

Uvod v Bayesovsko statistiko

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2025-05-27

Sodobni statistični pristopi na doktorskem študiju Statistike
Ljubljana

Okvirni vozni red

Uvod

Osnove verjetnosti

Verjetje

Bayesovski pristop

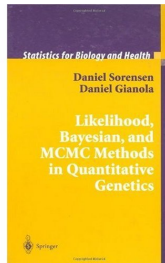
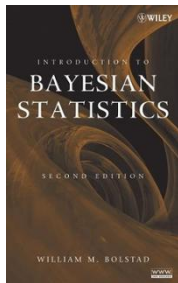
Metode MCMC

Splošni Bayes programi/paketi (demo)

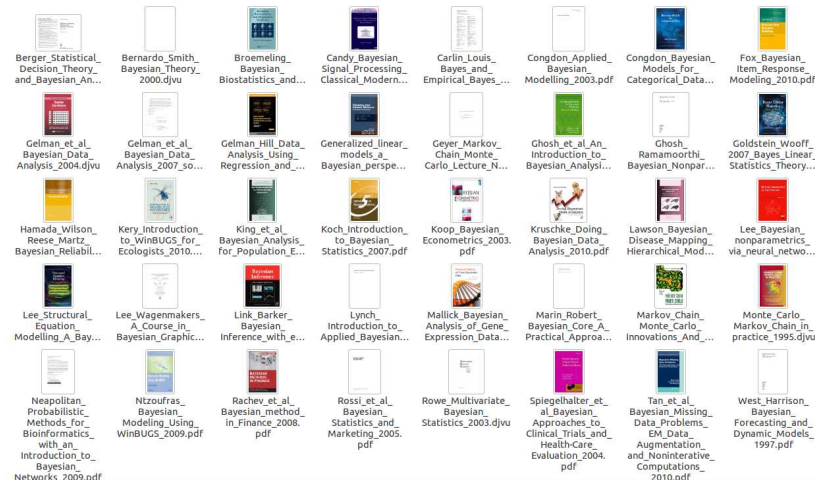
0. Uvod

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

Nekaj literature (moj študij)



Literature je več kot dovolj



Statistical Rethinking

[FOLLOW ME ON TWITTER](#)

A Bayesian Course with Examples in R and Stan (& PyMC3 & brms & Julia too, see links below)

Most recent set of free lectures: [Statistical Rethinking 2023](#)

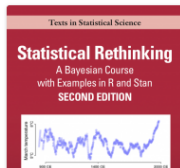
Second Edition

The second edition is now out in print. Publisher information on the [CRC Press page](#). For more detail about what is new, [look here](#).

Materials

2nd Edition

- Book: [CRC Press](#)
- Book sample: [Chapters 1 and 2](#) (2MB PDF)
- Lectures and slides:



Tweets from @rlmcelreath



Richard McElr...
@ · Aug 16, 2023

I used to teach game theory both undergrad & phd level. One game I would do at school is a version of Keynesian beauty contest: everyone picks a number 0-100, person closest to 2/3 of average wins. Nash is 0. If anyone choosing 0 loses, the class aren't (yet) game theorists. >

🗨 100 🍷 6K



Richard McElr...
@ · Nov 30, 2022

Priporočam (naslednja stopnja)



Michael Betancourt

Once and future physicist
masquerading as an applied
statistician.

📍 New York, NY

✉ Email

🐦 Twitter

🐙 GitHub

Part II: Modeling and Inference

[Modeling and Inference](#)

[Generative Modeling](#)

[Prior Modeling](#)

[Introduction to Stan](#)

[Identifiability and Degeneracies](#)

[Principled Model Building Workflow](#)

Part III: Modeling Techniques

[Hierarchical Modeling](#)

[Factor Modeling](#)

[Modeling Sparsity](#)

[Modeling Ordinal Outcomes](#)

[Survival Modeling](#)

[Modeling Consensus](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

[Variate-Covariate Modeling](#)

[Modeling Functional Behavior I: Linearized Models](#)

[Modeling Functional Behavior II: General Linearized Models](#)

[Underdetermined Linearized Regression](#)

[The QR Decomposition for Linearized Regression](#)

[Modeling Functional Behavior III: Gaussian Processes](#)

[Modeling Functional Behavior IV: Stochastic Differential Equations](#)

[Modeling Functional Behavior V: The Brownian Bridge](#)

1. Osnove verjetnosti





- ▶ 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	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$



- ▶ Na namizju poiščite ikono za program R in zaženite program
- ▶ Uporabite spodnjo kodo

```
## Žepni računalnik  
1 + 1  
log(1)
```

```
## Mečimo kocko 10-krat  
sample(x=1:6, size=10, replace=TRUE)  
sample(x=1:6, size=10, replace=TRUE)
```

```
## ... 10.000-krat  
x <- sample(x=1:6, size=10000, replace=TRUE)  
t <- table(x)  
p <- prop.table(x=t)  
p
```

Skupna verjetnost (ang. joint prob.)

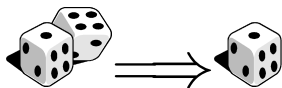


- ▶ Mečemo **dve** kocki
- ▶ Ali je št. pik na prvi kocki povezano s št. pik na drugi kocki? NE.
-> Dogodka sta torej neodvisna.
- ▶ Verjetnost skupnega dogodka, da pade dvakrat 6 pik:
 $\Pr(6 \text{ pik}, 6 \text{ pik}) = \Pr(6 \text{ pik}) \times \Pr(6 \text{ pik}) = 1/6 \times 1/6 = 1/36$
- ▶ Porazdelitev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

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



► Uporabite spodnjo kodo

```
## Skupna verjetnost
x1 <- sample(x=1:6, size=10000, replace=TRUE)
x2 <- sample(x=1:6, size=10000, replace=TRUE)
t <- table(x1, x2)
p <- prop.table(x=t)
p

## Robna verjetnost
rowSums(x=p)
colSums(x=p)
```

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



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

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

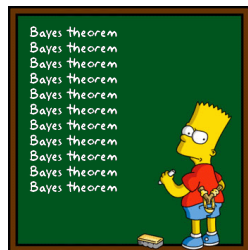
$$= \frac{\Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)}{\sum_A \Pr(B|A) \times \Pr(A)}$$

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

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 obolevnosti brez testa:

$$\Pr(bolan) = 0.008$$

Test:

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

Vaja (rešitev) II

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

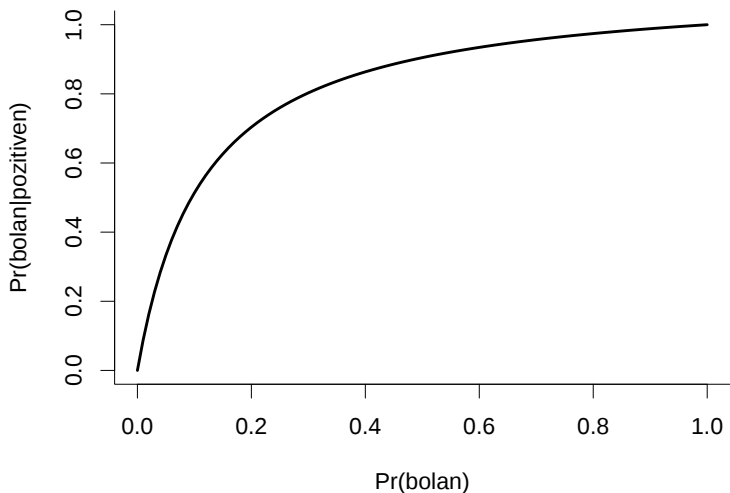
$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(bolan|pozitiven) &= \frac{\Pr(pozitiven|bolan) \times \Pr(bolan)}{\Pr(pozitiven)} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(pozitiven|bolan) \times \Pr(bolan)}{\Pr(pozitiven|bolan) \times \Pr(bolan) + \Pr(pozitiven|zdrav) \times \Pr(zdrav)} \\ &= \frac{0.95 \times 0.008}{0.95 \times 0.008 + 0.1 \times 0.992}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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(bolan|pozitiven) + \Pr(zdrav|pozitiven) &= 0.071 + 0.929 = 1 \\ \Pr(pozitiven) &= 0.0076 + 0.0992 = 0.1068\end{aligned}$$

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?

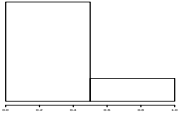
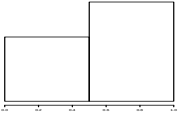
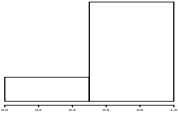
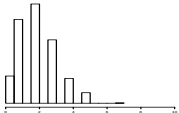
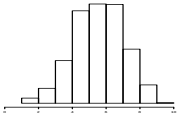
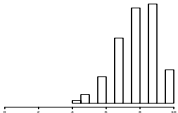
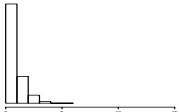
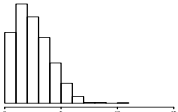
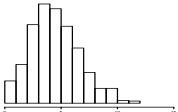
$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(bolan|pozitiven) &= 0.071 \implies \Pr(bolan) \\ \Pr(bolan|2\times pozitiven) &\implies \Pr(bolan|pozitiven) \\ \Pr(bolan|pozitiven) &= \frac{\Pr(pozitiven|bolan) \times \Pr(bolan)}{\Pr(pozitiven)} \\ &= \frac{\Pr(pozitiven|bolan) \times \Pr(bolan)}{\Pr(pozitiven|bolan) \times \Pr(bolan)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

Vprašanja?

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
				

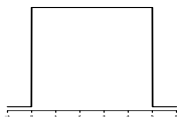
Porazdelitve - zvezne

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

Enakomerna

$U(\alpha, \beta)$

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



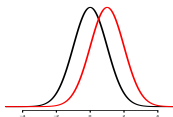
$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$\frac{(\beta - \alpha)^2}{12}$$

Gaussova

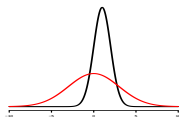
$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



μ

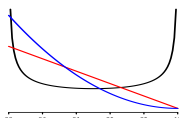
σ^2



Beta¹

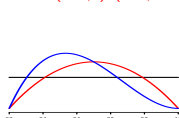
$Be(\alpha, \beta)$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$$



$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

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



¹ $\Gamma(x)$ = gama funkcija

Porazdelitve - zvezne II

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

Gama²

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

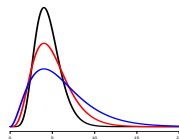
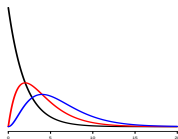
$$\alpha/\beta$$

$$\alpha/\beta^2$$

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

$$\alpha\theta$$

$$\alpha\theta^2$$

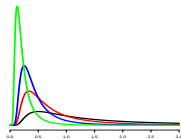


Inverzna gama

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

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

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

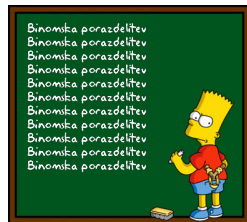


² $\Gamma(x)$ = gama funkcija

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 poštenem 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)

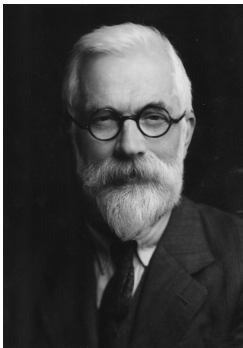
## Pregled vzorca
table(x); hist(x)

## 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?
- DN Preglejte dokumentacijo: `?rpois`, `?runif`, `?rnorm`, ...

**Vprašanja?
(pavza)**

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 (y), kar se da najbolj verjetni. $\rightarrow$ Poiskati moramo maksimum funkcije $L(y|n, \theta)$.

Standarden postopek:

1. "Računalniki ne marajo zelo majhnih števil"

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

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

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

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

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

Primer II

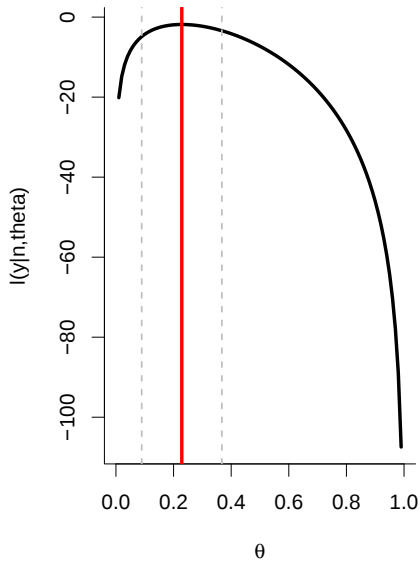
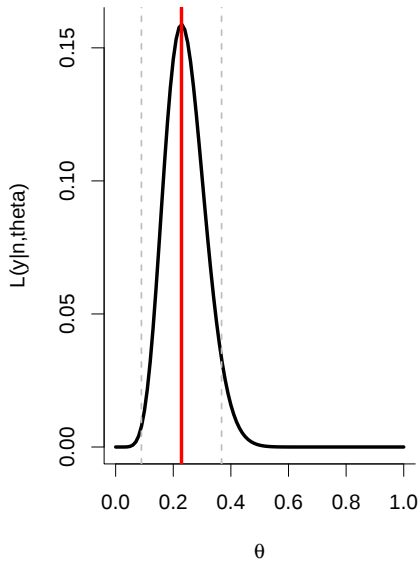
Ocena deleža obolelih glede na zbrane podatke:

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

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?

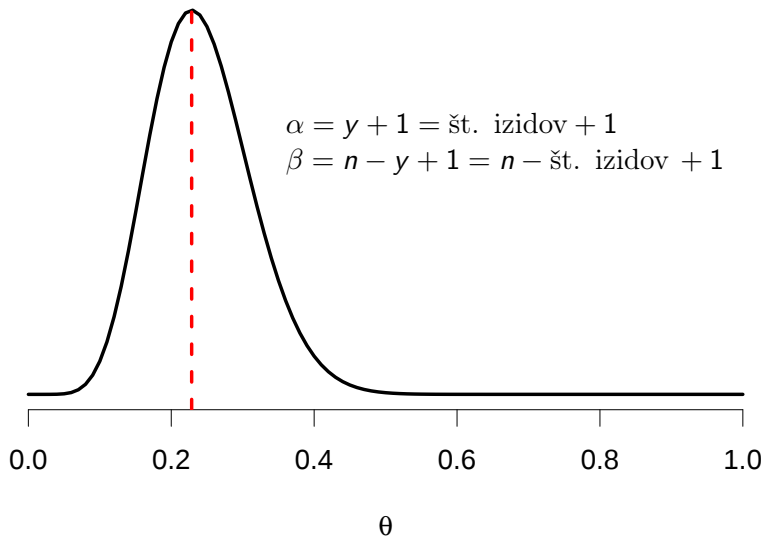
- ▶ Koliko znaša delež obolelih v populaciji?
 - ▶ Število vseh in pozitivnih testov: $n = 35, y = 8$ (poznamo)
 - ▶ Delež obolelih: θ (ne poznamo)

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

“after the inspection beta distribution can be recognized”

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

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



Konjugirana apriorna porazdelitev

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

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

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

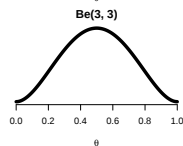
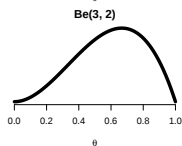
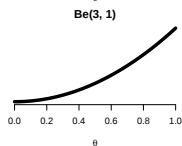
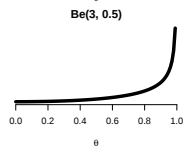
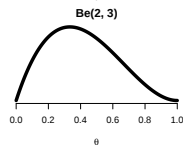
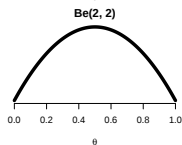
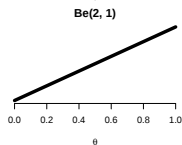
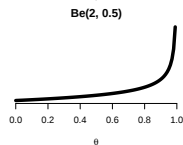
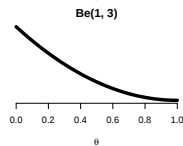
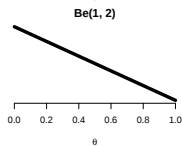
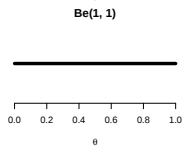
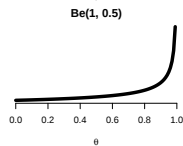
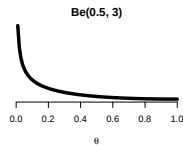
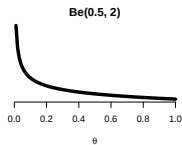
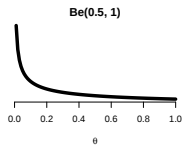
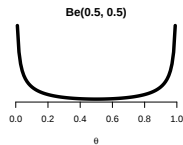
$$\begin{aligned} p(\theta|y, n) &\propto \theta^y (1-\theta)^{n-y} \times \theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{\beta-1} \\ &\propto \theta^{y+\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{n-y+\beta-1} \end{aligned}$$

“after the inspection beta distribution can be recognized”

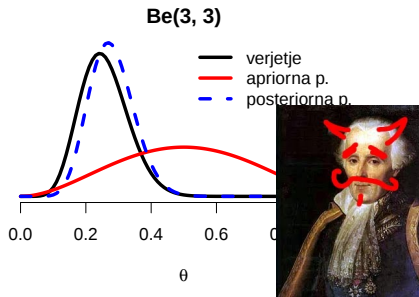
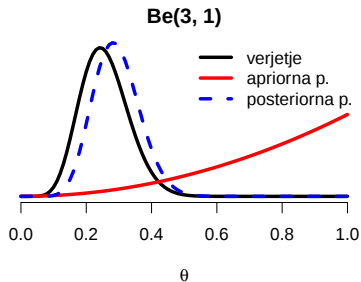
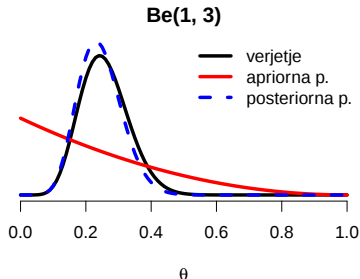
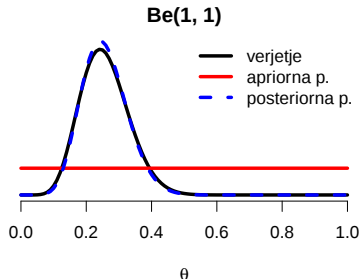
$$p(\theta|y, n) = Be(y+1+\alpha, n-y+1+\beta)$$

Moramo določiti parametra apriorne porazdelitve: α, β

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



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



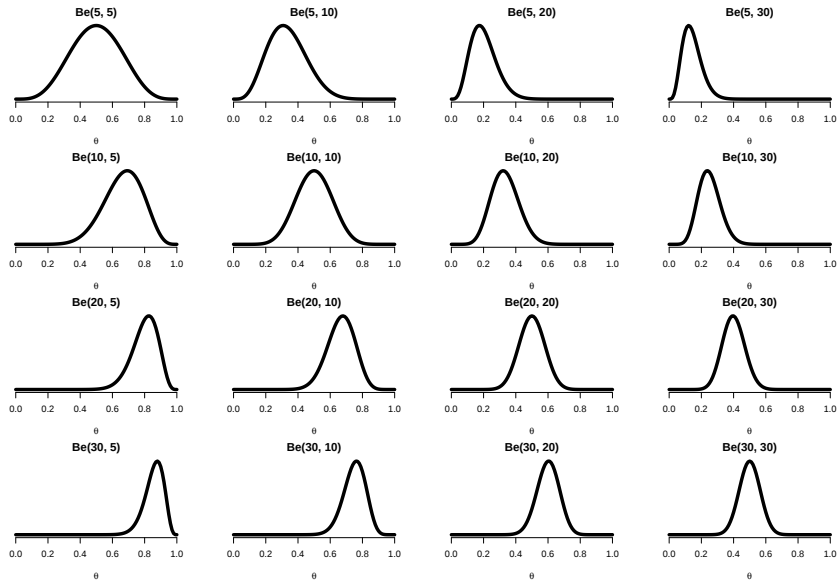
Posteriorna porazdelitev $Be(y + 1 + \alpha, n - y + 1 + \beta)$

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

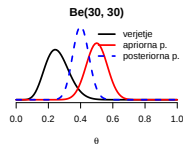
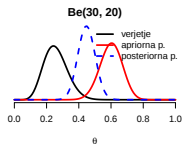
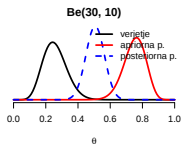
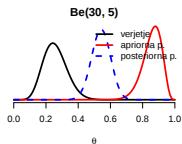
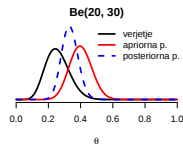
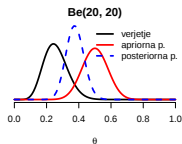
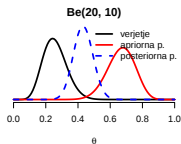
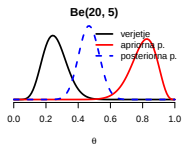
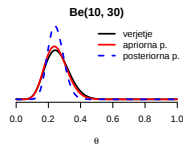
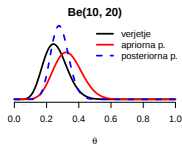
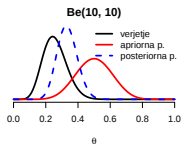
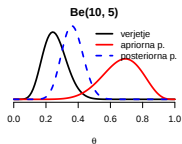
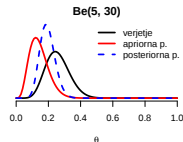
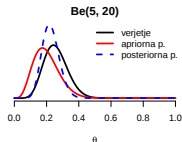
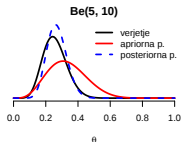
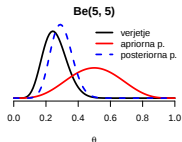
Apriorna p.	$E(\theta y, n, \alpha, \beta)$	$SE(\theta y, n, \alpha, \beta)$
$Be(1, 1)$	0.256	0.069
$Be(1, 3)$	0.243	0.066
$Be(3, 1)$	0.293	0.070
$Be(3, 3)$	0.279	0.068

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

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:

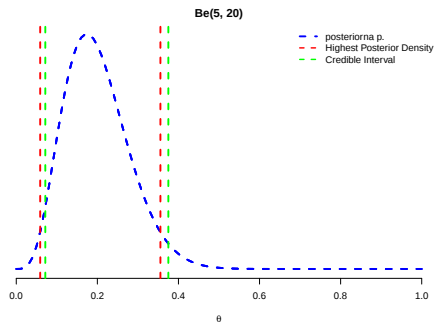
- ▶ vzorec velikosti 10 in 2 pozitivna rezultata
- ▶ vzorec velikosti 1000 in 230 pozitivnih rezultatov?

```
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)
```

Intervali

- Credible interval (analogija intervala zaupanja; v primeru, da poznamo posteriorno porazdelitev lahko enostavno izračunamo kvantile)
- Highest Posterior Density (HPD) (interval, ki je čim krajši in zajema določen % porazdelitve!)

$$CI(\theta|y, n, \alpha, \beta) = 0.07 - 0.38, \quad HPD(\theta|y, n, \alpha, \beta) = 0.06 - 0.36$$





- ▶ 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="LaplacesDemon")
p.interval(x, plot=TRUE)
p.interval(x, plot=TRUE, HPD=FALSE)
```

Vprašanja?

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
 - ▶ Jeffreys-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:

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

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

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

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

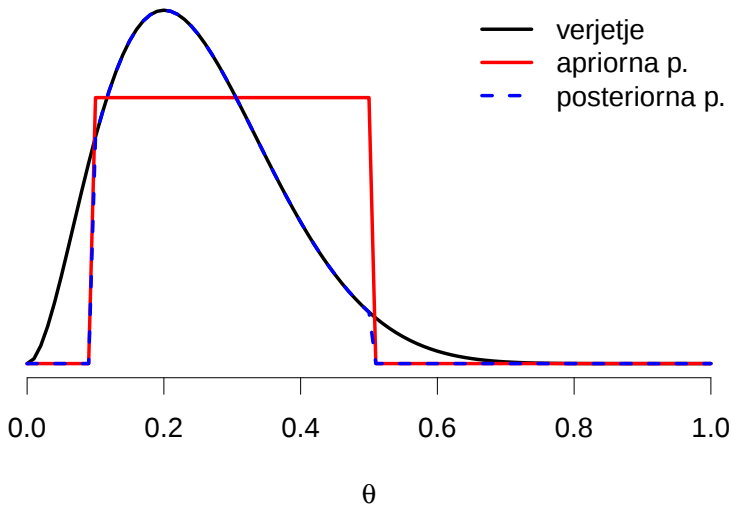
$$\propto \text{????}$$

“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

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



Večje število parametrov?

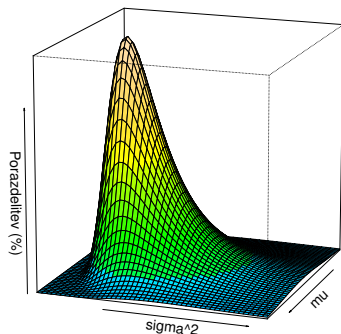
- ▶ Statistični modeli imajo običajno več kot en parameter
- ▶ Npr. Gaussova porazdelitev

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

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

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

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



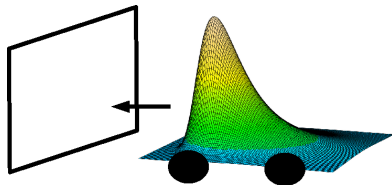
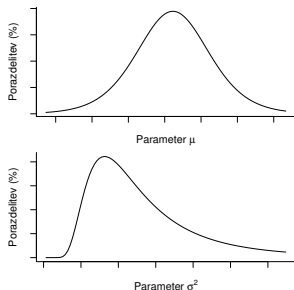
Ampak mi bi radi kot rezultat robne (enodimenzionalne) posteriorne porazdelitve: $p(\mu|y)$ in $p(\sigma^2|y)$

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?

$$\begin{aligned}p(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p | y) &\propto p(y | \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p) p(\theta_1) p(\theta_2) \dots p(\theta_p) \\p(\theta_1 | y) &= \int_{\theta_2} \int_{\dots} \int_{\theta_p} p(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p | y) d\theta_2 d\dots d\theta_p \\p(\theta_2 | y) &= \int_{\theta_1} \int_{\dots} \int_{\theta_p} p(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p | y) d\theta_1 d\dots d\theta_p \\&\dots \\ \boldsymbol{\theta} &= \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p \\p(\theta_i | y) &= \int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_{-i}} p(\boldsymbol{\theta} | y) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_{-i}\end{aligned}$$

Običajno analitično nerešljivo!!!



Moderni numerični pristopi za Bayesovsko statistiko

- ▶ MCMC
- ▶ Variational Bayes (Expectation Propagation, Mean-Field, ...)
- ▶ INLA (Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation) - za nekatere modele
- ▶ ...

**Vprašanja?
(pavza)**

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
- ▶ Algoritmi
 - ▶ Metropolis in Metropolis-Hastings sampling
 - ▶ Gibbs sampling
 - ▶ NUTS
 - ▶ HMC
 - ▶ ...

Večje število parametrov?

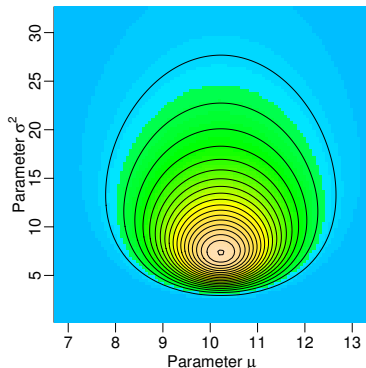
- ▶ Statistični modeli imajo običajno več kot en parameter
- ▶ Npr. Gaussova porazdelitev

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

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

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

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



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

MCMC - pogojne porazdelitve

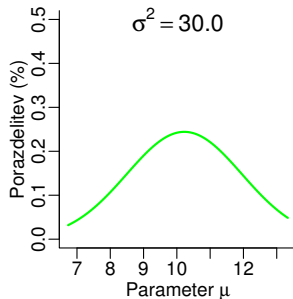
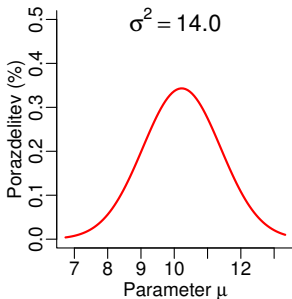
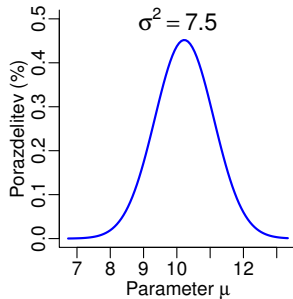
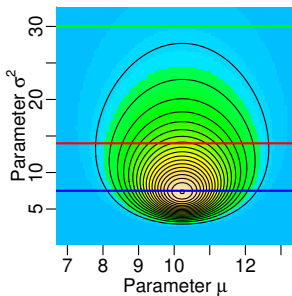
- ▶ Izpeljemo pogojne porazdelitve za vsak parameter posebej (lahko tudi za skupine/bloke parametrov skupaj)
- ▶ Iz enodimenzionalnih pogojnih porazdelitev je enostavno vzorčiti
- ▶ Pogojne porazdelitve za Gaussov model:

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

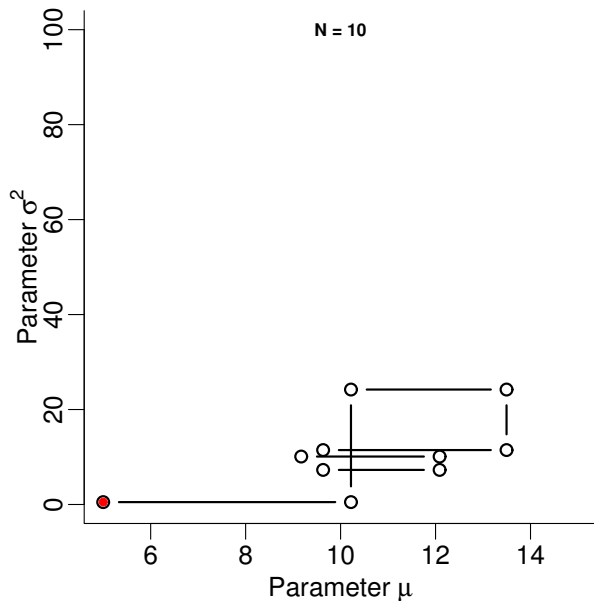
$$p(\mu | y, \sigma^2) \propto p(y | \mu, \sigma^2) p(\mu) \cancel{p(\sigma^2)}$$

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

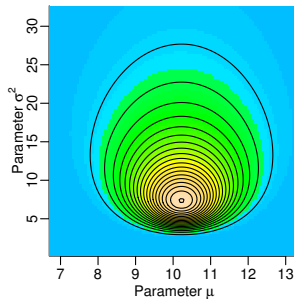
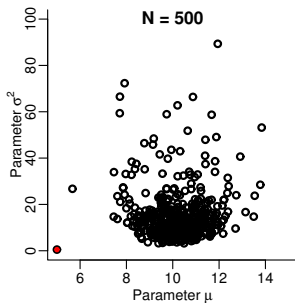
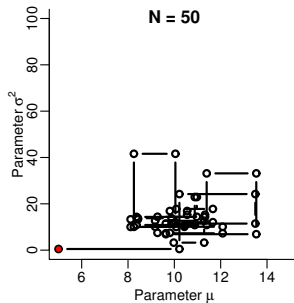
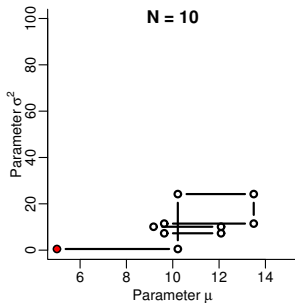
MCMC - pogojne porazdelitve (prikaz)



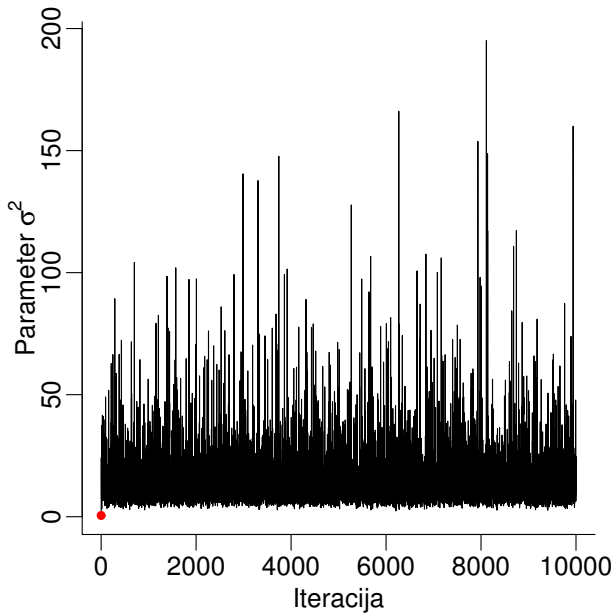
MCMC - vzorčenje



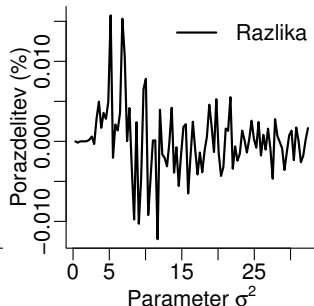
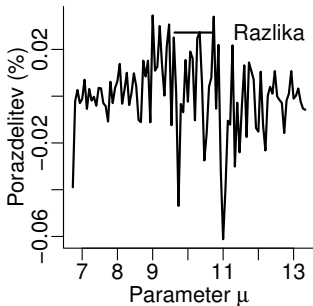
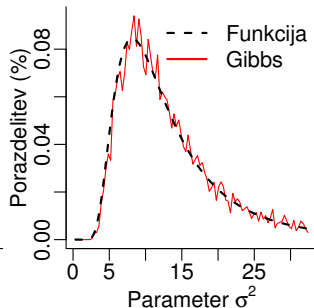
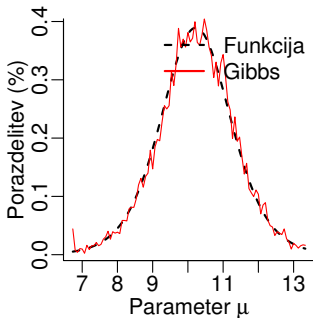
MCMC - vzorčenje II



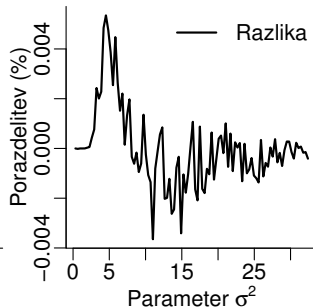
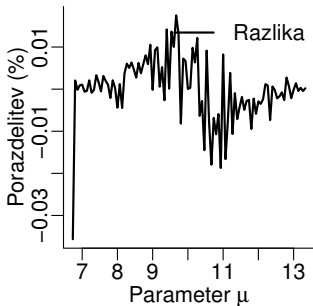
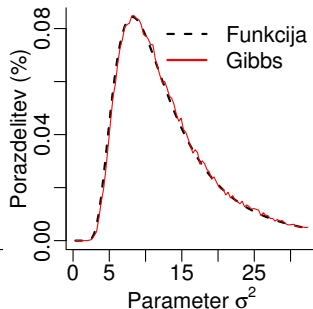
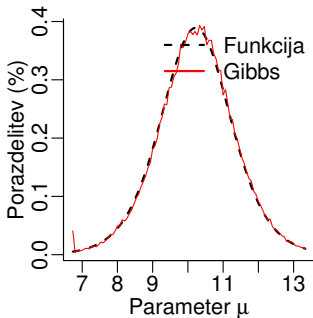
MCMC - Markovska veriga



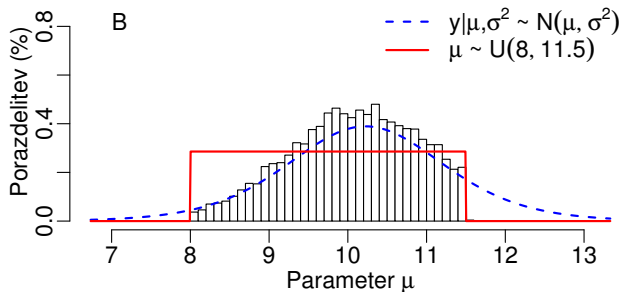
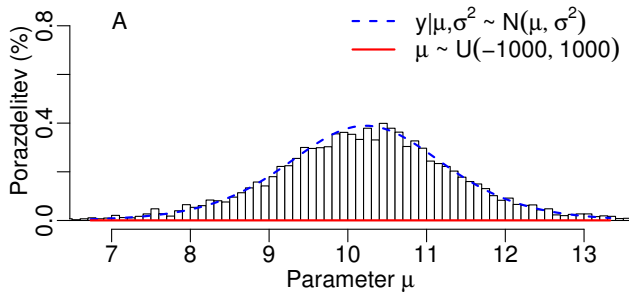
MCMC - robne porazdelitve



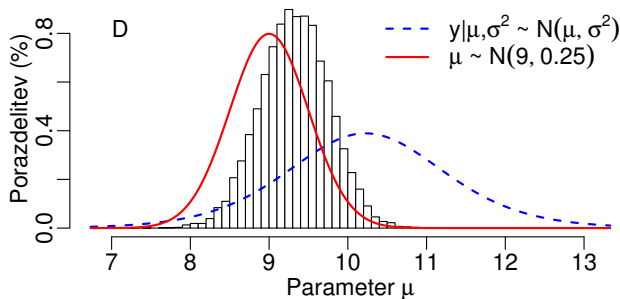
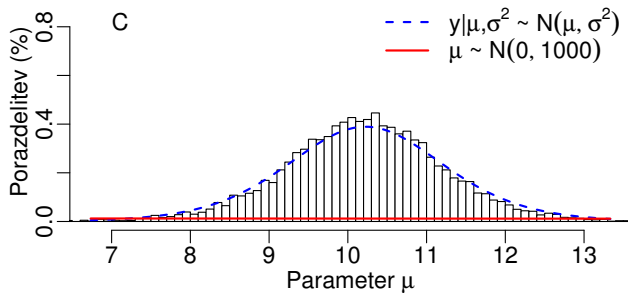
MCMC - robne porazdelitve II



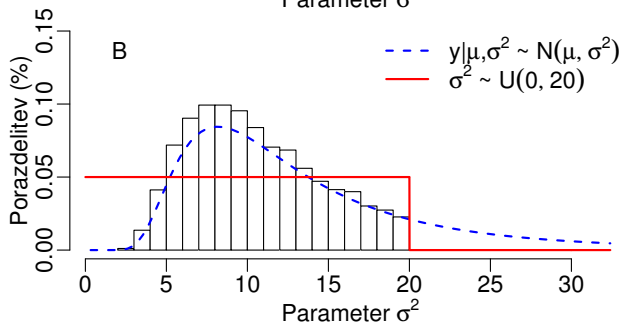
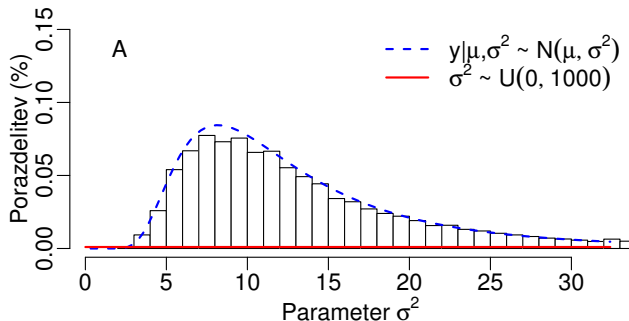
MCMC - različne apriorne p. za μ



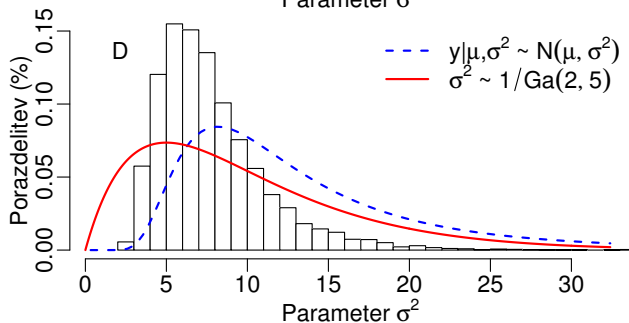
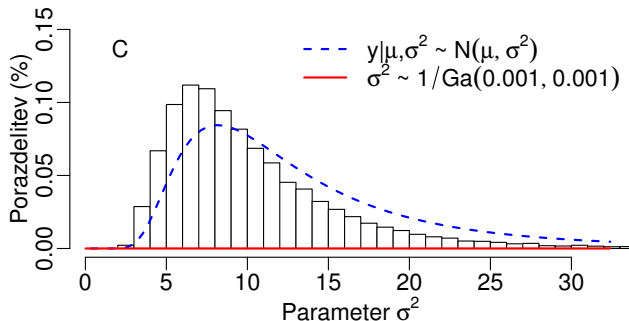
MCMC - različne apriorne p. za μ II



MCMC - različne apriorne p. za σ^2



MCMC - različne apriorne p. za σ^2 II



Vprašanja?

Splošni Bayes programi/paketi

- ▶ BUGS, JAGS, in Stan družina

- ▶ R paketi

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

- ▶ brms

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/brms/index.html>

- ▶ rstan

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/rstan/index.html>

- ▶ R-INLA

<https://www.r-inla.org>

- ▶ ...