

MCMC EXERCISE

- (1) (a) Devise a MCMC sampling scheme to generate a sample from a pdf for (a, b) that is proportional to

$$p(a, b) = ((a - 1)^2 + (b - 1)^2) e^{-\sqrt{(a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2} - .1a}.$$

- (b) Use the scheme to generate a sample whose "effective size", for both a and b , exceeds 200. Also find the effective sample size for $(a - 1)^2 + (b - 1)^2$.
- (c) Redo the effective sample size calculation using a "thinned" sample consisting of every n th observation, where n is big enough to reduce the sample to around 1000 observations.
- (d) Display trace plots and density plots for the sampled a , b , and $\arctan(b/a)$. These can be based on the thinned sample if that has effective sample size roughly similar to the effective sample size of the unthinned sample. (The R coda package, once installed, makes `plot(mcmc(draws))` produce a set of trace plots and density plots for the N MCMC draws of k parameters in the $N \times k$ matrix `draws`. There may be something similar for the Matlab version of the coda package.)
- (e) Make a contour plot of the p function over the range $-6, 8$ for a and b .
- (f) Make a scatter plot of the draws, using dots to represent the points. (In R, if `draws` is a two-column matrix containing the draws of a, b pairs, you would use `plot(draws, pch=".")` to accomplish this.)
- (g) The density

$$q(a, b) = \frac{4}{3\pi} (a^2 + b^2) e^{-2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

is proper, i.e. integrates to one. It looks like it should work as the weight function in a Modified Harmonic Mean calculation of the marginal data density on this model, if recentered at $(1, 1)$. Explain why it needs to be recentered and why its tail behavior looks ok for this purpose.

- (h) Use the modified harmonic mean method with this weight function to evaluate the integral of the density function kernel p . Is effective sample size for q/p as good as for a and b ? Is the standard deviation of q/p small enough to give you confidence in your estimate of the scaling constant? [Unfortunately, there is not much interesting to be done with a scaling constant estimate except when models are being compared, which we are not doing here.]

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