

MCMC and Bayesian modeling in R

Sarah Kaspar
Centre for Statistical Data Analysis
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Tutorial overview



- **Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation**
 - And why we need it
- **Demonstration in R**
 - Bayesian GLM for survey data
 - Bayesian LMM (Partial pooling) for Bayesball data
- **(Open coding / Exercises)**

Bayesian approach takes prior knowledge into account

Likelihood

How compatible is the evidence with the hypothesis?

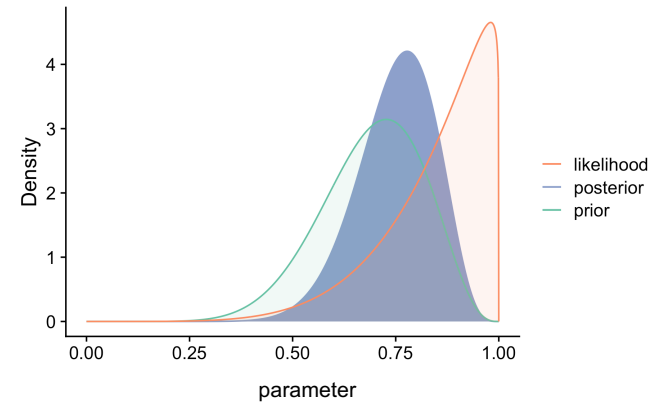
Prior distribution

Posterior distribution

$$P(\theta|data) = \frac{P(data|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(data)}$$

marginal likelihood
(Normalizing constant)

θ : The parameter we want to infer.

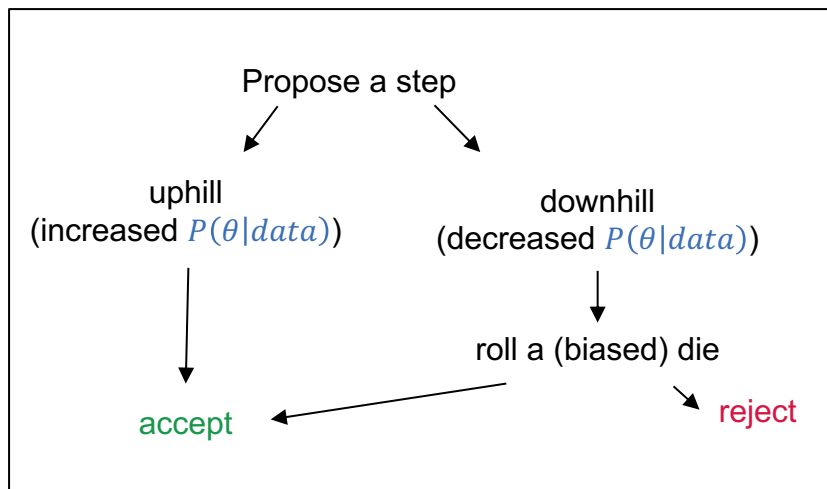


MCMC algorithm

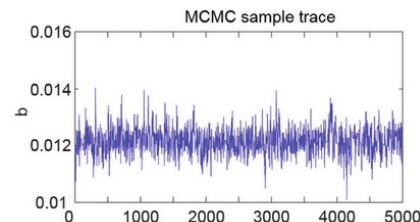
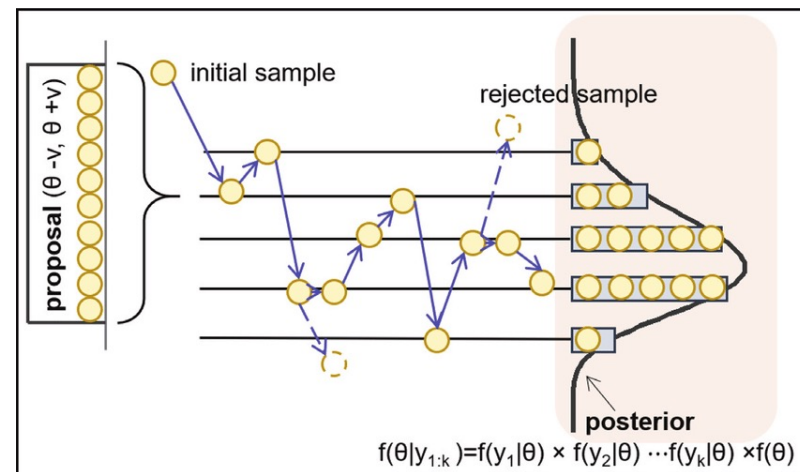
Sampling from the joint probability distribution:

$$P(\theta|data) \propto P(data|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)$$

1. Randomly initialize parameter(s)
2. Random walk through parameter space:



The random walk visits locations with high $P(\theta|data)$ more often.



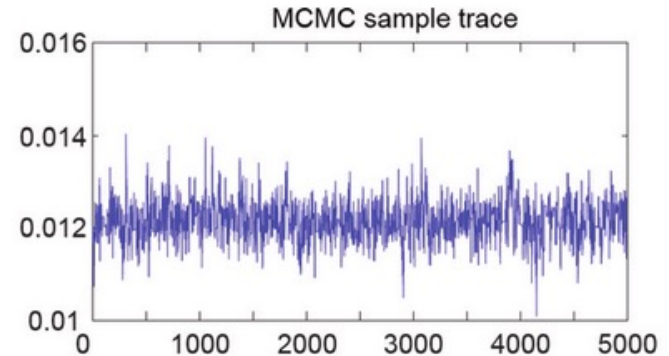
MCMC algorithm

The Markov Chain **approximates the posterior distribution.**

Posterior mode/mean and credible intervals can be approximated from the sample.

Practical aspects:

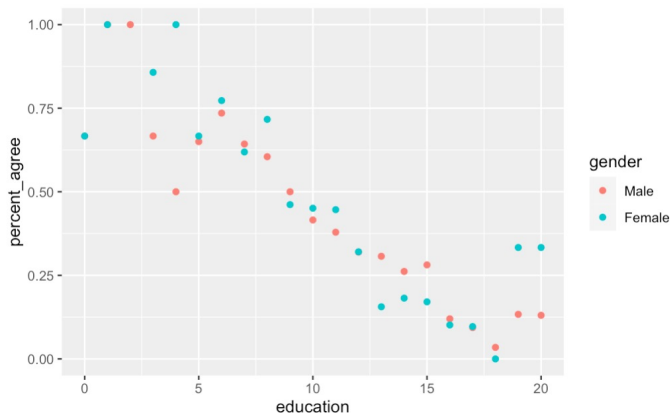
- There is a „burn in“ period, before the chain converges.
- Not all chains converge.
- Initialize several chains and check whether they converge to the same parameters (otherwise they sample from local optima)



Example data – womens role



Survey: Who agrees to the statement:
 “Women should [...] leave running the country up to men.”



education <int>	gender <fctr>	agree <dbl>	disagree <dbl>
0	Male	4	2
1	Male	2	0
2	Male	4	0
3	Male	6	3

```
glm(cbind(agree, disagree) ~ education + gender,
     family = binomial(link = "logit"))
```

Linear predictor:

$$\eta = a + x^T b$$

x : variables

a : intercept

b_1, b_2 : coefficients for education and gender

} We put priors on these

Binomial likelihood for single observation:

$$\binom{n}{y} (\text{logit}(\eta))^y (1 - \text{logit}(\eta))^{n-y}$$

Joint distribution $P(\text{data}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)$ for given parameters

$$f(a, b_1, b_2 | y, X) \propto \underbrace{f(a) f(b_1) f(b_2)}_{\text{Joint distribution of the priors}} \times \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^J (\text{logit}(\eta_i))^{y_i} (1 - \text{logit}(\eta_i))^{n_i - y_i}}_{\text{Binomial likelihood}} = \text{Joint likelihood of all J data points}$$

Example data – what does rstanarm do?



```
stan_glm(cbind(agree, disagree) ~ education + gender,  
         family = binomial(link = "logit"),  
         prior = student_t(df = 7, 0, 5),  
         prior_intercept = student_t(df = 7, 0, 5))
```

- Linear predictor η
- logit link
- prior distributions

→ Translate into joint distribution $P(\text{data}|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)$

$$f(a, b_1, b_2 | y, X) \propto \underbrace{f(a)f(b_1)f(b_2)}_{\text{Joint distribution of the priors}} \times \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^J (\text{logit}(\eta_i))^{y_i} (1 - \text{logit}(\eta_i))^{n_i - y_i}}_{\text{Binomial likelihood}} \\ \text{Joint likelihood of all J data points}$$

→ Run a series of MCMC chains that sample from this distribution

References



Dong, Ting & An, Dawn & Kim, Nam. (2019). Prognostics 102: Efficient Bayesian-Based Prognostics Algorithm in MATLAB. 10.5772/intechopen.82781.

Example from: <https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/articles/rstanarm.html>