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Please prepare your solutions using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or another word processing software.

1. (5 points) How do Monte Carlo and Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) procedures differ?
2. (5 points) How are the full conditional distributions used in a Gibbs Sampler?
3. (5 points) How do the marginal and conditional posterior distributions differ?
4. Simulating data is a key step in verifying your algorithms are working correctly. This will be more apparent as we start studying sophisticated hierarchical models.
  - (a) (10 points) Simulate 100 observations from a standard normal distribution and plot a histogram of your data.
  - (b) (10 points) Select and state prior distributions for  $\theta$  the mean of the normal distribution and  $\sigma^2$  the variance such that you can implement a Monte Carlo sampling procedure (hint  $\theta \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma/\kappa_0)$ )
  - (c) (20 points) Implement a Monte Carlo procedure to simulate from the joint posterior distribution  $p(\theta, \sigma^2 | y_1, \dots, y_{100})$ . Create a plot of the joint posterior distribution.
  - (d) (20 points) Use your MCMC samples to create a posterior predictive distribution. Compare the data and your posterior predictive distribution using a QQ plot `qqnorm(.)`. Note, you do not need to compute the form of the posterior predictive distribution to sample from it.
5. (25 points) Verify if the prior  $p(\theta | \sigma^2) \sim N(\mu_0, \tau_0^2)$  and the sampling model  $p(y_1, \dots, y_n | \theta, \sigma^2) \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$  that the conditional posterior  $p(\theta | \sigma^2, y_1, \dots, y_n)$  is distributed 
$$N\left(\left(\frac{\mu_0}{\tau_0^2} + \frac{\sum y_i}{\sigma^2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\tau_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right)^{-1}, \left(\frac{1}{\tau_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}\right)^{-1}\right).$$