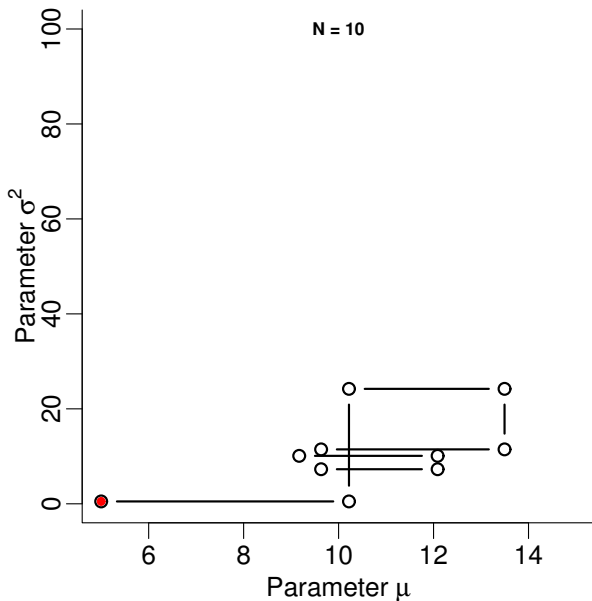
$$p(\mu | y, \sigma^2) \propto p(y | \mu, \sigma^2) p(\mu) \cancel{p(\sigma^2)}$$

$$p(\sigma^2 | y, \mu) \propto p(y | \mu, \sigma^2) \cancel{p(\mu)} p(\sigma^2)$$

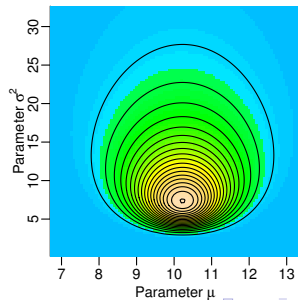
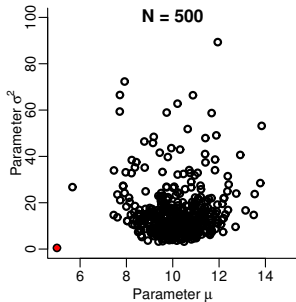
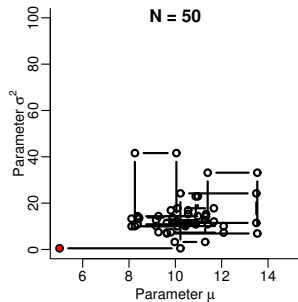
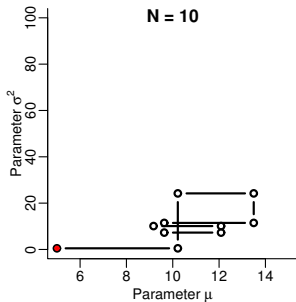
MCMC - pogojne porazdelitve (prikaz)



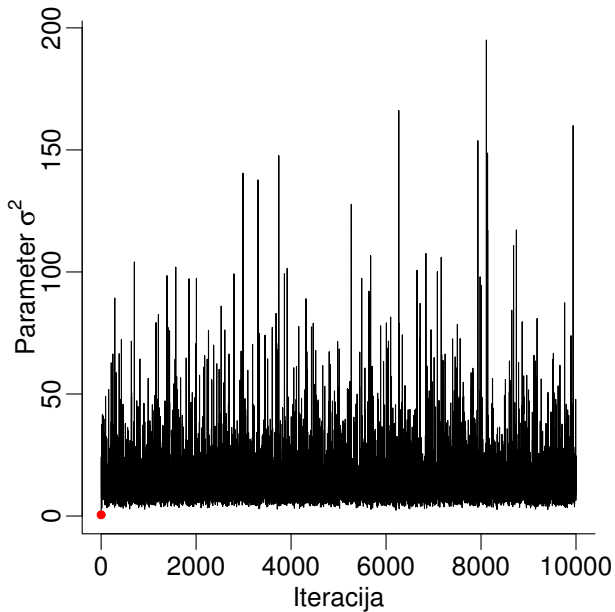
MCMC - vzorčenje



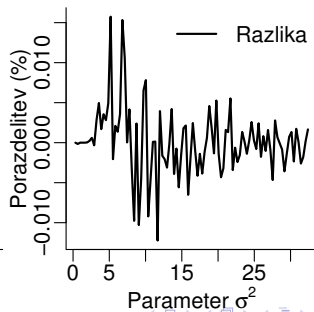
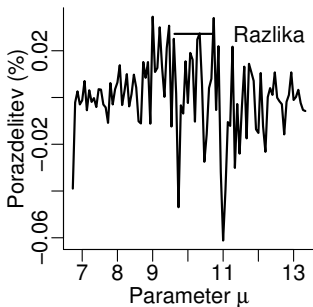
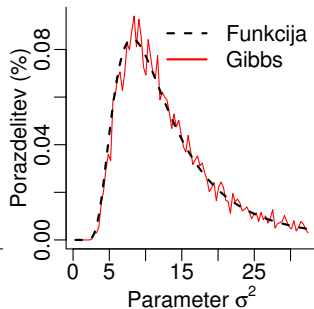
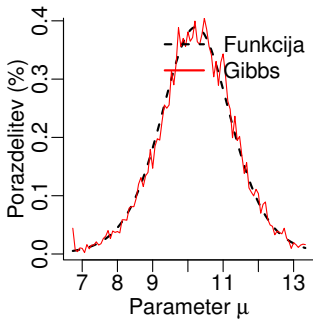
MCMC - vzorčenje II



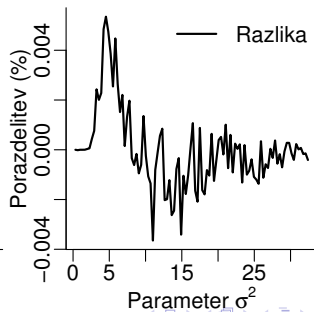
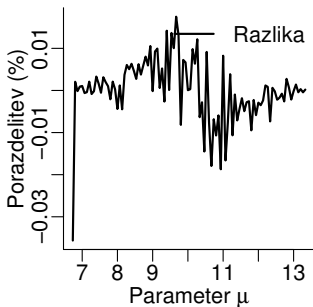
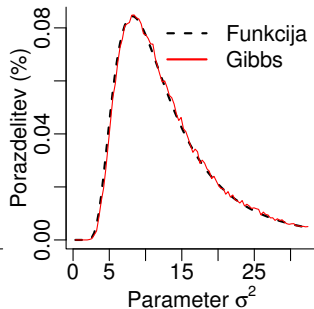
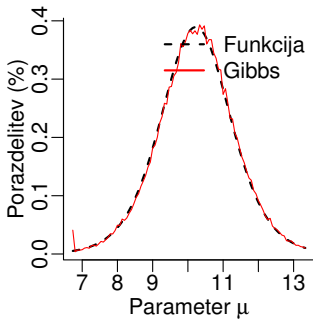
MCMC - Markovska veriga



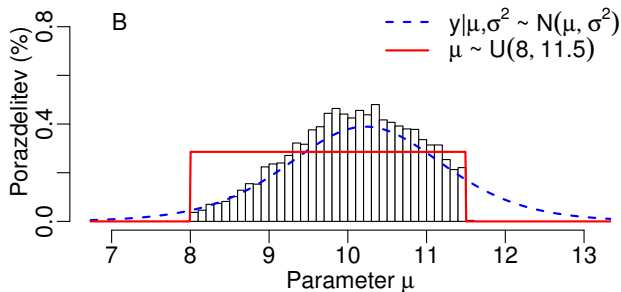
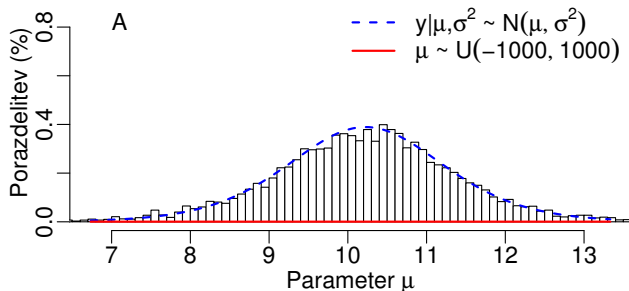
MCMC - robne porazdelitve



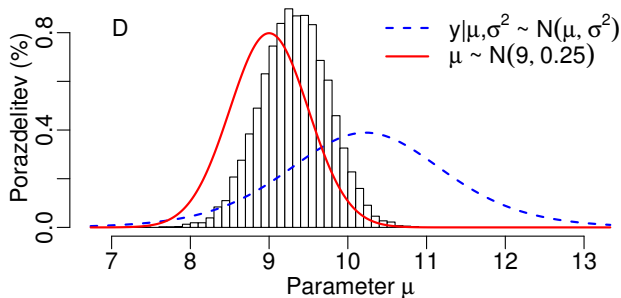
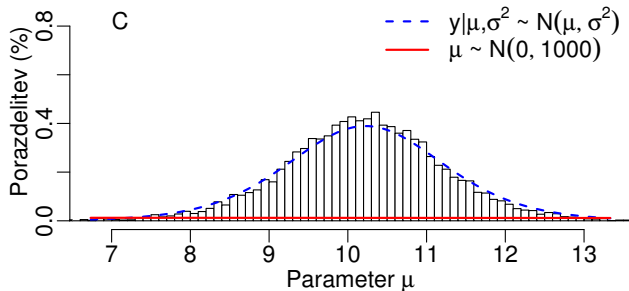
MCMC - robne porazdelitve II



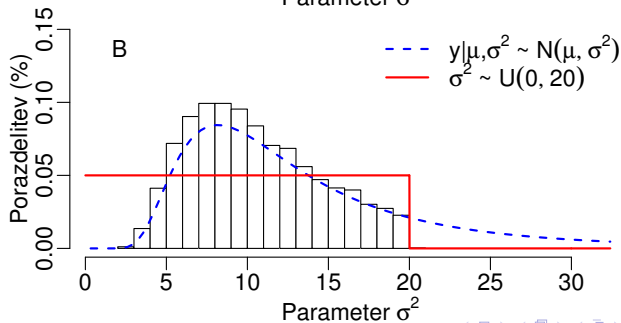
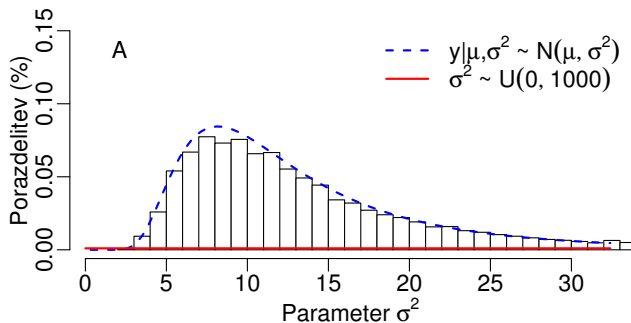
MCMC - različne apriorne p. za μ



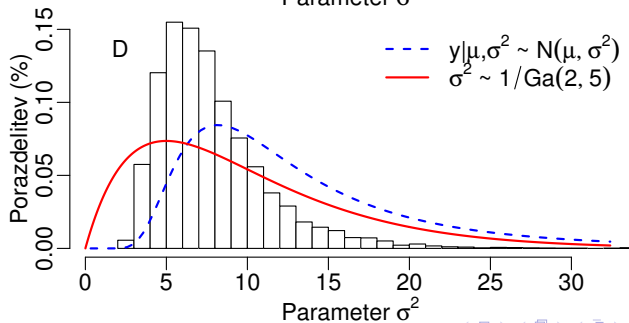
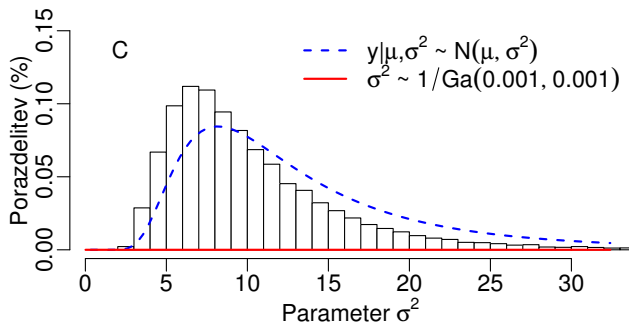
MCMC - različne apriorne p. μ II



MCMC - različne apriorne p. σ^2



MCMC - različne apriorne p. σ^2 II



Splošni MCMC programi

- ▶ BUGS - samostojno (BUGS, WinBUGS in **OpenBUGS**) in preko R paketov (R2OpenBUGS, BRugs)
- ▶ JAGS - samostojno in preko R paketov (jags in rjags)
- ▶ BayesX - samostojno in preko R paketa BayesX
- ▶ R paketi

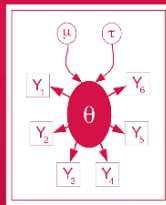
<http://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Bayesian.html>

- ▶ MCMCglmm
- ▶ ...

Texts in Statistical Science

The BUGS Book

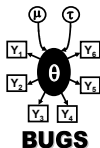
A Practical Introduction to
Bayesian Analysis



David Lunn
Christopher Jackson
Nicky Best
Andrew Thomas
David Spiegelhalter

 CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group
A CHAPMAN & HALL BOOK

OpenBUGS



- ▶ OpenBUGS

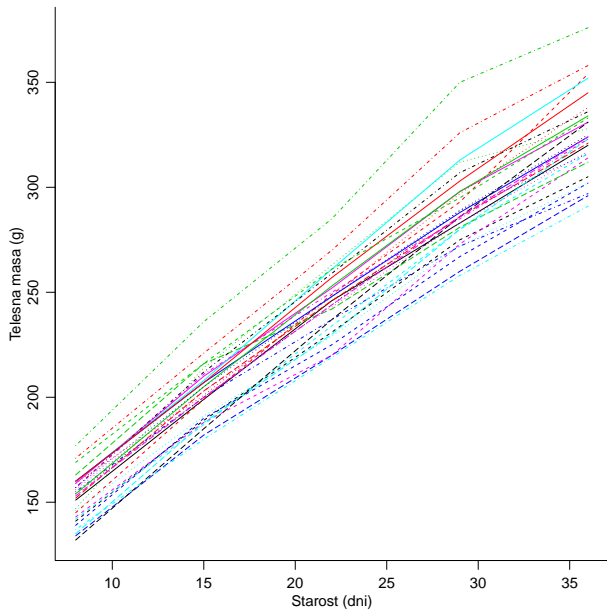
- ▶ <http://www.openbugs.info>
- ▶ namestite si program (Downloads ...)

- ▶ Video “Welcome to WinBUGS - the movie!”

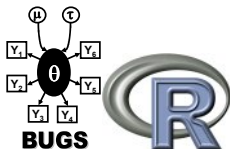
<http://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs/winbugs/winbugsthemovie.html>

- ▶ prepíšite model, podatke in začetne vrednosti in ponovite celoten postopek
- ▶ narišimo DAG za model
- ▶ simulirajmo meritve na osnovi modela in izbranih vrednosti parametrov ($\mu = 175, \sigma = 10$)
- ▶ Med primeri (Examples \rightarrow Examples Vol I) odprite primer “Rats” (rast mladih podgan)
 - ▶ preberite opis primera
 - ▶ preučite model
 - ▶ izvedite analizo
 - ▶ spremenite model tako, da boste lahko spremljali vrednosti za σ_a^2 in σ_β^2 ter σ_a in σ_β

Rast mladih podgan



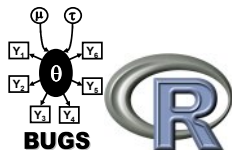
R2OpenBUGS



- ▶ R2OpenBUGS - R paket za povezavo med programoma OpenBUGS in R
 - ▶ <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/BRugs/index.html>
- ▶ Namestite si paket in sledite spodnjim ukazom

```
install.packages(pkg="R2OpenBUGS")
library(package="R2OpenBUGS")
vignette("R2OpenBUGS")
?bugs # izvedite ukaze iz primera ("Schools example")
```

BRugs



- ▶ BRugs - R paket za izvajanje ukazov programa OpenBUGS v R
 - ▶ <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/BRugs/index.html>
- ▶ Namestite si paket in sledite spodnjim ukazom

```
install.packages(pkg="BRugs")  
library(package="Brugs")  
?BRugs # izvedite ukaze iz primera ("Rats example")
```