

PyMC3

Very Brief Intro
to MCMC

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Bayes theorem recall

$$\underbrace{p(\theta | y)}_{\text{Posterior}} = \frac{\overbrace{p(y | \theta)}^{\text{Likelihood}} \cdot \overbrace{p(\theta)}^{\text{Prior}}}{\underbrace{p(y)}_{\text{Evidence}}}$$

Computational challenge

$$\begin{aligned} p(y) &= \int_{\Theta} p(y \mid \theta) p(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_{\Theta} p(y, \theta) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

The application of total
probability theorem

Monte Carlo

Invented by **Stanislaw Ulam**

Many applications, i.e. Monte Carlo integration

$$\mathbb{E}[f(x)] = \int_X f(x)p(x)dx$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\cdot)$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$



Sampling



Pi approximation

$$x_i \sim \text{Uniform}(-1, 1) \quad y_i \sim \text{Uniform}(-1, 1)$$

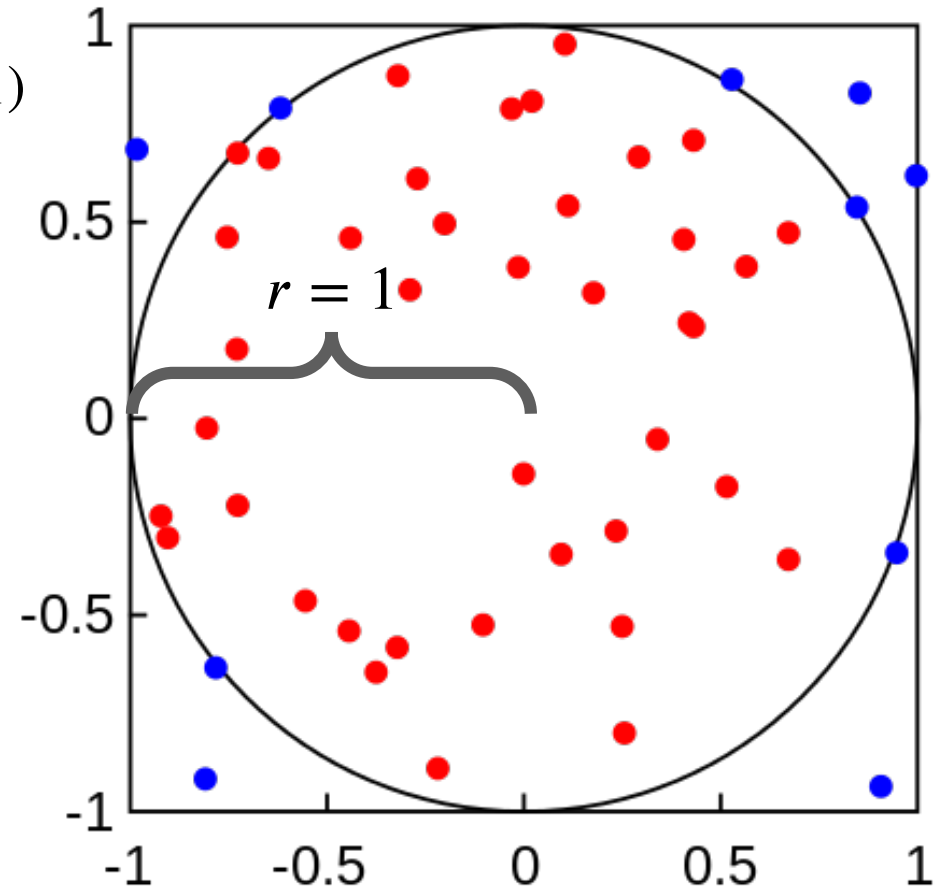
$$C = \pi \cdot r^2 = \pi$$

$$S = a^2 = (2r)^2 = 4$$

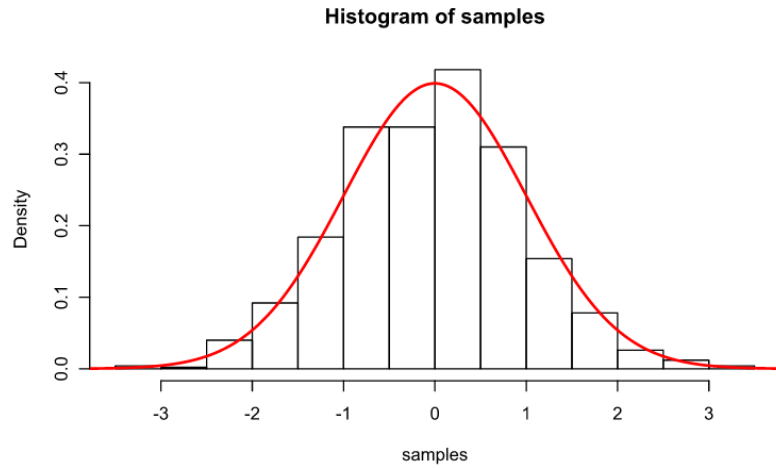
$$f(x_i, y_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_i^2 + y_i^2 < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{C}{S} \approx \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i)}{n}$$

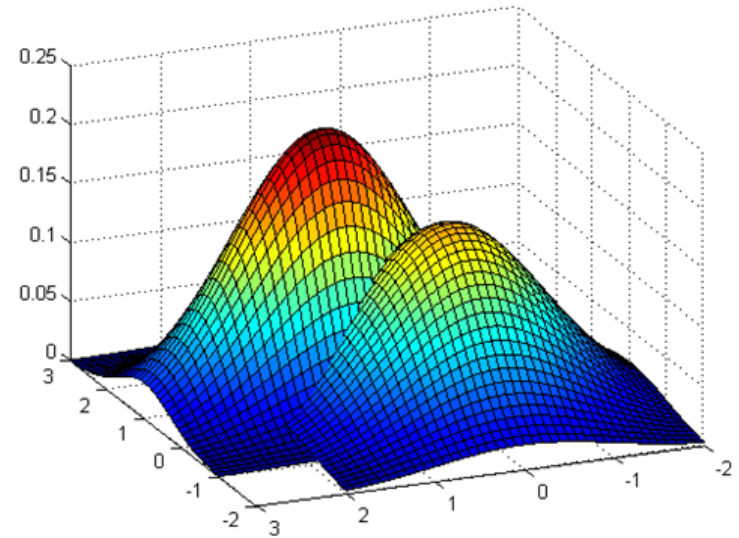
$$\hat{\pi} \approx \frac{4}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i)$$



Naive approach

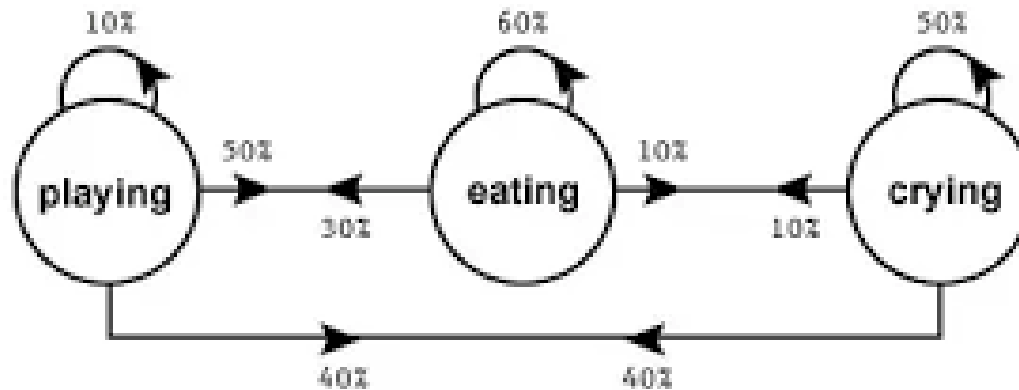


VS



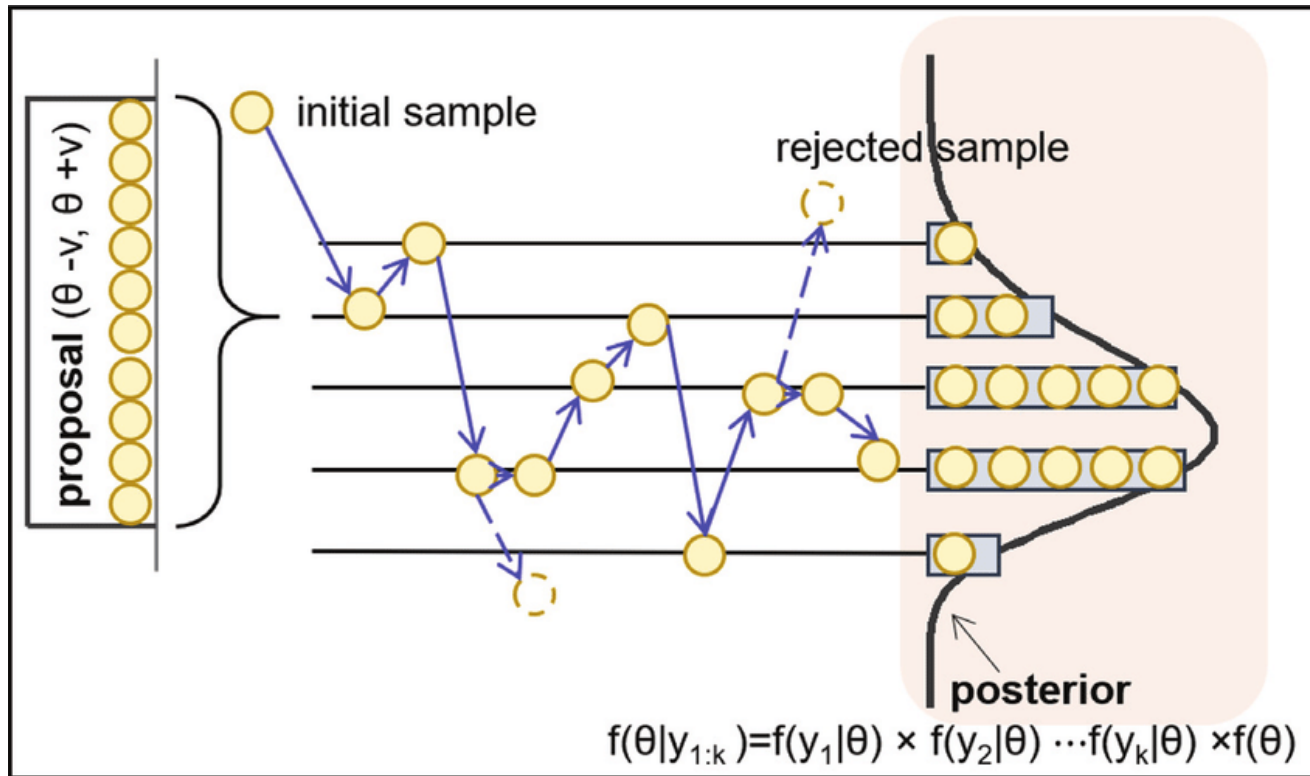
Markov chain

Markov state diagram of a child behaviour

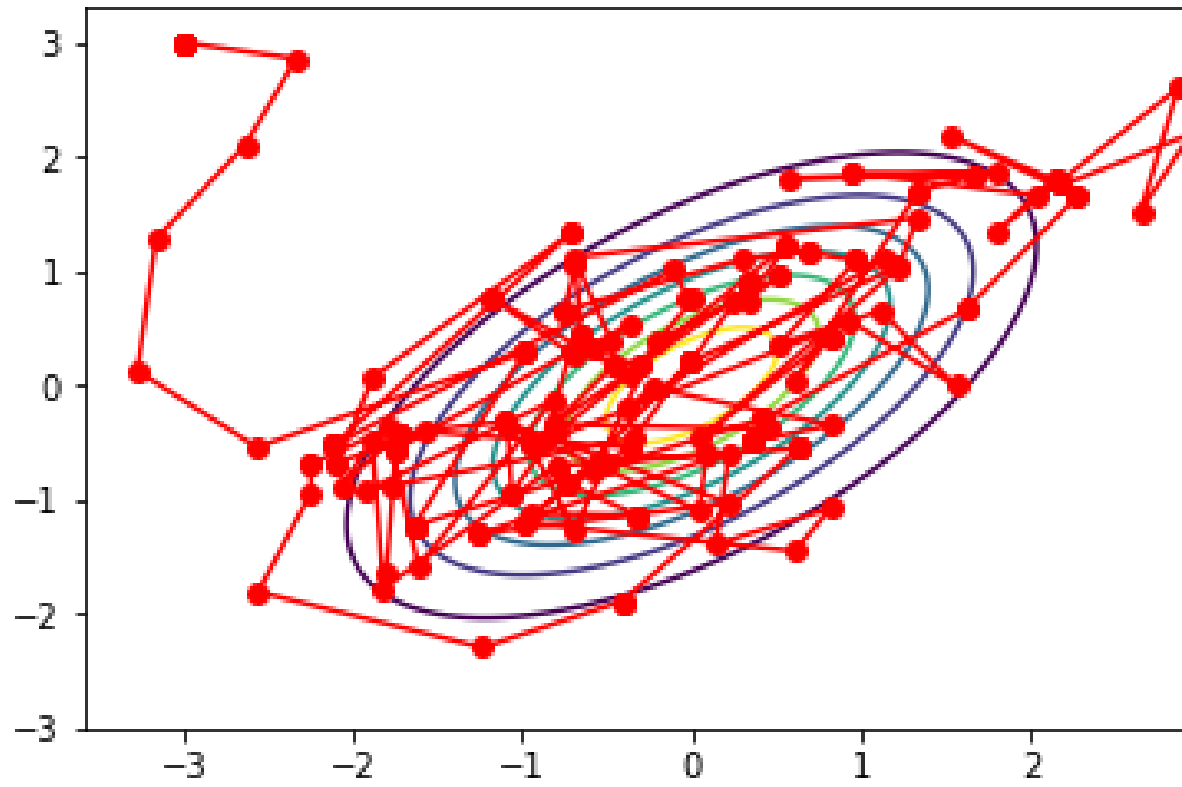


$$P(x_{n+1} \mid x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1) = P(x_{n+1} \mid x_n)$$

Markov Chain Monte Carlo a.k.a. MCMC



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331494053_Prognostics_102_Efficient_Bayesian-Based_Prognostics_Algorithm_in_MATLAB



<https://relguzman.blogspot.com/2018/04/sampling-metropolis-hastings.html>

Bibliography

Cameron Davidson-Pilon. *Bayesian Methods for Hackers: Probabilistic Programming and Bayesian Inference*. 2015. ISBN: 978-0133902839.

Avi Pfeffer. *Practical Probabilistic Programming*. Manning Publications Co. 456 pp. ISBN: 9781617292330.

And also <https://docs.pymc.io/>