## 05-29-2023(2)

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## 4. Horseshoe Prior

Findings:

- 1.By changing the prior to horseshoe prior, the acceptance rate for beta decreases a lot.
- 2. Try many hyper-parameter taus, but hard to increase the acceptance rate.

The horseshoe prior is as follows (from Juho & AKi paper):

$$\beta_j | \lambda_j, \tau \sim N(0, \tau^2 \lambda_j^2)$$

$$\lambda_j \sim C^+(0,1), \quad j=1,...,p$$

In our function, we define:

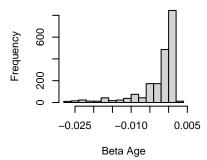
$$\sigma_j = \tau \lambda_j$$

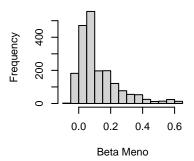
```
# For safety m>B
if (B>m){
 B = 0
}
# O means we use Harrell C statistics
# 1 means we use Uno C statistics
if (Wmat_option==0){
 Wmat <- HarrellC_Wmat(Y, delta, tau)</pre>
}else if (Wmat_option==1){
 Wmat <- UnoC_Wmat(Y, delta, tau)</pre>
}else{ # Other Possible C index...
 Wmat <- HarrellC_Wmat(Y, delta, tau)</pre>
}
for (i in 1:m){
 # Sample beta from proposal distribution
 beta.p = t(rmvnorm(1,beta,var.prop))
 # Compute theta from current and last iteration
 theta.p = THETA(A,beta.p)
 theta = THETA(A,beta)
 # Record theta from last iteration
 ThetaRecord[i,] <- theta</pre>
 # Compute C-statistics from current and last iteration
 HC.p = HarrellC(theta.p, Wmat)
 HC = HarrellC(theta, Wmat)
 # Record C-statistics from last iteration
 C_{stat} = c(C_{stat}, HC)
 # Compute log of MH ratio
 lrMH = eta*log(HC.p) +
       sum(dnorm(beta.p,beta0,sigma,log=T))-
       eta*log(HC) -
       sum(dnorm(beta,beta0,sigma,log=T))
   if (log(runif(1))<lrMH){</pre>
     beta = beta.p
     accept_beta = accept_beta + 1
   BETA[i,] = beta
```

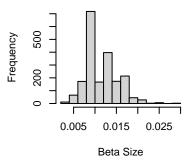
```
# Compute log of MH lambda ratio
   lambda.p = exp(t(rnorm(dim(A)[2],log(lambda),rep(1,dim(A)[2]))))
   sigma.p = lambda.p*beta_tau
   lrMH_lambda = sum(dnorm(beta,beta0,sigma.p,log=T))-
                sum(dnorm(beta,beta0,sigma,log=T))
   if (log(runif(1))<lrMH_lambda){</pre>
       lambda = lambda.p
       sigma = sigma.p
       accept_lambda = accept_lambda + 1
     LAMBDA[i,] = lambda
 }
 if (B == 0){
   return(list(BETA=BETA,
              LAMBDA = LAMBDA,
              accept_beta=accept_beta/m,
              accept lambda=accept lambda/m,
              THETA = ThetaRecord,
              C_stat = C_stat))
 }else{
   return(list(BETA=BETA[-c(1:B),],
              LAMBDA = LAMBDA[-c(1:B),],
              accept_beta=accept_beta/m,
              accept_lambda=accept_lambda/m,
              THETA = ThetaRecord[-c(1:B),],
              C_{stat} = C_{stat}[-c(1:B)])
 }
m = 2200
B = 200
beta0 = rep(0,dim(A)[2])
lambda0 = rep(1,dim(A)[2])
beta_tau = 100000000
sigma0 = beta_tau*lambda0
system.time({
result_horseshoe = MH_horseshoe_Sampling(Y,delta,tau,
                    A, beta0, sigma0, var.prop,
                   m,B,eta,
                   Wmat_option)
})
```

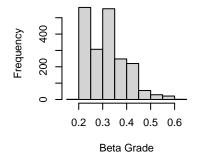
```
## user system elapsed
## 52.56 14.37 112.23
```

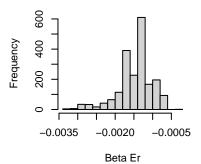
```
lambda_iter <- function(result,m,B){
  par(mfrow=c(2,3))
  plot(1:(m-B),result$LAMBDA[,1],xlab = "Iteration",
      ylab = "Lambda 1",type = "l")
  plot(1:(m-B),result$LAMBDA[,2],xlab = "Iteration",
      ylab = "Lambda 2",type = "l")
  plot(1:(m-B),result$LAMBDA[,3],xlab = "Iteration",
      ylab = "Lambda 3",type = "l")
  plot(1:(m-B),result$LAMBDA[,4],xlab = "Iteration",
      ylab = "Lambda 4",type = "l")
  plot(1:(m-B),result$LAMBDA[,5],xlab = "Iteration",
      ylab = "Lambda 5",type = "l")
  plot(1:(m-B),result$LAMBDA[,6],xlab = "Iteration",
      ylab = "Lambda 6",type = "l")
}</pre>
```

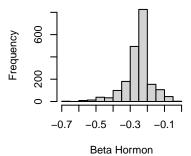


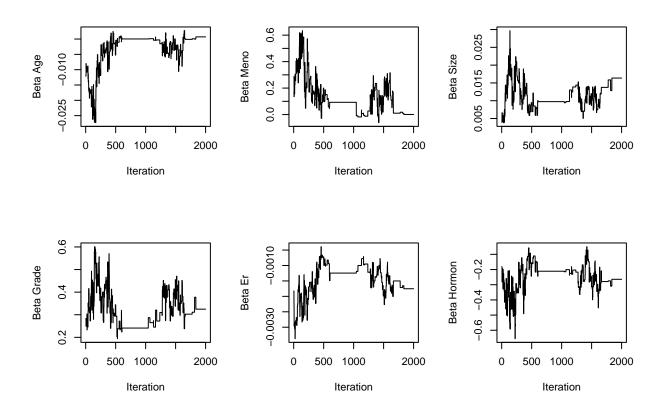


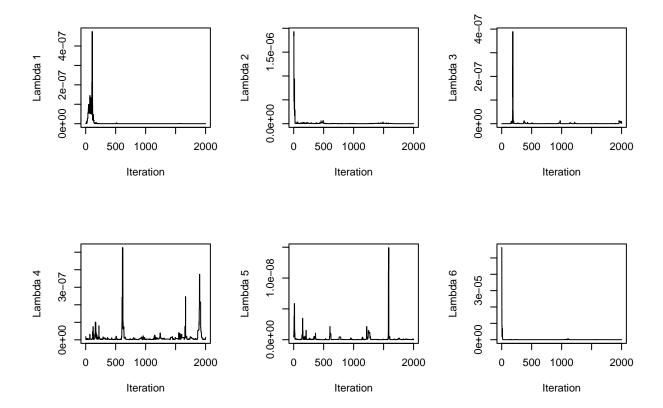


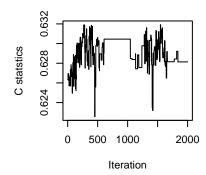












## # Acceptance Rate

 ${\tt result\_horseshoe\$accept\_beta}$ 

## [1] 0.1313636

result\_horseshoe\$accept\_lambda

## [1] 0.2222727