

MCMC Sampling in High Dimensions

The Normal Distribution

The Normal distribution is a continuous probability distribution with two parameters:

- the mean (“average”), usually written μ (**mu**)
- the standard deviation (“variability”), usually written σ (**sigma**). (Note: standard deviation is σ , variance is σ^2).

The *standard normal distribution* is the normal distribution with a mean of zero and a variance of one.

Stan provides the function `normal_rng` which takes two real-values arguments `mu` and `sigma`, (*note: sigma must be positive*). This function may only be used in generated quantities block.

Other “Bell Curve” Distributions: Cauchy, Logistic, Student’s t

The shape of the probability densities functions for these distributions are all bell-shaped, however they have more area under the tail of the curve than the Normal does, thus the extreme quantiles are farther from the mean. For the Cauchy distribution, the area under the tail is infinite! These distributions are useful for random variables whose variance is unknown.

Stan provides functions `cauchy_rng`, `student_t_rng`, and `logistic_rng`, all of which take location and scale parameters `mu` and `sigma`.

The MultiNormal Distribution

The multivariate normal distribution is the extension of the normal distribution of a single random variable to a vector of random variables (a “random vector”). Each element of a random vector is a variable which is normally distributed, i.e., each element is drawn from its own normal distribution with parameters `mu` and `sigma`.

Generating a standard normal random vector in Stan is just like generating a standard normal variate, only using a `vector` and a `for` loop:

```
vector[N] rv;  
for (i in 1:N) rv[i] = normal_rng(0, 1);
```

- What is the Expectation of a random variable generated from a standard normal distribution?
- What is the Expectation of a random vector generated from a standard multinormal distribution?

Visualization: plotting the expectation of a normal random variate

Program `gen_norm.stan`: generate a sample for a random variate, location = 1, scale = 3:

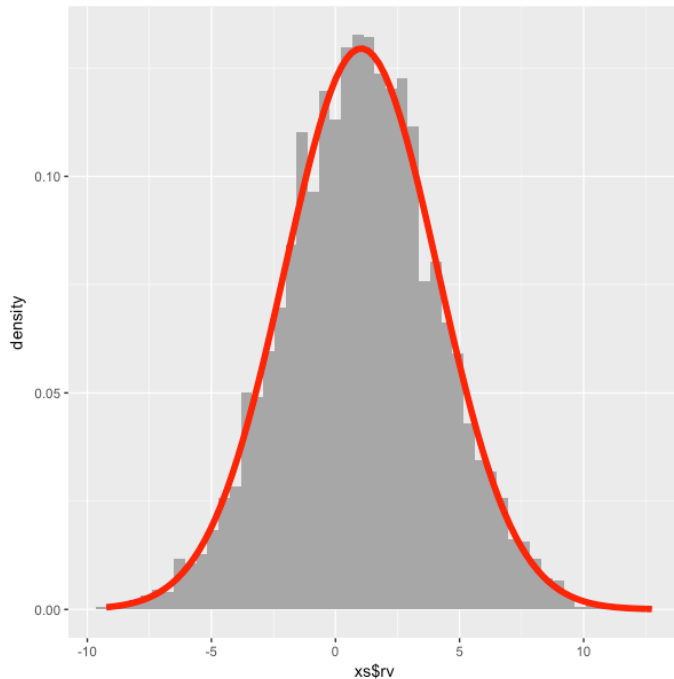
```
generated quantities {  
  real rv = normal_rng(1,3);  
}
```

Generate a sample consisting of 4000 draws, extract generated quantity `rv`:

```
f1 = stan("gen_norm.stan", algorithm = "Fixed_param");  
xs = as.data.frame(f1, pars=("rv"))
```

Create a histogram, overlay with density curve:

```
pp = ggplot(data=xs, aes(xs$rv));  
pp = pp + geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..), bins=50, fill = "darkgrey");  
pp = pp + stat_function(fun = dnorm,  
  args = list(mean = mean(xs$rv), sd = sd(xs$rv)), lwd=2, col="red");
```



Exercise 1: Choice of parameters for the Normal distribution

- Write a program `gen_norm_variate.stan` which generates a random variate `x` for some choice of `mu` and `sigma`. You can either specify `mu` and `sigma` directly in the program or pass these values in as data.
- Use this program to generate a sample, as before, then create a histogram plot to show the resulting density of `x` when `mu` is 0 and `sigma` is 1.
- Repeat this several times, choosing both positive and negative values of `mu`, and values for `sigma` less than 1 as well as greater than 1.

Exercise 2: Choice of parameters for the Cauchy, Student's t, and logistic distributions

- Write a program `gen_cauchy_variate.stan` which generates a random variate `x` for some choice of `mu` and `sigma`.
- Use this program to generate a sample
- Using the same values of `mu` and `sigma`, generate a sample using program `gen_norm_variate.stan`
- Create histogram plots for both, compare and contrast.
- Use the ggplot magic to overlay the normal density curve, discuss.

Exercise 3: The curse of dimensionality

- Write a program `gen_std_norm_vector.stan` which generates a standard normal random vector X of length N for some choice of N and computes its distance to the origin vector as quantity of interest `dist_to_origin`. Generalize this program to compute distance to the origin for all standard normal random vectors of length 1 through N .
- Generate an x,y plot for x in $1:256$ where x is the length of the random vector X and y is the expectation of the distance to the origin when X is a standard normal random vector.