

Title: Numerical Methods Lecture

Speakers: Dustin Lang

Collection: Numerical Methods 2023/24

Date: January 23, 2024 - 10:15 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/24010023>

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local server. The top navigation bar includes links to various notebooks and files like 'MCMC', 'Const.', 'API/Refere...', 'Figure', 'PSI-M', 'W Fried...', 'astro', 'Measure', 'planck', and 'Legend'. The main window has tabs for 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Run', 'Kernel', 'Tabs', 'Settings', and 'Help'. A file browser sidebar on the left lists files in the current directory: 'data.csv', 'LICENSE', 'Notes-from-class-1.ipynb', 'Notes-from-class.ipynb' (selected), 'old.ipynb', 'README.md', 'tutorial.ipynb', and 'Untitled.ipynb'. The main content area displays a notebook titled 'Fitting a model to data' by 'PSI Numerical Methods, 2024-Jan-16, Dustin Lang'. It contains text about the purpose of the notebook and examples of Julia code for package management and CSV file reading.

Fitting a model to data

PSI Numerical Methods, 2024-Jan-16, Dustin Lang

This is a cleaned-up version of the live-coded notes from class.

First, a bit of Julia notebook syntax for installing packages.

```
[*]: ] add CSV DataFrames Optim WGLMakie
```

Resolving package versions...
No Changes to `~/.julia/environments/v1.9/Project.toml`
No Changes to `~/.julia/environments/v1.9/Manifest.toml`

If you use the interactive `julia` program from the Terminal, if you press the `[` key, it goes into "package management mode", where you can type commands like `add CSV` (exit that mode by typing backspace, or control-C).

You can also install packages with the more vanilla Julia-looking syntax like this,

```
[*]: using Pkg  
Pkg.add("CSV")  
# Or multiple packages at once...  
Pkg.add(["CSV", "DataFrames", "Optim", "WGLMakie"])
```

```
[*]: using CSV  
using DataFrames  
using WGLMakie
```

Let's assume that my experimentalist friend has sent me a data file, `data.csv`, a Comma-Separated Value file. This is a plain text format with values separated by (you guessed it) commas. It's not a super-efficient way of transferring data, but it works! We will use a function in the `CSV` package to read it, and stick it into a `DataFrame`, which is a pretty nice way of manipulating tables of data in Julia.

```
[*]: alldata = CSV.read("data.csv", DataFrame);
```

We can print out the data frame like this, which shows us a nicely formatted table of the data values and their column names and types. Here, I'm just printing out

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo X Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul X MCMC-filled-in.i X Notes-from-clas X p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas ● Julia 1.9.3

Filter files by name / ... / dlang / FittingAModel2024 /

Name	Last Modified
data.csv	8 days ago
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old.ipynb	7 days ago
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```
[2]: using Pkg
Pkg.add("CSV")
# Or multiple packages at once...
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Resolving package versions...
No Changes to `~/.julia/environments/v1.9/Project.toml`
No Changes to `~/.julia/environments/v1.9/Manifest.toml`
```

```
[3]: using CSV
using DataFrames
using WGLMakie
```

Let's assume that my experimentalist friend has sent me a data file, `data.csv`, a Comma-Separated Value file. This is a plain text format with values separated by (you guessed it) commas. It's not a super-efficient way of transferring data, but it works! We will use a function in the `CSV` package to read it, and stick it into a `DataFrame`, which is a pretty nice way of manipulating tables of data in Julia.

```
[4]: alldata = CSV.read("data.csv", DataFrame);
```

We can print out the data frame like this, which shows us a nicely formatted table of the data values and their column names and types. Here, I'm just printing out the first three values for brevity.

```
[5]: alldata[1:3,:]
```

```
[5]: 3x6 DataFrame
```

Row	row	x	y	sigma_y	sigma_x	rho_xy
	Int64	Int64	Int64	Int64	Int64	Float64
1	1	201	592	61	9	-0.84
2	2	244	401	25	4	0.31
3	3	47	583	38	11	0.64

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Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas

Julia 1.9.3

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[40]:

```
f = Figure()
Axis(f[1,1], title="Data", xlabel="X", ylabel="Y")
errorbars!(data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y)
# You can plot multiple things on the same plot using these commands ending with "!".
# The "!" is a common thing in Julia that means "this function modifies the state".
scatter!(data.x, data.y, markersize=10, color=:maroon)
f
```

[40]:

Data

X	Y	sigma_y
60	180	10
125	320	20
125	340	20
135	310	20
145	350	20
155	320	20
155	340	20
165	320	20
165	410	20
175	390	20
185	420	20
195	430	20
205	450	20
205	500	20
215	480	20
225	520	20

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

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Maybe imagine that we are selling coffee mugs with "I love data" printed on them, and we can spend some money on advertisements, and we want to know how effective our advertisements are. So on different weeks, we spend a different amount of money on advertisements (x), and we measure how many coffee mugs we sell per day (y). Even if we spend the same amount of money on advertisements every day, there is still some variation in how many mugs we sell, so maybe we count how many we sell every day for a week, and then report the mean and the standard deviation as our measurement and uncertainty.

We don't really have a good physical model for how we should expect y to depend on x , but as a first shot, you probably hope that if you spend more on ads, you reach more people and some of them want to buy a mug, so you sell more. That would produce a linear relationship, $y = b + m x$. Some people always find out about your amazing mugs, so even if you don't buy any advertisements, you still sell some, but as you buy ads you sell more mugs.

A "forward model" or "generative model"

Now we can set up our model-fitting problem.

For our model, we're just going to use a *linear* model:

$$y_{pred} = f(x, \text{parameters})$$

$$y_{pred} = b + mx$$

That is, our parameters are b and m .

We're assuming our measurements y are drawn from a Gaussian probability distribution with standard deviation σ_y . That means that if you look at a single data point $x[i]$, $y[i]$, $\sigma_y[i]$, it has probability

$$P(y_i|x_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{y,i}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_{pred}(x_i, b, m) - y_i)^2}{2\sigma_{y,i}^2}\right)$$

And that probability, the probability for a data value given a model and parameters, is called a *likelihood*. We would say $P(y_i|x_i)$ as "the likelihood of y_i given x_i ". Note that I wrote the (simple linear) model's predicted value for y as $y_{pred}(x_i, b, m)$, a function of x_i and the model parameters b and m .

In most science cases, we actually really just care about the values of (some of) the parameters. In this little example, we probably care most about m --- how many more coffee mugs can we sell if we spend \$1 more on advertisements?

Now, that likelihood above was the likelihood for a single data value. And notice that the x_i and y_i values are *fixed* -- we've taken the measurements, those are constants. The only things we can change are the *parameters* b and m of our model. As we change those parameters, the slope of the line will change, and it will pass closer or farther from each of our data points.

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pass closer or farther from each of our data points.

Since we said that our data points are (statistically) *independent*, that means that the likelihood for the whole data set is just the product of the probabilities for the individual data points. I'm going to write that likelihood with the fancy-L \mathcal{L} , but remember that it's just a probability distribution, and here, we're looking for values of b and m that will maximize the overall likelihood.

$$\mathcal{L}(y|x) = \prod_i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{y,i}}} \exp -\frac{(y_{pred}(x_i, b, m) - y_i)^2}{2\sigma_{y,i}^2}$$

About Julia's "Optim" optimization package

Now we digress and look at the Julia package "Optim" that implements generic function optimization.

Let's write a function that we want to find the optimum of.

```
[8]: function my_func(x)
    return sin.(x) ./ x
end;
```

Now create a vector of x values where we want to plot the function,

```
[9]: x_grid = LinRange(-10, +10, 100);
```

```
[10]: f = Figure()
Axis(f[1,1], title="Data", xlabel="X", ylabel="Y")
lines!(x_grid, my_func(x_grid))
f
```

```
[10]:
```

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Above, we wrote down this likelihood function:

$$\mathcal{L}(y|x) = \prod_i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{y,i}}} \exp - \frac{(y_{pred}(x_i, b, m) - y_i)^2}{2\sigma_{y,i}^2}$$

Let's start by coding that up in Julia.

```
[23]: function likelihood(params, x, y, sigma_y)
    # "unpack" the parameters
    (b,m) = params
    # compute the model's predictions for the y values
    y_pred = b .+ m .* x
    chi = (y_pred - y) ./ sigma_y
    like = 1 ./ (sqrt(2 * pi) * sigma_y) .* exp.(-0.5 .* chi.^2)
    return prod(like)
end;
```

In class, I got myself very confused because of a weird thing in the way Julia handles vectors...

If you have vectors `a` and `b`, then `a / b` is not elementwise division, it returns a *matrix*!

You can get elementwise division (like the function above does) using `a ./ b`.

```
[24]: # Check it out,
a = [1,2,3]
b = [4,5,6]
X = a / b
```

```
[24]: 3x3 Matrix{Float64}:
 0.0519481  0.0649351  0.0779221
 0.103896   0.12987   0.155844
 0.155844   0.194805  0.233766
```

```
[25]: # It's a 3x3 MATRIX, not a 3-element VECTOR!
# specifically, it's the matrix where X * b = a:
X * b
```

```
[25]: 3-element Vector{Float64}:
 1.0
 2.0
 3.0
```

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Edit Ln 6, Col 34 Notes-from-class.ipynb

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File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

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Terminal 2 × MCMC-homewo × Untitled4.ipynb × perlmutter99-jul × MCMC-filled-in.i × Notes-from-clas × p99-data.txt × Notes-from-clas × Julia 1.9.3

We can fix this by working in log space instead of linear space. So we'll compute the log-likelihood. This is very very common in statistical analysis.

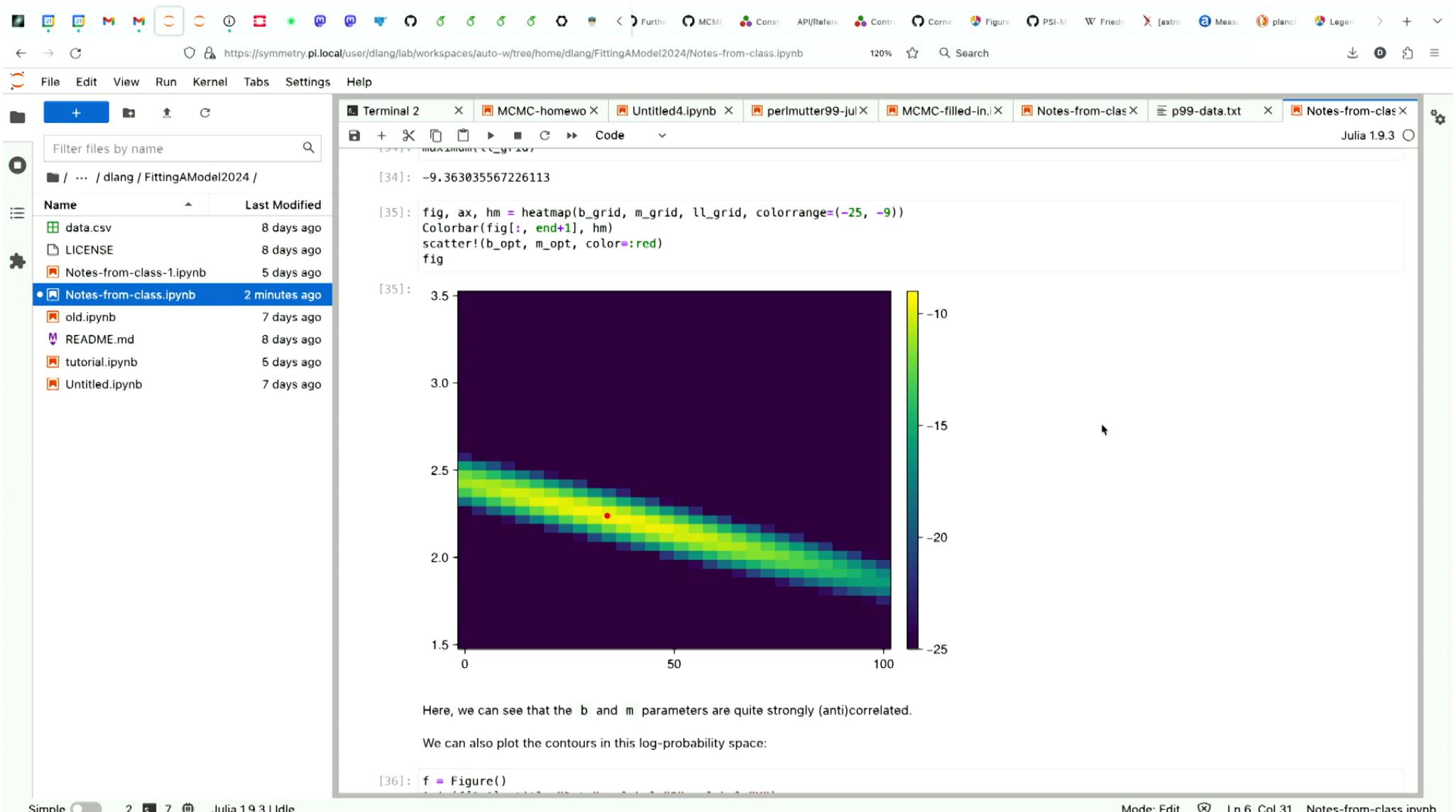
```
[29]: function log_likelihood(params, x, y, sigma_y)
    (b,m) = params
    y_pred = b .+ m .* x
    chi = (y_pred .- y) ./ sigma_y
    # Here, I am omitting the 1/(sqrt(2 pi) sigma_y) term because it is constant every time!
    loglike = -0.5 .* chi.^2
    return sum(loglike)
end;
```

```
[30]: opt = optimize(p → -log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y), [50., 2.])
[30]: * Status: success
      * Candidate solution
        Final objective value: 9.340385e+00
      * Found with
        Algorithm: Nelder-Mead
      * Convergence measures
        √(Σ(y_i - ŷ)^2)/n ≤ 1.0e-08
      * Work counters
        Seconds run: 0 (vs limit Inf)
        Iterations: 33
        f(x) calls: 69
```

Here, we can see that the optimizer called our function 69 times -- much more realistic than the 4 calls previously!

```
[31]: b_opt, m_opt = Optim.minimizer(opt)
[31]: 2-element Vector{Float64}:
      34.0476433503552
      2.239922318298898
[32]: f = Figure()
      Axis(f[1,1], title="Data", xlabel="X", ylabel="Y")
      errorbars!(data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y)
      scatter!(data.x, data.y, markersize=10, color=:maroon)
```

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Edit Ln 6, Col 31 Notes-from-class.ipynb



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia 1.9.3 kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the directory `/dlang/FittingAModel2024/`, listing files like `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, and several IPython notebooks. The main workspace contains a terminal window showing Julia code for MCMC calculations, including variable definitions and a function definition for `mcmc`.

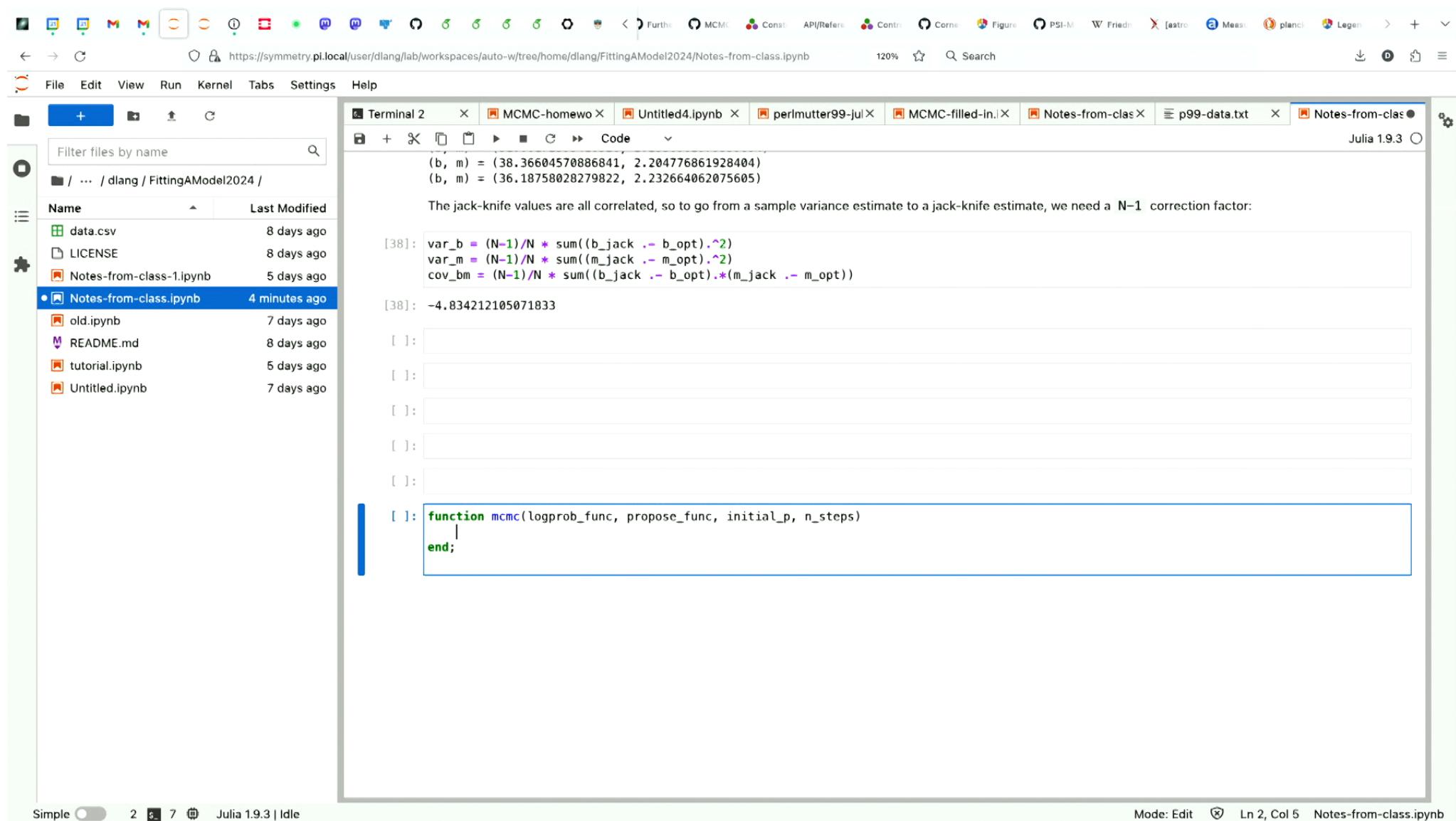
```
(b, m) = (38.36604570886841, 2.204776861928404)
(b, m) = (36.18758028279822, 2.232664062075605)

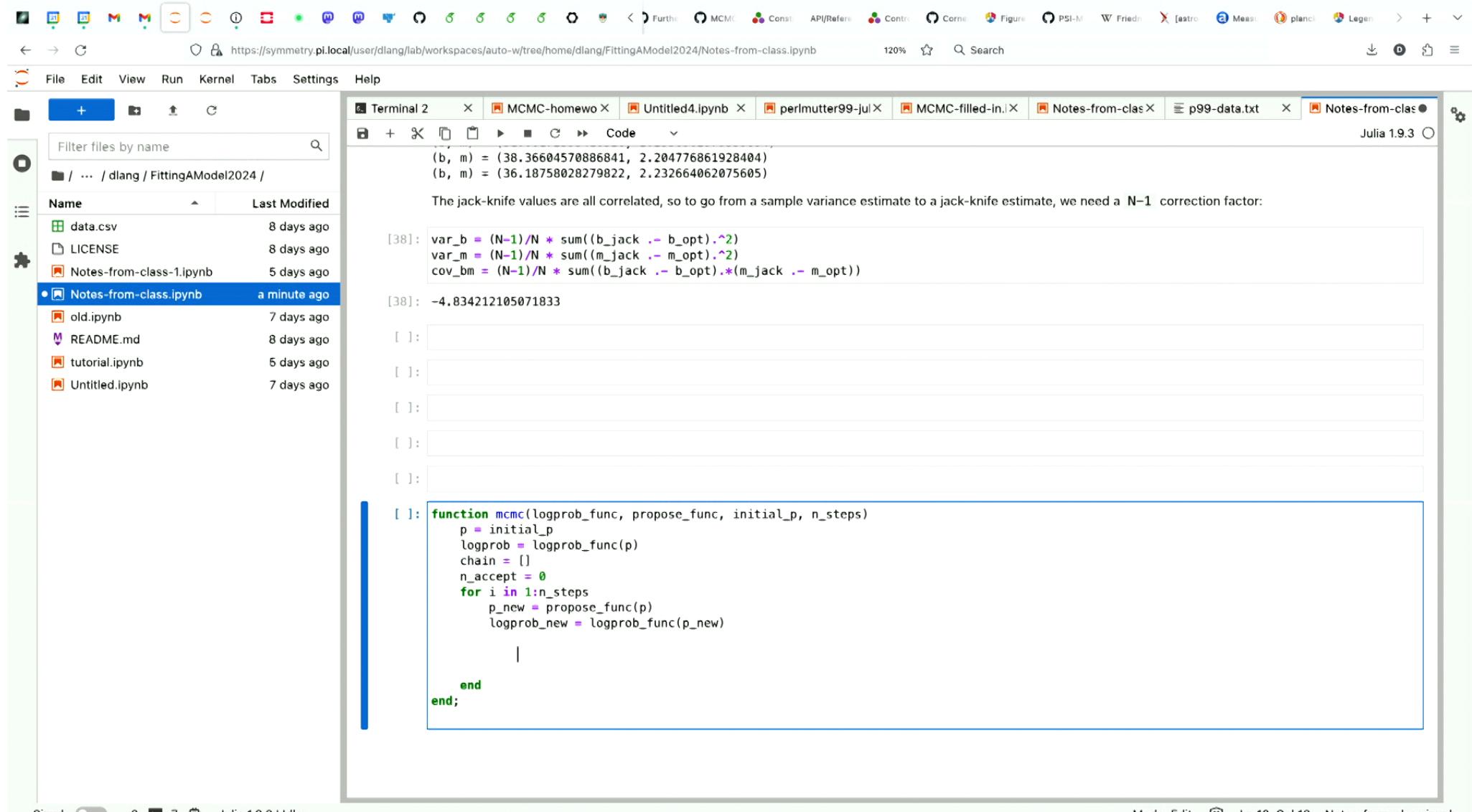
The jack-knife values are all correlated, so to go from a sample variance estimate to a jack-knife estimate, we need a N-1 correction factor:

[38]: var_b = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).^2)
var_m = (N-1)/N * sum((m_jack .- m_opt).^2)
cov_bm = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).*(m_jack .- m_opt))

[38]: -4.834212105071833

[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_val|
```





The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local server. The top navigation bar includes links to various notebooks and files like 'MCMC', 'Const.', 'API/Refere...', 'Figure', 'PSI-M', 'Fried...', 'astro', 'Measu...', 'planck', and 'Legen...'. The main area has tabs for 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Run', 'Kernel', 'Tabs', 'Settings', and 'Help'. A file browser sidebar on the left lists files in the current workspace, including 'data.csv', 'LICENSE', 'Notes-from-class-1.ipynb', 'old.ipynb', 'README.md', 'tutorial.ipynb', and 'Untitled.ipynb'. The central workspace contains a terminal window and several code cells.

```

Terminal 2 × MCMC-homewo × Untitled4.ipynb × perlmutter99-julix MCMC-filled-in.i× Notes-from-clas× p99-data.txt × Notes-from-clas× Julia 1.9.3
(b, m) = (38.36604570886841, 2.204776861928404)
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var_m = (N-1)/N * sum((m_jack .- m_opt).^2)
cov_bm = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).*(m_jack .- m_opt))

[38]: -4.834212105071833

[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:
[ ]:

```

```

[ ]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)

        end
    end;

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Mode: Edit Ln 10, Col 43 Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia 1.9.3 kernel. The left sidebar lists files in the workspace, including `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, `Notes-from-class-1.ipynb`, `old.ipynb`, `README.md`, `tutorial.ipynb`, and `Untitled.ipynb`. The main area shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
(b, m) = (38.36604570886841, 2.204776861928404)
(b, m) = (36.18758028279822, 2.232664062075605)

The jack-knife values are all correlated, so to go from a sample variance estimate to a jack-knife estimate, we need a N-1 correction factor:

[38]: var_b = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).^2)
var_m = (N-1)/N * sum((m_jack .- m_opt).^2)
cov_bm = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).*(m_jack .- m_opt))

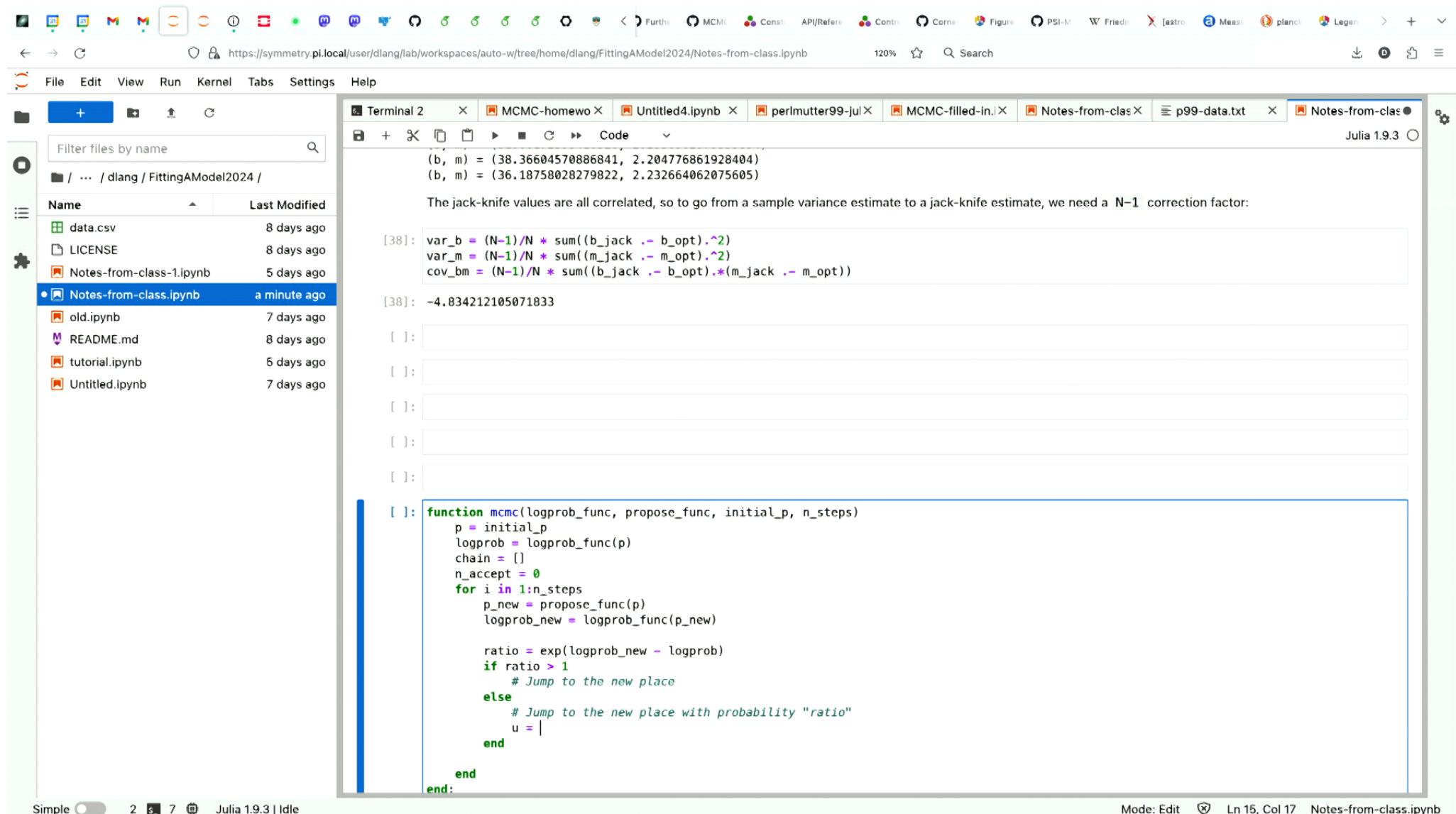
[38]: -4.834212105071833
```

Below the terminal, there are several empty code cells indicated by brackets []. A large blue vertical bar highlights a block of code:

```
[ ]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
        end
    end
end;
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Julia 1.9.3 | Idle".



File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

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The jack-knife values are all correlated, so to go from a sample variance estimate to a jack-knife estimate, we need a N-1 correction factor:

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cov_bm = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).*(m_jack .- m_opt))

[38]: -4.834212105071833

[ ]:

[ ]:

[41]: ? rand
search: rand randn transcode GradientDescent rainclouds rainclouds! RainClouds

[41]: rand([rng=default_rng()], [S], [dims...])
Pick a random element or array of random elements from the set of values specified by S ; S can be


- an indexable collection (for example 1:9 or ('x', "y", :z)),
- an AbstractDict or AbstractSet object,
- a string (considered as a collection of characters), or
- a type: the set of values to pick from is then equivalent to typemin(S):typemax(S) for integers (this is not applicable to BigInt), to $[0, 1]$ for floating point numbers and to $[0, 1]+i[0, 1]$ for complex floating point numbers;


S defaults to Float64 . When only one argument is passed besides the optional rng and is a Tuple , it is interpreted as a collection of values ( S ) and not as dims .

!!! compat "Julia 1.1" Support for S as a tuple requires at least Julia 1.1.
```

Examples

```
julia> rand(Int, 2)
```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

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The jack-knife values are all correlated, so to go from a sample variance estimate to a jack-knife estimate, we need a `N-1` correction factor:

```
[38]: var_b = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).^2)
var_m = (N-1)/N * sum((m_jack .- m_opt).^2)
cov_bm = (N-1)/N * sum((b_jack .- b_opt).*(m_jack .- m_opt))

[38]: -4.834212105071833

[ ]:

[ ]:

[46]: rand()

[46]: 0.32329600582988793

[47]: hist(rand(1000))

[47]:
```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Saving started Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

/ ... / dlang / FittingAModel2024 /

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    p = initial_p
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    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
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        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place
            else
                # Stay where we are
            end
        end
    end
end;
```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Mode: Edit Ln 20, Col 16 Notes-from-class.ipynb

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    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place

        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place
            else
                # Stay where we are
            end
        end
    end
end;
```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Mode: Edit Ln 13, Col 13 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

[]:

```

[ ]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place
                p = p_new
                logprob = logprob_new
            else
                # Stay where we are
            end
        end
    end;
end;

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 23, Col 17 Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local server. The top bar displays the URL <https://symmetry.pi.local/user/dlang/lab/workspaces/auto-w/tree/home/dlang/FittingAModel2024/Notes-from-class.ipynb>, the zoom level at 120%, and a search bar. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, and Help.

The left sidebar features a file browser with a search bar and a "Filter files by name" input. It lists several files and notebooks:

- Name: data.csv, Last Modified: 8 days ago
- Name: LICENSE, Last Modified: 8 days ago
- Name: Notes-from-class-1.ipynb, Last Modified: 5 days ago
- Name: Notes-from-class.ipynb, Last Modified: in a few seconds (selected)
- Name: old.ipynb, Last Modified: 7 days ago
- Name: README.md, Last Modified: 8 days ago
- Name: tutorial.ipynb, Last Modified: 5 days ago
- Name: Untitled.ipynb, Last Modified: 7 days ago

The main area contains a code cell with the following Julia code:

```
[54]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept += 1
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place
                p = p_new
                logprob = logprob_new
                n_accept += 1
            else
                # Stay where we are
            end
        end
        # Equivalent to
        # if ratio > rand():
        accept!(chain, p)

    end
    chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;
```

The code cell output is:

```
[52]: nothing
```

The bottom status bar indicates "Saving completed", "Mode: Command", and the current line "Ln 1, Col 8" and notebook "Notes-from-class.ipynb".

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several tabs at the top, including "MCMC-homewo", "Untitled4.ipynb", "perlmutter99-jul", "MCMC-filled-in.", "Notes-from-clas", "p99-data.txt", and "Notes-from-clas". The main area has a file browser on the left showing files like "data.csv", "LICENSE", "Notes-from-class-1.ipynb", "old.ipynb", "README.md", "tutorial.ipynb", and "Untitled.ipynb". The central code editor displays Julia code for an MCMC sampler:

```
[54]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept += 1
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place
                p = p_new
                logprob = logprob_new
                n_accept += 1
            else
                # Stay where we are
            end
        end
        # Equivalent to
        # if ratio > rand():
        accept!(chain, p)

    end
    chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

• [52]: function propose()
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Includes standard browser controls (back, forward, search), a URL bar (<https://symmetry.pi.local/user/dlang/lab/workspaces/auto-w/tree/home/dlang/FittingAModel2024/Notes-from-class.ipynb>), zoom level (120%), and a search bar.
- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help.
- File Explorer:** Shows a file tree for the directory `/dlang/FittingAModel2024/`. The current file is `Notes-from-class.ipynb`.
- Terminal:** A terminal window titled "Terminal 2" is open, displaying Julia code for MCMC sampling. The code uses the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm to propose new states and accept/reject them based on log-probability ratios.
- Code Cell:** A code cell at the bottom is executing a function definition:

```

• [52]: function propose(p)
end

```
- Status Bar:** Shows "Simple" mode, kernel status (Julia 1.9.3 | Idle), and notebook information (Mode: Edit, Ln 3, Col 4, Notes-from-class.ipynb).

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia 1.9.3 kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the workspace, including files like `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, and several IPython notebooks. The main area contains a terminal window and a code editor. The terminal window shows command-line history, and the code editor displays a Julia script for implementing an MCMC algorithm.

```
[ ]:  
[ ]:  
[46]: rand()  
[46]: 0.32329600582988793  
[*]: hist(randn(1000000))  
[ ]:  
[54]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)  
    p = initial_p  
    logprob = logprob_func(p)  
    chain = []  
    n_accept = 0  
    for i in 1:n_steps  
        p_new = propose_func(p)  
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)  
  
        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)  
        if ratio > 1  
            # Jump to the new place  
            p = p_new  
            logprob = logprob_new  
            n_accept += 1  
        else  
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"  
            u = rand()  
            if u < ratio  
                # Jump to the new place  
                p = p_new  
                logprob = logprob_new  
                n_accept += 1  
            else  
                # Stay where we are  
            end  
        end  
        # Equivalent to
```

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

[]:

[]:

[46]: rand()

[46]: 0.32329600582988793

[61]: hist(randn(1000000))

[61]:

[]:

[54]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb** seconds ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

```
[54]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = []
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps
        p_new = propose_func(p)
        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept += 1
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place
                p = p_new
                logprob = logprob_new
                n_accept += 1
            else
                # Stay where we are
            end
        end
        # Equivalent to
        # if ratio > rand():

        accept!(chain, p)

    end
    chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[66]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end
```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 1, Col 10 Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local server. The top bar displays the URL <https://symmetry.pi.local/user/dlang/lab/workspaces/auto-w/tree/home/dlang/FittingAModel2024/Notes-from-class.ipynb>, the zoom level at 120%, and a search bar. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, and Help.

The left sidebar shows a file tree with the following contents:

- / ... / dlang / FittingAModel2024 /
- Name Last Modified
- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb a minute ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

The main area displays Julia code for MCMC sampling. The code defines a function `propose` that takes a vector `p` and a vector of jump sizes, and returns a proposal distribution. It also defines a function `mcmc` that takes a log likelihood function, a proposal distribution, an initial point `initial_p`, and the number of steps `n_steps`. The output of the `mcmc` function is a 3-element vector of floating-point numbers:

```
function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

• [65]: initial_guess
mcmc(log_likelihood, propose, initial_p, n_steps)

[65]: 3-element Vector{Float64}:
 -0.4433560756110791
 1.7158823975846498
 -0.8015750670262585
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Simple" mode, version 2, page 7, and "Julia 1.9.3 | Idle". The status bar also shows "Mode: Edit", "Ln 1, Col 13", and the file name "Notes-from-class.ipynb".

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the directory `/dlang/FittingAModel2024`, including files like `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, and several IPython notebooks. The main area contains a code editor and a terminal window.

Code Editor:

```
logprob = logprob_new
n_accept += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

accept!(chain, p)

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

• [65]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
chain = mcmc(log_likelihood, propose, initial_guess, 1000)

[65]: 3-element Vector{Float64}:
-0.4433560756110791
1.7158823975846498
-0.8015750670262585
```

Terminal:

```
[Terminal 2] × MCMC-homewo × Untitled4.ipynb × perlmutter99-jul × MCMC-filled-in.i × Notes-from-clas × p99-data.txt × Notes-from-clas × Julia 1.9.3
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local server. The top bar includes standard browser controls and a search bar. Below the header is a toolbar with File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, and Help.

The left sidebar features a file tree with the following contents:

- data.csv (8 days ago)
- LICENSE (8 days ago)
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb (5 days ago)
- Notes-from-class.ipynb (a minute ago) - This is the active file.
- old.ipynb (7 days ago)
- README.md (8 days ago)
- tutorial.ipynb (5 days ago)
- Untitled.ipynb (7 days ago)

The main area displays a Julia code cell with syntax highlighting. The code defines a function `propose` and uses it in a `mcmc` call. A stacktrace error is shown at the bottom of the cell, indicating a method matching issue for the `log_likelihood` function.

```
logprob = logprob_new
n_accept += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

accept!(chain, p)

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[68]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]

chain = mcmc(log_likelihood, propose, initial_guess, 1000)

MethodError: no method matching log_likelihood(::Vector{Float64})

Closest candidates are:
    log_likelihood(::Any, ::Any, ::Any, ::Any)
    @ Main In[29]:1

Stacktrace:
[1] mcmc(logprob_func::typeof(log_likelihood), propose_func::typeof(propose), initial_p::Vector{Float64}, n_steps::Int64)
    @ Main ./In[54]:3
[2] top-level scope
    @ In[68]:3
```

At the bottom, there are two empty input fields labeled [1]: and [2]:.

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Simple" mode, 2 tabs open, "Julia 1.9.3 | Idle", "Mode: Command", "Ln 1, Col 1", and "Notes-from-class.ipynb".

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

logprob = logprob_new
n_accept += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

accept!(chain, p)

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

• [69]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = []

chain = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
    propose, initial_guess, 1000)

MethodError: no method matching propose(::Vector{Float64})

Closest candidates are:
propose(::Any, ::Any)
@ Main In[67]:1

Stacktrace:
[1] mcmc(logprob_func::var"#15#16", propose_func::typeof(propose), initial_p::Vector{Float64}, n_steps::Int64)
@ Main ./In[54]:7
[2] top-level scope
@ In[69]:3

[ ]:
[ ]:

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 2, Col 15 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

logprob = logprob_new
n_accept += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

append!(chain, p)

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[70]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]

chain = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
              p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
              initial_guess, 1000)
UndefVarError: `accept!` not defined

Stacktrace:
 [1] mcmc(logprob_func::var"#17#19", propose_func::var"#18#20", initial_p::Vector{Float64}, n_steps::Int64)
   @ Main ./In[54]:31
 [2] top-level scope
   @ In[70]:4
[ ]:
[ ]:

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 31, Col 15 Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Header:** URL: <https://symmetry.pi.local/user/dlang/lab/workspaces/auto-w/tree/home/dlang/FittingAModel2024/Notes-from-class.ipynb>, Scale: 120%, Search input.
- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help.
- File Explorer:** Shows a file tree for the directory `/dlang/FittingAModel2024/`. Files listed include `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, `Notes-from-class-1.ipynb`, `old.ipynb`, `README.md`, `tutorial.ipynb`, and `Untitled.ipynb`.
- Terminal:** Terminal 2 is active, showing Julia 1.9.3 code for MCMC sampling. The code includes functions for `logprob`, `propose`, and `mcmc`, along with a chain of parameters.
- Code Cell:** Cell [67] contains the definition of the `propose` function. Cell [72] contains the definition of the `mcmc` function and its execution.
- Output:** The output of cell [72] is a long list of numerical values representing the MCMC chain.
- Status Bar:** Shows "Simple" mode, cell number 2, and "Julia 1.9.3 | Idle".
- Bottom Status:** Mode: Command, Ln 1, Col 1, Notes-from-class.ipynb.

```

logprob = logprob_new
n_accept += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

append!(chain, p)

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[72]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]

chain = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
              p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
              initial_guess, 1000)

[72]: (Any[18.220306441536163, 2.0936778419744844, 18.220306441536163, 2.0936778419744844, 18.220306441536163, 2.0936778419744844, 16.675792307250028, 2.174169674532106 ... 40.591957635839265, 2.1731634255400616, 40.591957635839265, 2.1731634255400616, 40.591957635839265, 2.1731634255400616, 40.830058430552555, 2.1908837216448176, 40.830058430552555, 2.1908837216448176], 0.331)
[ ]:
[ ]:

```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the directory `/dlang/FittingAModel2024`, including files like `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, and several IPython notebooks. The main area contains a code editor with Julia code for MCMC sampling, and a terminal window showing the execution of the code.

```

logprob = logprob_new
n_accept += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

append!(chain, p)

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[73]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 1000)

[73]: (Any[17.702366587742652, 2.0482607401164885, 18.831676243877908, 2.1127523603969713, 18.831676243877908, 2.1127523603969713, 18.686208439977122, 2.191888891578504, 18.686208439977122, 2.191888891578504 ... 25.468814075311844, 2.2996321357058247, 25.78364397476287, 2.326946823916537, 25.78364397476287, 2.326946823916537, 26.428481599162065, 2.3241194094855526, 26.428481599162065, 2.3241194094855526], 0.344)

[74]: accept_rate

[74]: 0.344

```

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name	Last Modified
data.csv	8 days ago
LICENSE	8 days ago
Notes-from-class-1.ipynb	5 days ago
Notes-from-class.ipynb	seconds ago
old.ipynb	7 days ago
README.md	8 days ago
tutorial.ipynb	5 days ago
Untitled.ipynb	7 days ago

```

Terminal 2 × MCMC-homewo × Untitled4.ipynb × perlmutter99-jul × MCMC-filled-in.i × Notes-from-clas × p99-data.txt × Notes-from-clas × Julia 1.9.3
[73]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
       jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]

       chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                                    p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                                    initial_guess, 1000)

[73]: (Any[17.702366587742652, 2.0482607401164885, 18.831676243877908, 2.1127523603969713, 18.831676243877908, 2.1127523603969713, 18.686208439977122, 2.191888891578504, 18.686208439977122, 2.191888891578504 ... 25.468814075311844, 2.2996321357058247, 25.78364397476287, 2.3269468263916537, 25.78364397476287, 2.3269468263916537, 26.428481599162065, 2.3241194094855526, 26.428481599162065, 2.3241194094855526], 0.344)

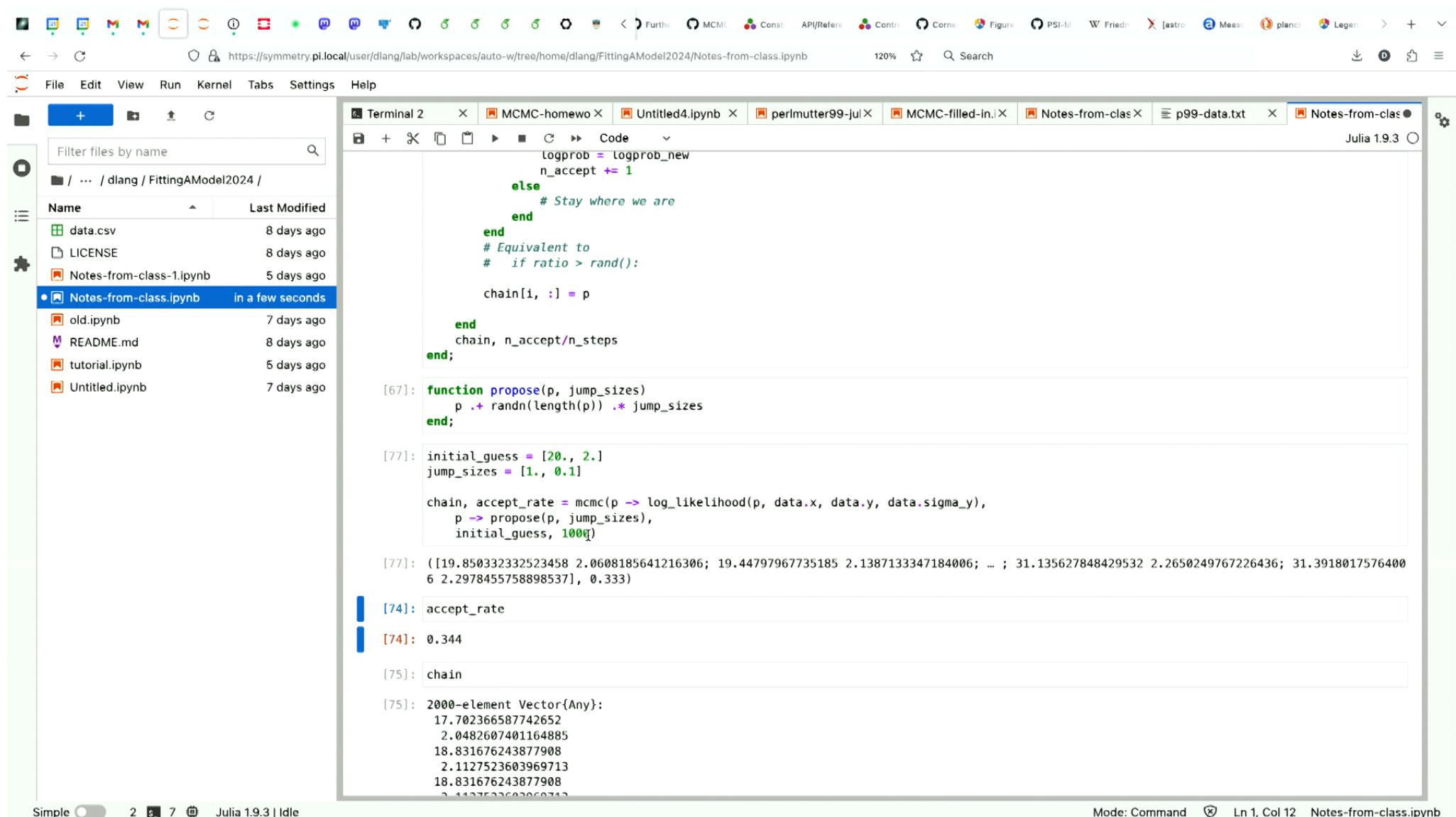
[74]: accept_rate
[74]: 0.344

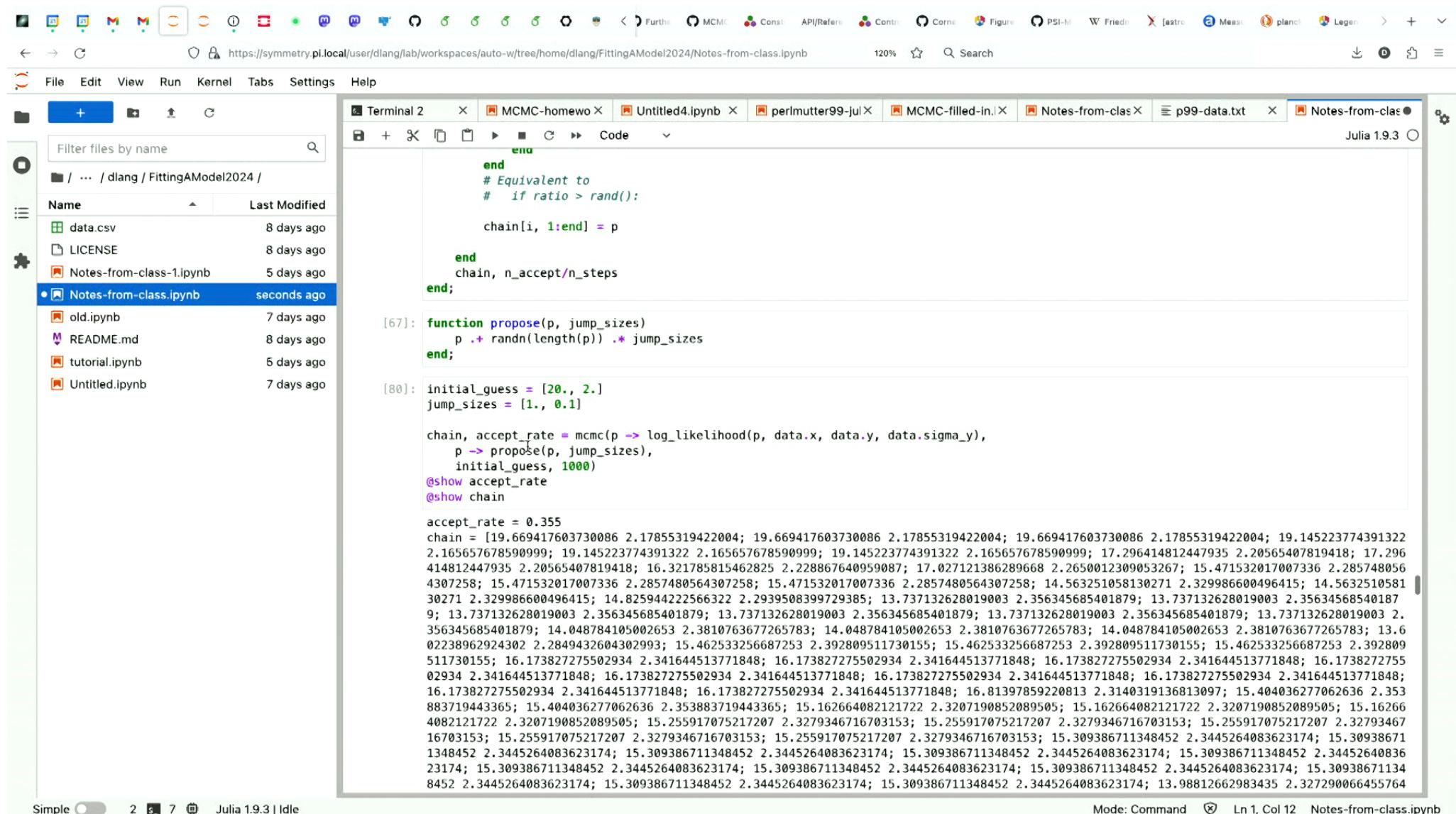
[75]: chain

[75]: 2000-element Vector{Any}:
       17.702366587742652
       2.0482607401164885
       18.831676243877908
       2.1127523603969713
       18.831676243877908
       2.1127523603969713
       18.686208439977122
       2.191888891578504
       18.686208439977122
       2.191888891578504
       18.00330138730513
       2.2997815884373227
       17.261835054735858
       :
       25.468814075311844
       2.2996321357058247
       25.468814075311844
       2.2996321357058247
       25.78364397476287
       2.3269468263916537
       25.78364397476287
       2.3269468263916537
       26.428481599162065
       2.3241194094855526

```

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Edit Notes-from-class.ipynb





File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb 2 minutes ago**
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo X Untitled4.ipynb X perlmutter99-jul X MCMC-filled-in.i X Notes-from-clas X p99-data.txt X Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

initial_guess, 1000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = 0.365
size(chain) = (1000, 2)

[81]: (1000, 2)

[85]: plot(chain[:,1])

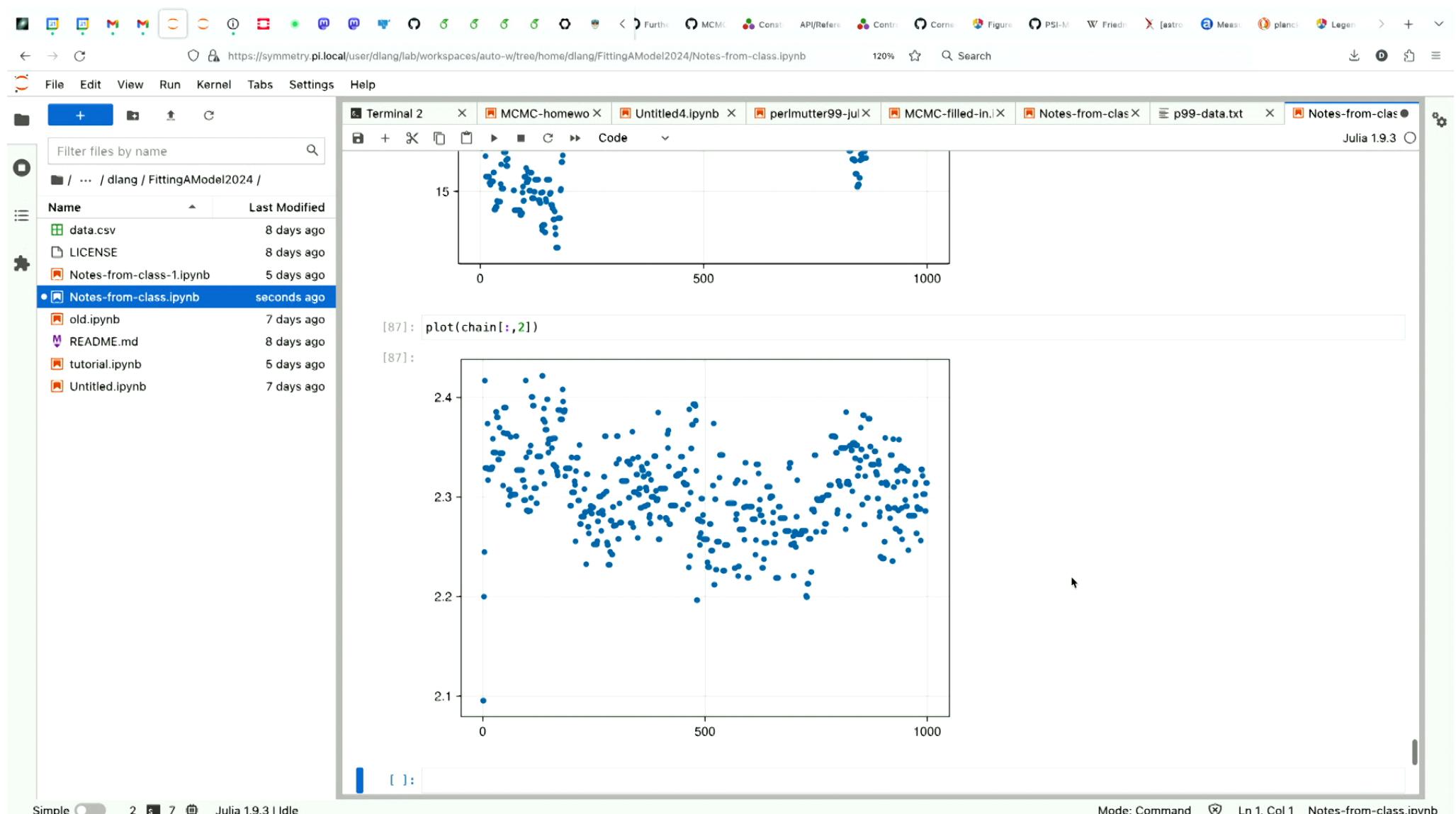
```

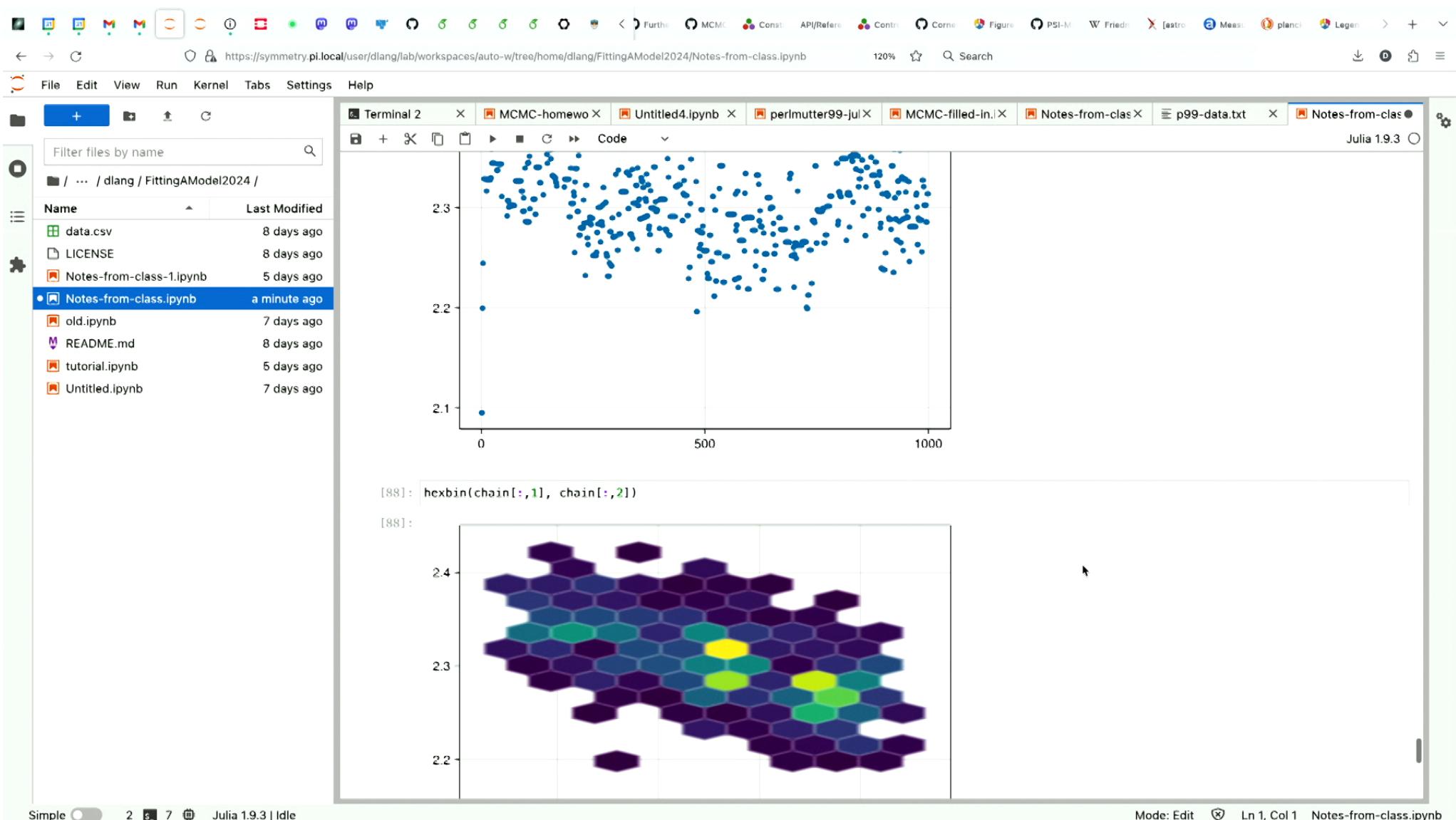
[85]:

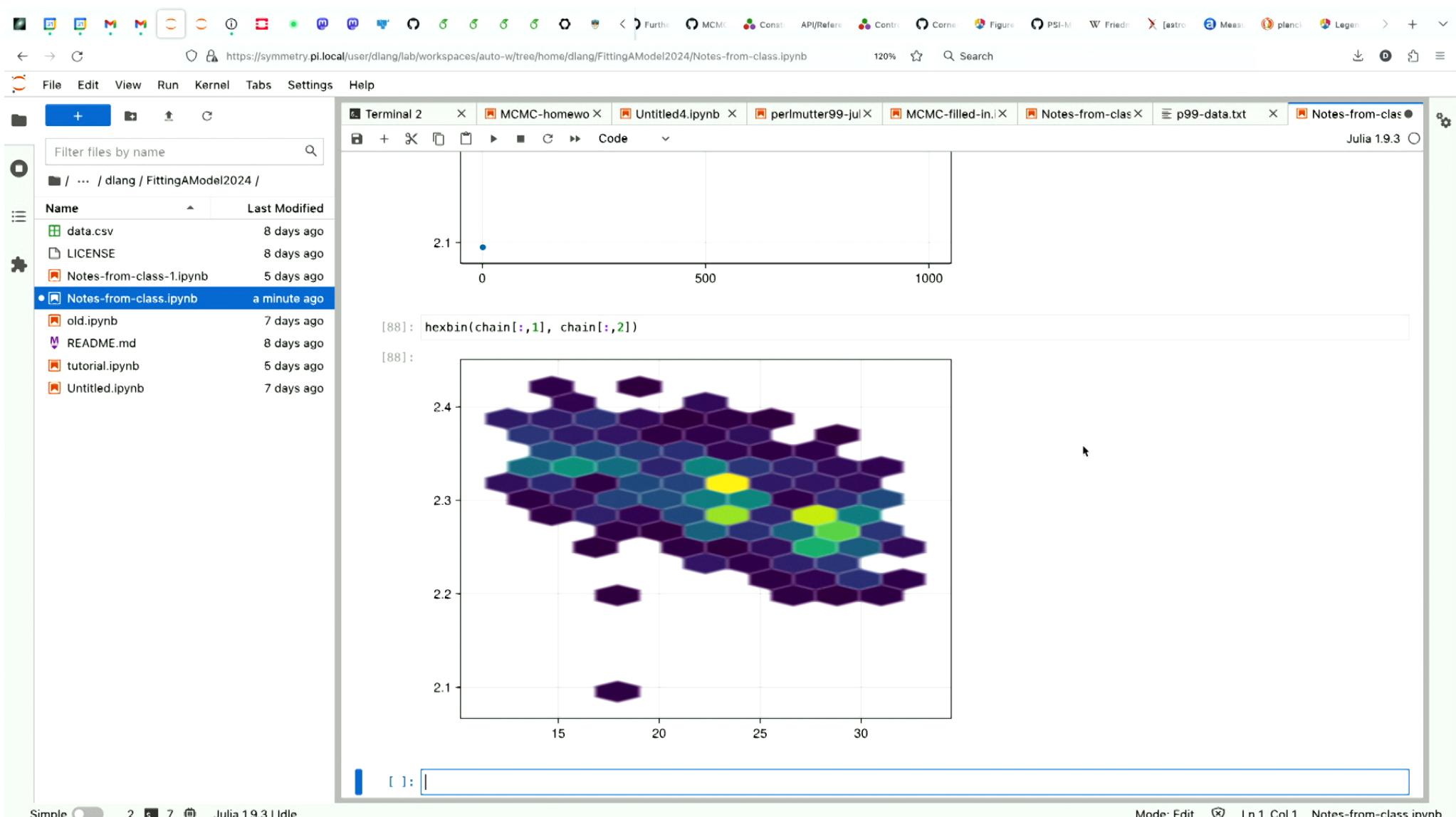
[]:

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

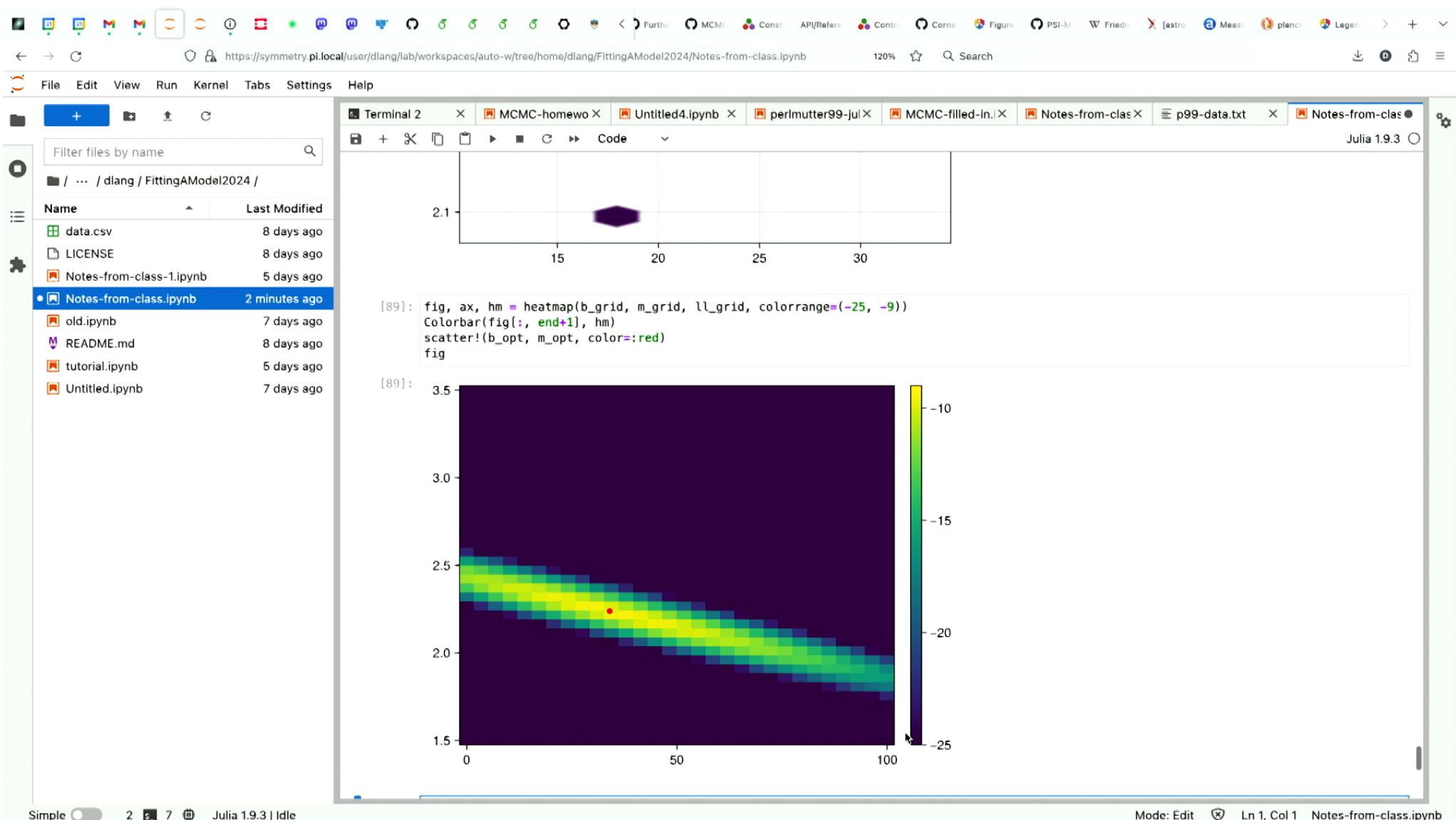


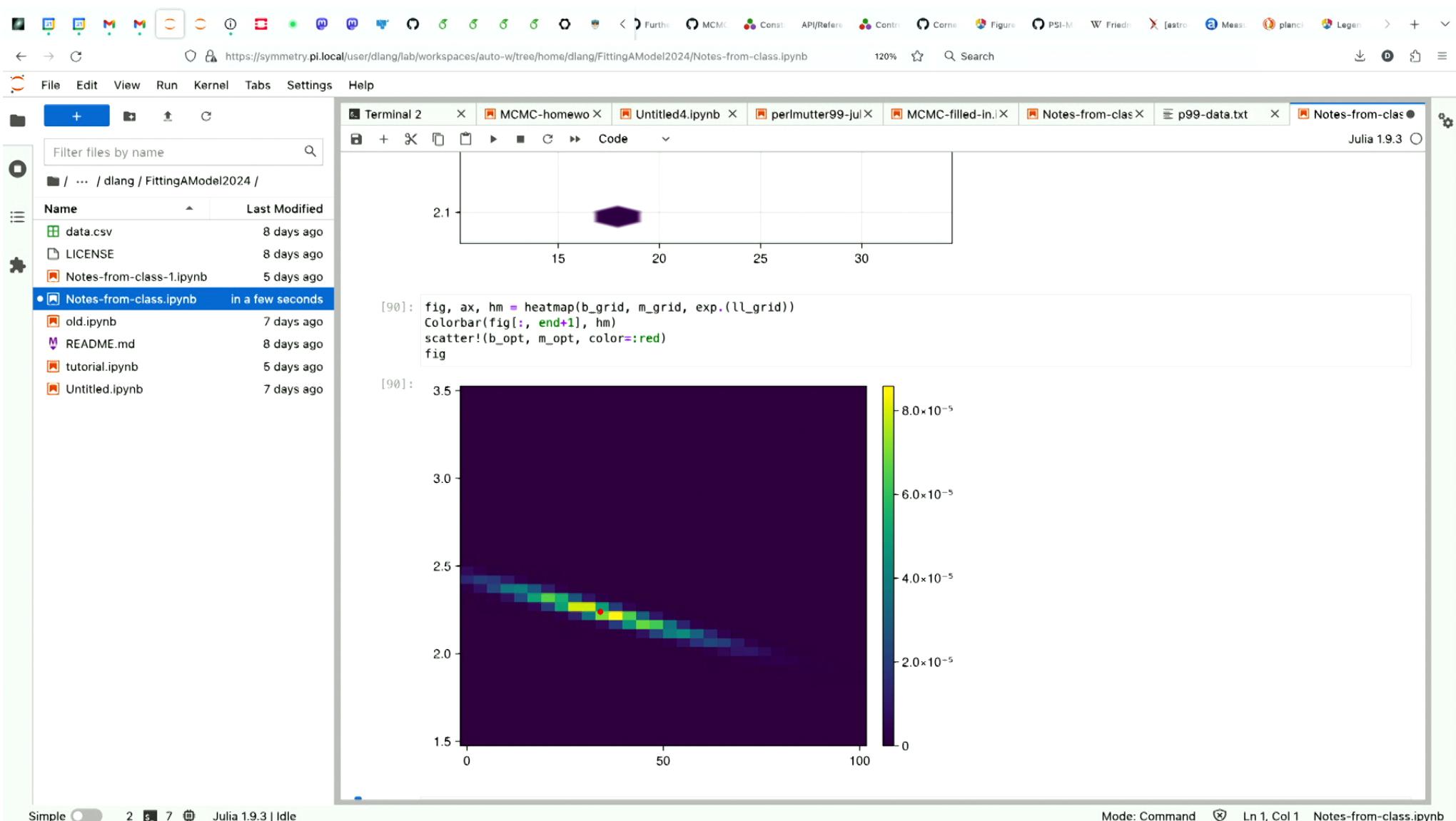




Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 1, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb





File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name	Last Modified
data.csv	8 days ago
LICENSE	8 days ago
Notes-from-class-1.ipynb	5 days ago
Notes-from-class.ipynb	a minute ago
old.ipynb	7 days ago
README.md	8 days ago
tutorial.ipynb	5 days ago
Untitled.ipynb	7 days ago

```
[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
        p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[91]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 10000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = 0.3442
size(chain) = (10000, 2)

[91]: (10000, 2)

• [85]: plot(chain[1:10:end,1])
```

[85]:

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

Filter files by name

/ ... / dlang / FittingAModel2024 /

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb a minute ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

```

initial_guess, 10000
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = 0.3442
size(chain) = (10000, 2)
[91]: (10000, 2)

[92]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

```

[92]:

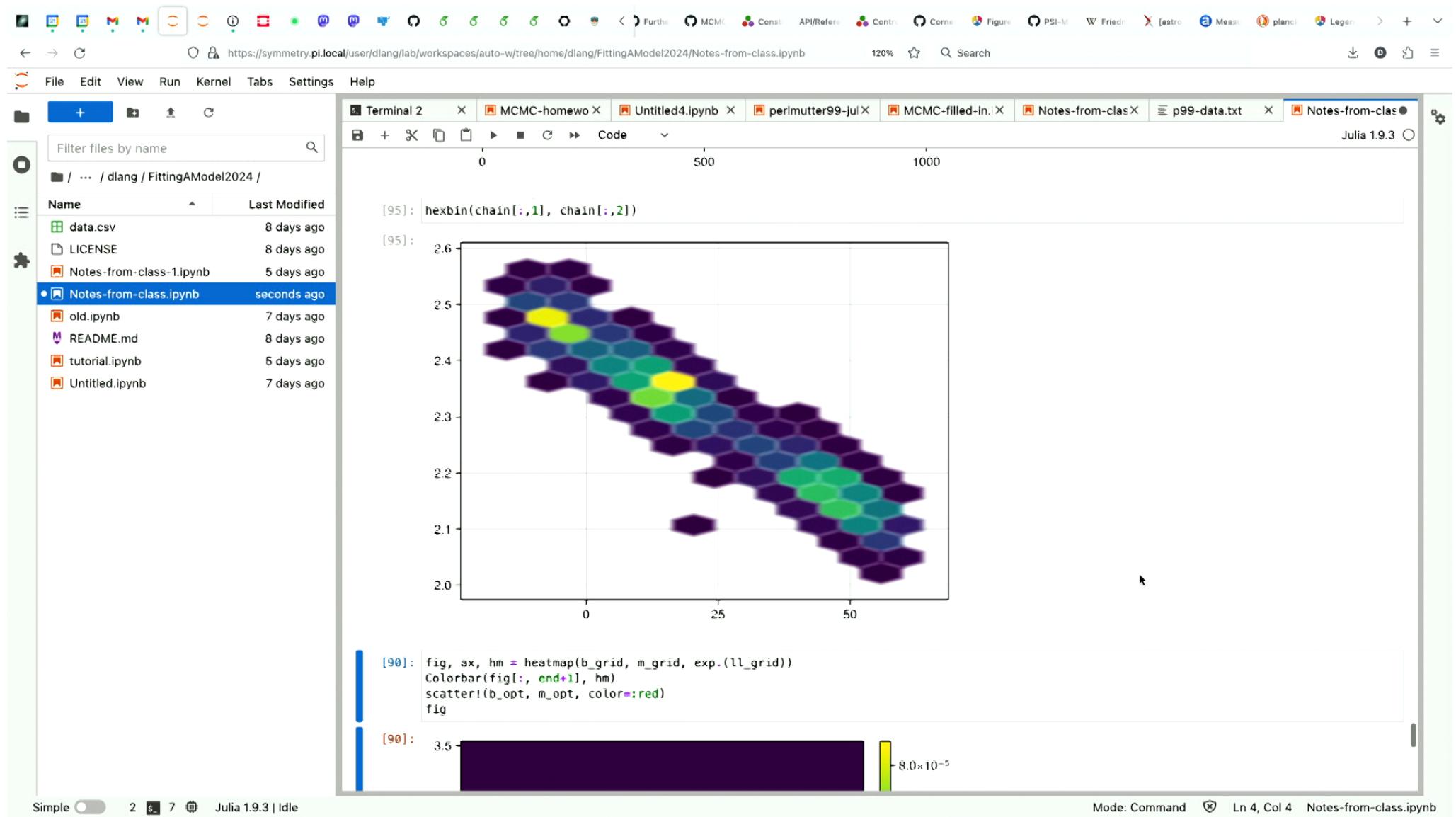
```

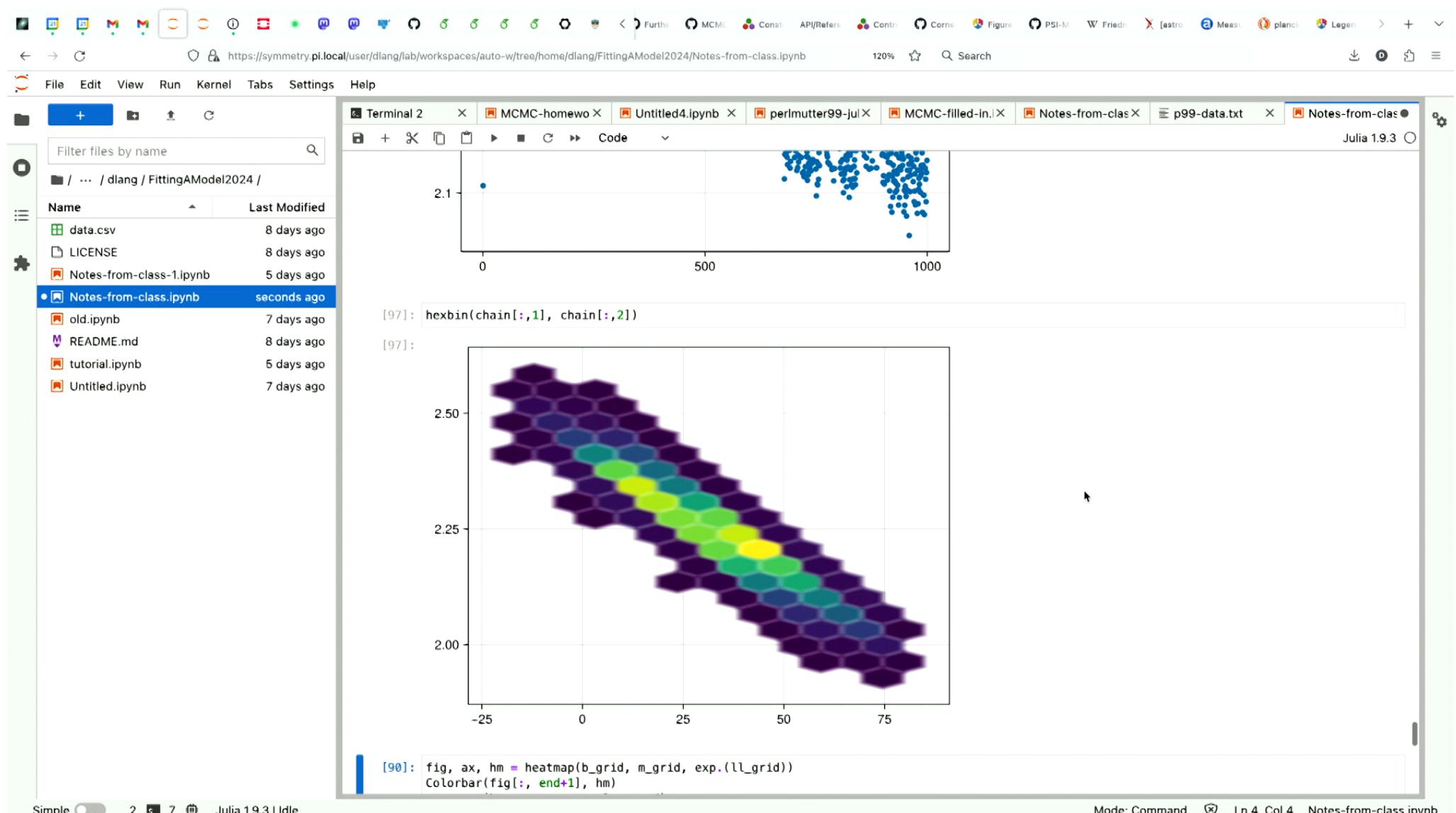
plot(chain[:,2])

```

[87]:

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 22 Notes-from-class.ipynb





File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb 2 minutes ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

```

chain[1, :end] = p
    end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[96]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]
chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 100000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = 0.34177
size(chain) = (100000, 2)
[96]: (100000, 2)

[92]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Mode: Edit Ln 3, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the directory `/dlang/FittingAModel2024`, including files like `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, and several IPython notebooks. The main area contains a terminal window and a code editor.

Terminal 2:

- [98]: `N = 2`
- [98]: `2`
- [99]: `1 % N`
- [99]: `1`
- [100]: `2 % N`
- [100]: `0`

Code Editor (Cell 78):

```

• [78]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = zeros(n_steps, length(p))
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps

        p_prop = propose_func(p)

        p_new = copy(p)
        p_new[i % length(p)] = p_prop[i % length(p)]

        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept += 1
        else
            # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
            u = rand()
            if u < ratio
                # Jump to the new place

```

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Edit Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help.
- Terminal Tab:** Terminal 2 (active), MCMC-homewo..., Untitled4.ipynb, perlmutter99-jul..., MCMC-filled-in.j..., Notes-from-clas..., p99-data.txt, Notes-from-clas... (Julia 1.9.3).
- File Browser:** Shows the directory structure: / ... / dlang / FittingAModel2024 /. Files listed include data.csv, LICENSE, Notes-from-class-1.ipynb, Notes-from-class.ipynb (selected), old.ipynb, README.md, tutorial.ipynb, and Untitled.ipynb.
- Code Cell:**

```
[98]: N = 2
[98]: 2
[99]: 1 % N
[99]: 1
[100]: 2 % N
[100]: 0
[101]: 3 % N
[101]: 1

• [78]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = zeros(n_steps, length(p))
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps

        p_prop = propose_func(p)

        p_new = copy(p)
        p_new[i % length(p)] = p_prop[i % length(p)]

        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept += 1
        else
```
- Status Bar:** Simple, Mode: Command, Ln 11, Col 18, Notes-from-class.ipynb.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree for the workspace. The main area shows a code cell containing a Julia function definition for MCMC sampling.

```

[98]: N = 2
[98]: 2
[99]: 1 % N
[99]: 1
[100]: 2 % N
[100]: 0
[101]: 3 % N
[101]: 1

• [78]: function mcmc(logprob_func, propose_func, initial_p, n_steps)
    p = initial_p
    logprob = logprob_func(p)
    chain = zeros(n_steps, length(p))
    n_accept = 0
    for i in 1:n_steps

        p_prop = propose_func(p)

        p_new = copy(p)
        p_new[1 + ((i-1) % length(p))] = p_prop[1 + ((i-1) % length(p))]

        logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

        ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
        if ratio > 1
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept += 1
        else

```

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Julia 1.9.3

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Edit Ln 12, Col 1 Notes-from-class.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Julia kernel. The left sidebar displays a file tree with files like `data.csv`, `LICENSE`, and several IPython notebooks. The main area contains a code cell with the following Julia script:

```
p = initial_p
logprob = logprob_func(p)
chain = zeros(n_steps, length(p))
n_accept = zeros(length(p))

for i in 1:n_steps

    p_prop = propose_func(p)

    p_new = copy(p)
    update_index = 1 + ((i-1) % length(p))
    p_new[update_index] = p_prop[update_index]

    logprob_new = logprob_func(p_new)

    ratio = exp(logprob_new - logprob)
    if ratio > 1
        # Jump to the new place
        p = p_new
        logprob = logprob_new
        n_accept[update_index] += 1
    else
        # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
        u = rand()
        if u < ratio
            # Jump to the new place
            p = p_new
            logprob = logprob_new
            n_accept[update_index] += 1
        else
            # Stay where we are
        end
    end
    # Equivalent to
    # if ratio > rand():

    chain[i, 1:end] = p

end
chain, n_accept/n_steps
end;
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Julia 1.9.3 | Idle".

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

else
    # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
    u = rand()
    if u < ratio
        # Jump to the new place
        p = p_new
        logprob = logprob_new
        n_accept[update_index] += 1
    else
        # Stay where we are
    end
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

chain[i, 1:end] = p

end
chain, n_accept ./ n_steps
end;

```

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
 $p + randn(\text{length}(p)) .* \text{jump_sizes}$
end;

[96]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.1]

```

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 100000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = 0.34177
size(chain) = (100000, 2)

```

[96]: (100000, 2)

[92]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Command Ln 3, Col 5 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

n_accept[update_index] += 1
else
    # Jump to the new place with probability "ratio"
    u = rand()
    if u < ratio
        # Jump to the new place
        p = p_new
        logprob = logprob_new
        n_accept[update_index] += 1
    else
        # Stay where we are
    end
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

chain[i, 1:end] = p

end
chain, n_accept ./ n_steps
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

• [103.. initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.01]

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 10000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = [0.4682, 0.1679]
size(chain) = (10000, 2)
[103]: (10000, 2)

• [92]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 2, Col 22 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

if u < ratio
    # Jump to the new place
    p = p_new
    logprob = logprob_new
    n_accept[update_index] += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

    chain[i, 1:end] = p

end
chain, n_accept ./ (n_steps ./ length(p))
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

[107]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [1., 0.0001]

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 10000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = [0.9362, 0.9982]
size(chain) = (10000, 2)
[107]: (10000, 2)

• [92]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])
[92]:

```

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle Saving started Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 22 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```

if u < ratio
    # Jump to the new place
    p = p_new
    logprob = logprob_new
    n_accept[update_index] += 1
else
    # Stay where we are
end
end
# Equivalent to
# if ratio > rand():

    chain[i, 1:end] = p

end
chain, n_accept ./ (n_steps ./ length(p))
end;

[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
    p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;

• [110]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [2, 0.1]

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p -> log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p -> propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 10000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = [0.9352, 0.3474]
size(chain) = (10000, 2)
[110]: (10000, 2)

• [92]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

```

[92]:

Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 2, Col 16 Notes-from-class.ipynb

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb** 2 minutes ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in. Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas Julia 1.9.3

```
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = [0.495, 0.3418]
size(chain) = (10000, 2)

[115]: (10000, 2)

[116]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

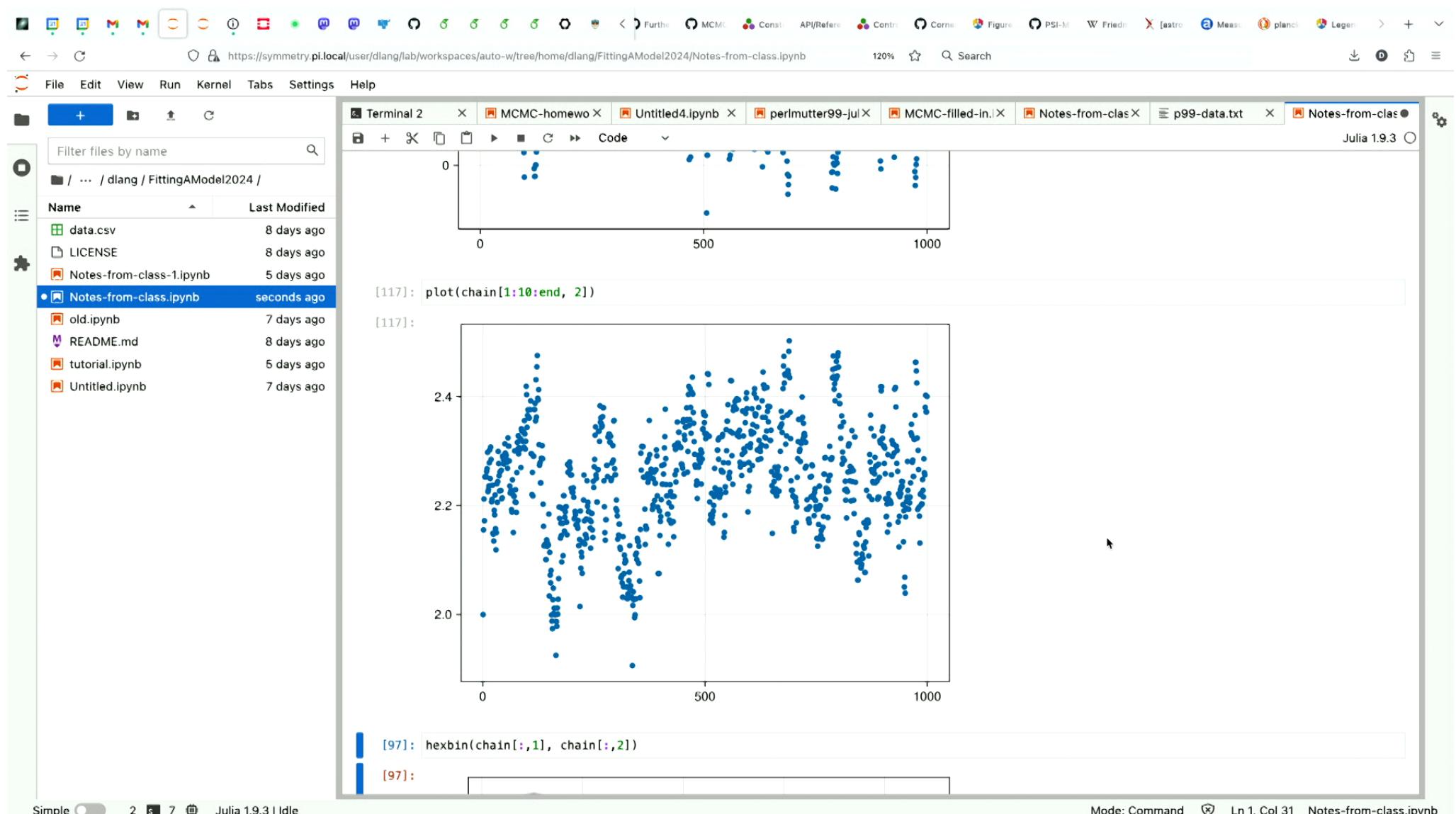
[116]:
```

```
[94]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 2])

[94]:
```

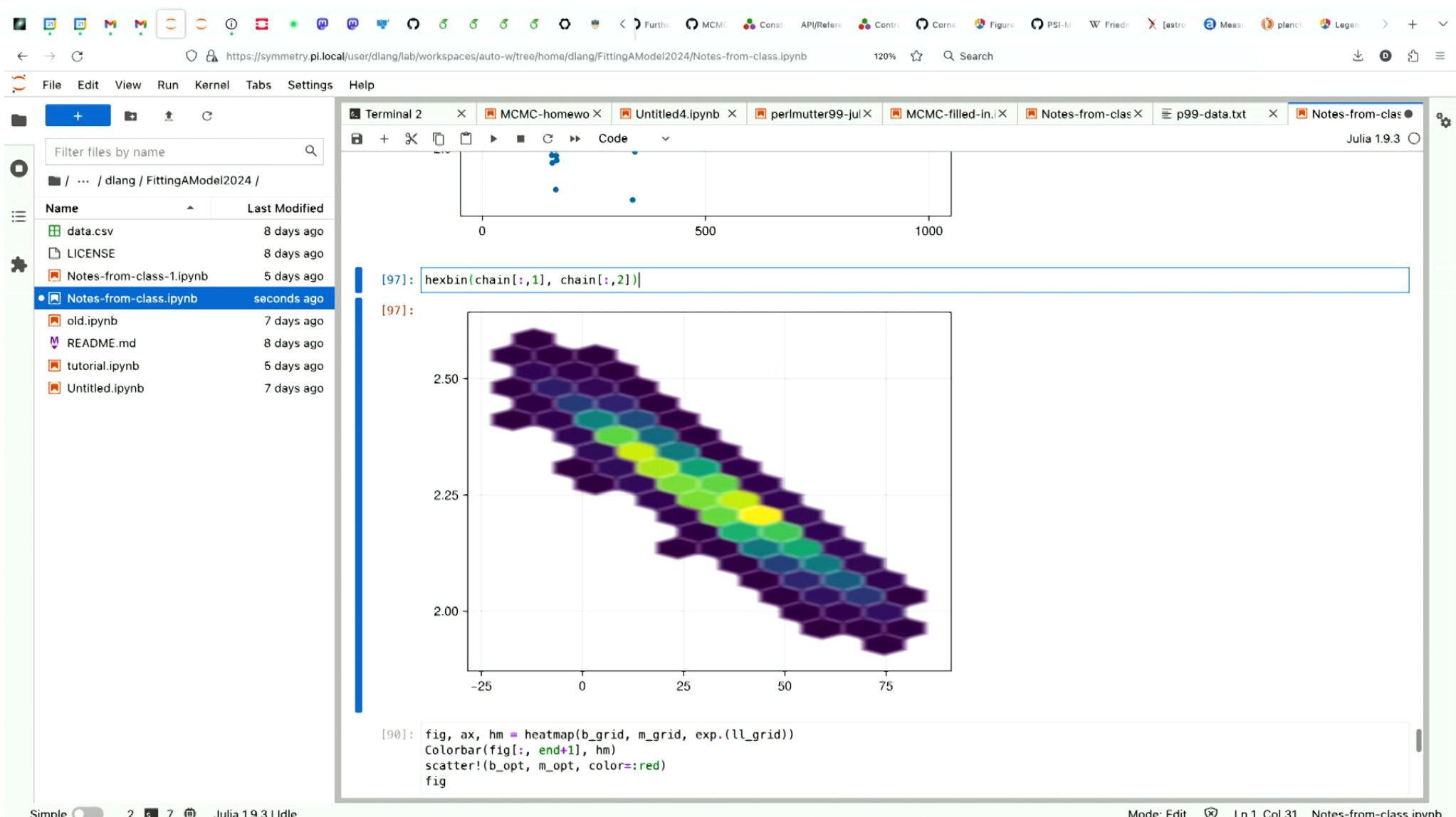
Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

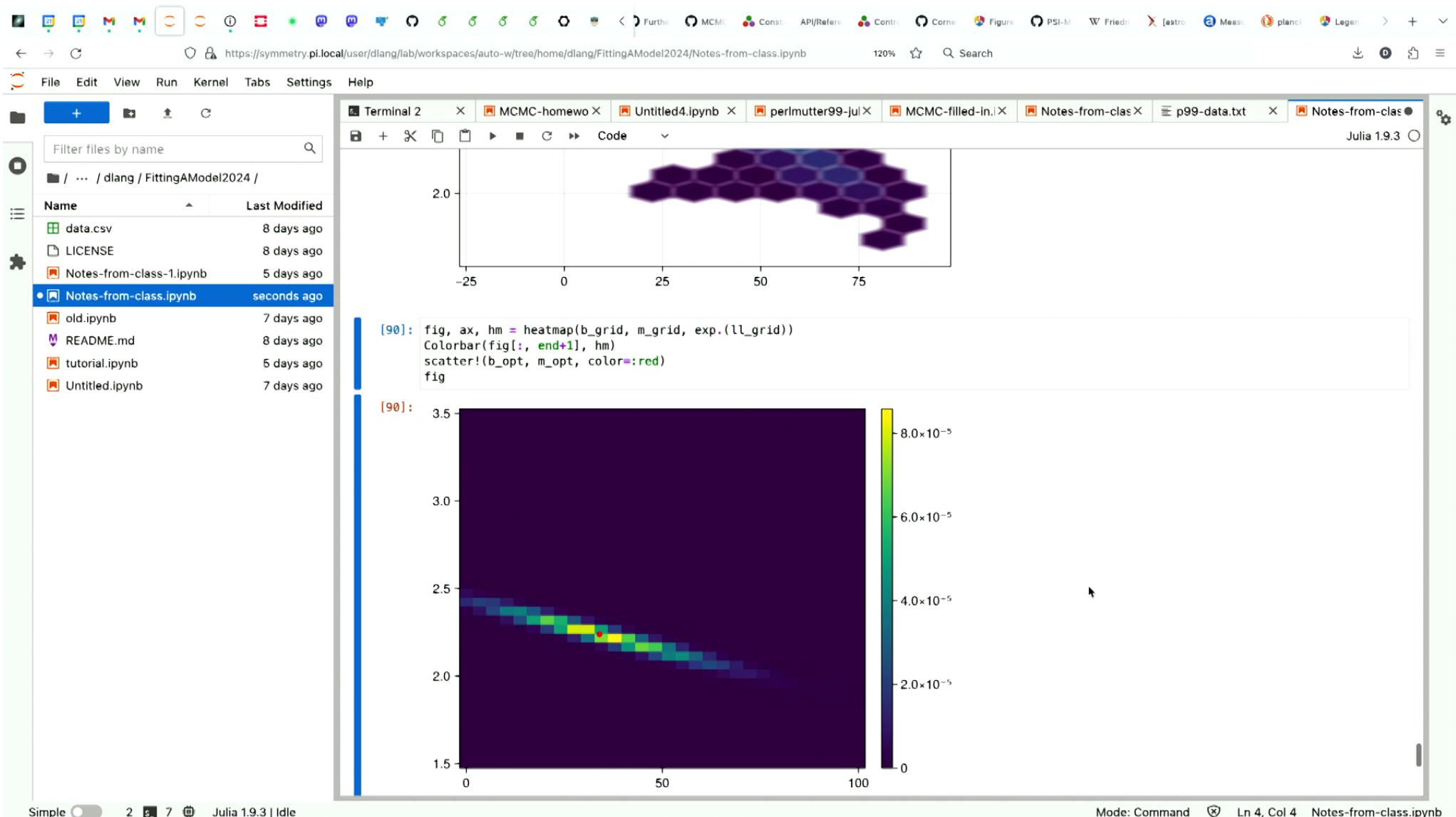
Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 25 Notes-from-class.ipynb



Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 31 Notes-from-class.ipynb





File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb a minute ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

```
Installed ImageIO ━━━━━━ v0.5.9
Installed WGLMakie ━━━━━━ v0.4.2
Installed StatsFuns ━━━━━━ v0.9.7
Installed ImageMagick ━━━━━━ v1.3.0
Installed GR_jll ━━━━━━ v0.69.1+0
Installed FFTW ━━━━━━ v1.8.0
Installed TiffImages ━━━━━━ v0.4.3
Installed PNGFiles ━━━━━━ v0.3.17
Installed Hyperscript ━━━━━━ v0.0.4
Installed PDMaps ━━━━━━ v0.10.1
Installed CEnum ━━━━━━ v0.4.2
Installed PlotUtils ━━━━━━ v1.2.0
Installed HTTP ━━━━━━ v0.9.17
Installed StaticArrays ━━━━━━ v0.12.6
Installed Contour ━━━━━━ v0.5.7
Installed Media ━━━━━━ v0.5.0
Installed Static ━━━━━━ v0.3.3
Installed EllipsisNotation ━━━ v1.1.1
Installed QL5Base_jll ━━━━ v5.15.3+2
Installed Missings ━━━━━━ v0.4.5
Installed Distances ━━━━━━ v0.10.11
Installed DataFrames ━━━━━━ v0.21.8
Installed SpecialFunctions ━━━ v0.10.3
Installed IfElse ━━━━━━ v0.1.1
Installed NaNMath ━━━━━━ v0.3.7
Installed PkgVersion ━━━━━━ v0.1.1
Installed NLSolversBase ━━━━ v7.5.0
Installed SnobPreecompile ━━━ v1.0.3
Installed Loess ━━━━━━ v0.6.3
Installed Gadfly ━━━━━━ v1.4.0
Installed GR ━━━━━━ v0.69.5
Installed ImageMagick_jll ━━━━ v6.9.10-12+3
Installed Graphics ━━━━━━ v1.1.2
Installed Compat ━━━━━━ v2.2.1
Installed DataStructures ━━━━ v0.17.20
Installed GridLayoutBase ━━━━ v0.5.7
Installed JSServe ━━━━━━ v1.2.4
Installed StatsBase ━━━━━━ v0.32.2
Installed StructTypes ━━━━━━ v1.10.0
Installed WebSockets ━━━━━━ v1.5.9
Installed ImageCore ━━━━━━ v0.9.4
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local server. The top bar includes standard browser controls and a URL pointing to a workspace on a local host. The menu bar offers File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, and Help. The left sidebar features a file browser with a search bar, showing the directory structure of the workspace. A terminal window is open, displaying a list of installed Julia packages. The main workspace contains a code cell starting with the command `using CornerPlot`.

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb seconds ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul MCMC-filled-in.i Notes-from-clas p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas

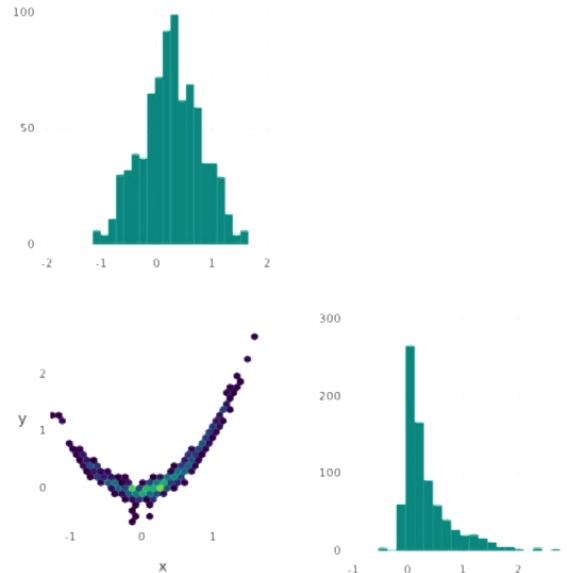
Julia 1.9.3

[]: `using CornerPlot`

dimensions as a triangular matrix of subplots showing the samples in pairs of dimensions. To use make such a plot, simply call `corner` with an array of shape (nsamples, ndims) or a DataFrame containing your samples:

```
corner(df)
```

Further optional arguments can be seen in the example IJulia notebook or in the docstrings of the code.

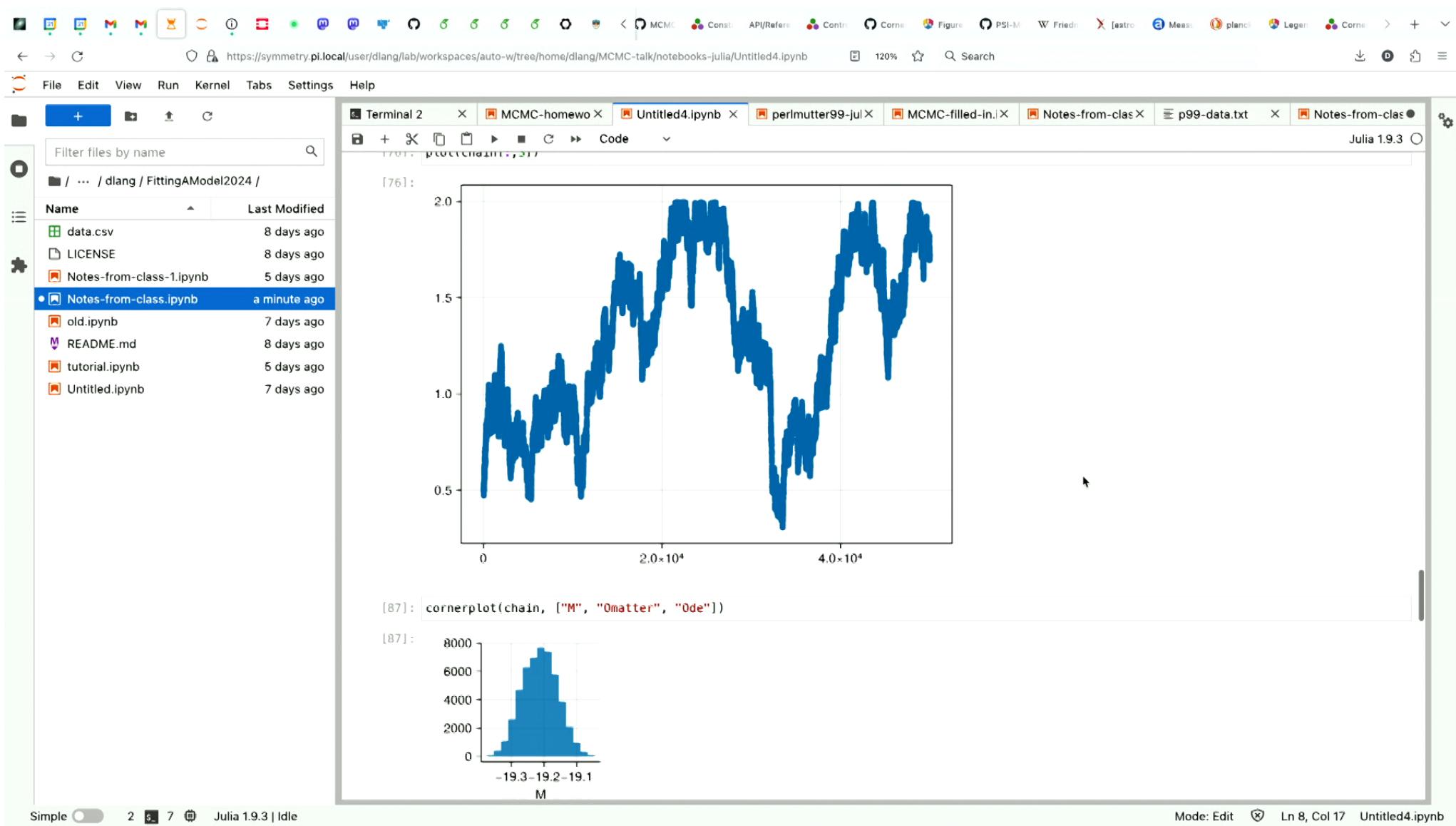


Required Packages



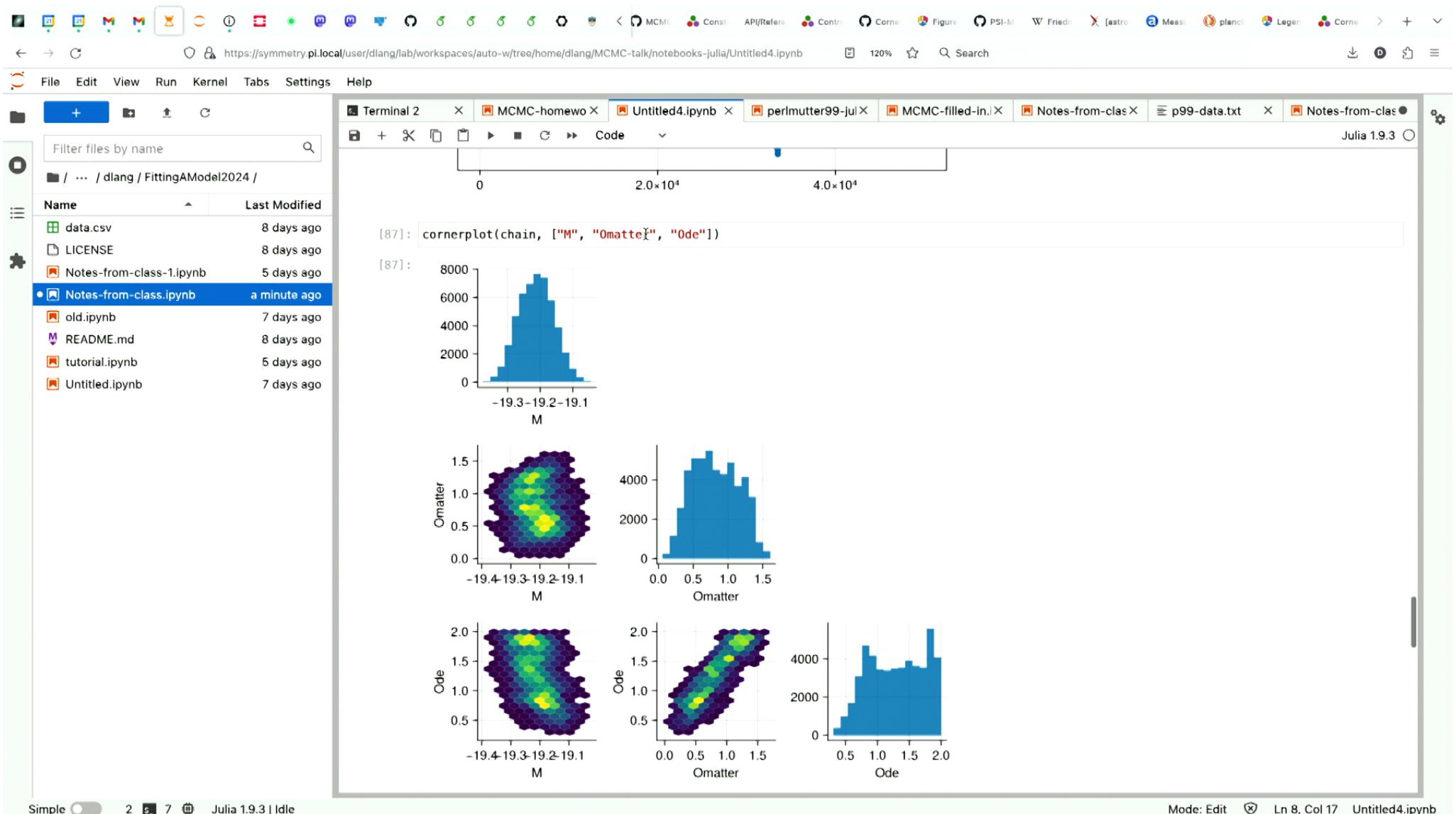
Used By Packages

No packages found.



Simple 2 5 7 Julia 1.9.3 | Idle

Mode: Edit Ln 8, Col 17 Untitled4.ipynb



File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Terminal 2 MCMC-homewo X Untitled4.ipynb perlmutter99-jul X MCMC-filled-in.X Notes-from-clas X p99-data.txt Notes-from-clas X Julia 1.9.3

Filter files by name

Name Last Modified

- data.csv 8 days ago
- LICENSE 8 days ago
- Notes-from-class-1.ipynb 5 days ago
- Notes-from-class.ipynb** seconds ago
- old.ipynb 7 days ago
- README.md 8 days ago
- tutorial.ipynb 5 days ago
- Untitled.ipynb 7 days ago

```

    end
    # Equivalent to
    # if ratio > rand():

        chain[i, 1:end] = p

    end
    chain, n_accept ./ (n_steps ./ length(p))
end;

```

```
[67]: function propose(p, jump_sizes)
        p .+ randn(length(p)) .* jump_sizes
end;
```

```

[115]: initial_guess = [20., 2.]
jump_sizes = [10., 0.1]

chain, accept_rate = mcmc(p => log_likelihood(p, data.x, data.y, data.sigma_y),
                           p => propose(p, jump_sizes),
                           initial_guess, 10000)
@show accept_rate
@show size(chain)

accept_rate = [0.495, 0.3418]
size(chain) = (10000, 2)
[115]: (10000, 2)

[116]: plot(chain[1:10:end, 1])

```

Simple 2 5 7 Mode: Edit Ln 1, Col 32 Notes-from-class.ipynb