

BNAR

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$y = X \cdot \theta + \varepsilon \quad (\theta = f_{\theta}(\theta))$$

$$f_{\text{post}}(\theta|x) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(x|\theta) \cdot f_{\text{prior}}(\theta)}{\dots}$$

$$f_{\text{post}}(\theta|x) \propto \underbrace{\mathcal{L}(x|\theta)}_1 \cdot \underbrace{f_{\text{prior}}(\theta)}_1$$

$$\text{VAR}(p): y_t = \Phi_0 + \Phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \Phi_p y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\varepsilon_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$$

$$y_t = \Phi x_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\Phi = [\Phi_1 \dots \Phi_p \Phi_0] \quad x_t = \begin{pmatrix} y_{t-1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{t-p} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_T \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_T \end{pmatrix} \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{X} \cdot \underline{\Phi} + \underline{E} \quad \phi = \text{vec}(\Phi)$$

$p(\Phi, \Sigma | Y)$ - post. вероятность

$$p(\Phi, \Sigma | Y) \propto \underbrace{p(\Phi, \Sigma)}_{\text{prior}} \cdot \underbrace{p(Y | \Phi, \Sigma)}_{\text{likelihood}}$$

$$p(Y | \Phi, \Sigma) \propto |\Sigma|^{T/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}[(Y - X\Phi)^T \Sigma^{-1} (Y - X\Phi)]}$$

Minnesota prior

предполагает 6 for-те prior:

y_j - случайное блуждание / AR(1)

$$\underline{\Phi} \sim N(\underline{\Phi}, \underline{\Xi}) \quad \underline{\Xi} - \text{diag}$$

Krior:

$$p(\underline{\Phi}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m \times (l+mp)} |\underline{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\underline{\Phi}-\underline{\Phi})^T \underline{\Sigma}^{-1}(\underline{\Phi}-\underline{\Phi})}$$

Post: $\underline{\Phi} | y \sim N(\bar{\underline{\Phi}}; \bar{\underline{\Sigma}})$

$$\bar{\underline{\Sigma}} = [\underline{\Sigma}^{-1} + \underline{\Sigma}^{-1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x})]^{-1}$$

$$\bar{\underline{\Phi}} = \bar{\underline{\Sigma}} [\underline{\Sigma}^{-1} \underline{\Phi} + (\underline{\Sigma}^{-1} \otimes \mathbf{x}^T) y]$$

$$\underline{\Phi} = \underline{\Phi} = \text{vec}(\underline{\Phi})$$

$$(\underline{\Phi})_{ij} = \begin{cases} \delta_i, & \text{if } i=j, \ell=1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_i = 1 \Rightarrow \text{RW \& prior}$$

$$|\delta_i| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{AR}(1)$$

m-mess gp.
p-mess mod

$$\underline{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\Sigma}_1 & & \\ \text{(l+mp) \times (l+mp)} & & \\ & \underline{\Sigma}_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \underline{\Sigma}_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underline{\underline{\beta}}_1$ - prior for the const. part y_{it}

$\underline{\underline{\beta}}_j$ - prior for the const. part y_{jt}

TETTA

$$\underline{\underline{\Xi}}_j = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{\Xi}}_j, \text{lag}=1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ \underline{\underline{\Xi}}_j, \text{lag}=p & & \\ & & \underline{\underline{\Xi}}_j, \text{lag}=p \end{pmatrix}$$

(m x m) (m x m) (1 x 1)

$$y_{jt} = \beta_{11}^{(j)} y_{1,t-1} + \beta_{12}^{(j)} y_{2,t-1} + \dots + \beta_{1m}^{(j)} y_{m,t-1} +$$

$$+ \beta_{21}^{(j)} y_{1,t-2} + \dots + \beta_{2m}^{(j)} y_{m,t-2} +$$

$$+ \dots + \beta_{p1}^{(j)} y_{1,t-p} + \dots + \beta_{pm}^{(j)} y_{m,t-p} + \beta_0^{(j)} + \varepsilon_{jt}$$

$[\underline{\underline{\Xi}}_j, \text{lag}=p]_{ii}$ - corresponds to $\boxed{\beta_{pi}^{(j)}}$

$$y_{jt} = \dots + \beta_{pi}^{(j)} y_{i,t-p}$$

$\left[\dots \right] \left(\frac{\lambda_{\text{tight}}}{\lambda_{\text{prior}}} \right)^2, i=i$

$$\left[\sum_j, \omega_j = p \right]_{ii} \left\{ \frac{p^{\omega_j}}{(\rho^{\omega_j} \cdot G_i)^2} \cdot \frac{(\lambda_{tight} - \lambda_{kron} \cdot G_j)^2}{(\rho^{\omega_j} \cdot G_i)^2}, j \neq i \right.$$

$$\left[\sum_j, \omega_j = p \right]_{ik} = 0 \quad \forall i \neq k$$

$$\left[\sum_j, \text{const} \right] = \lambda_{tight}^2 \cdot \lambda_{const}^2 \cdot G_i^2$$

λ_{tight} — общая жесткость рггог-а

λ_{ω_j} — насколько сильно зависит жесткость рггог при росте ω_j

$\left[\rightarrow \lambda_{\omega_j} \Rightarrow \rightarrow \text{убедиться в том, что самое} \right.$
 значение (дополнение пггг) не
 возникает $\left. \right]$

λ_{kron} — жесткость эффектов групп
 переменных в ур. жесткой переменной

λ_{const} — жесткость рггог на константа

Independent normal-inverse Wishart

$$\underline{\Phi} \sim N(\underline{\Phi}; \underline{\Xi}), \quad \underline{\Sigma} \sim IW(\underline{\Sigma}; \underline{\nu})$$

$\underline{\Phi}; \underline{\Sigma}$ independent

post:

$$\underline{\Phi} | y \sim N(\bar{\underline{\Phi}}; \bar{\underline{\Xi}}); \quad \underline{\Sigma} | y \sim IW(\bar{\underline{\Sigma}}; \bar{\nu})$$

Conjugated normal-inverse Wishart

$$\underline{\Sigma} \sim IW(\underline{\Sigma}; \underline{\nu})$$

$$\underline{\Phi} | \underline{\Sigma} \sim N(\underline{\Phi}; \underline{\Sigma} \otimes \underline{\Omega})$$

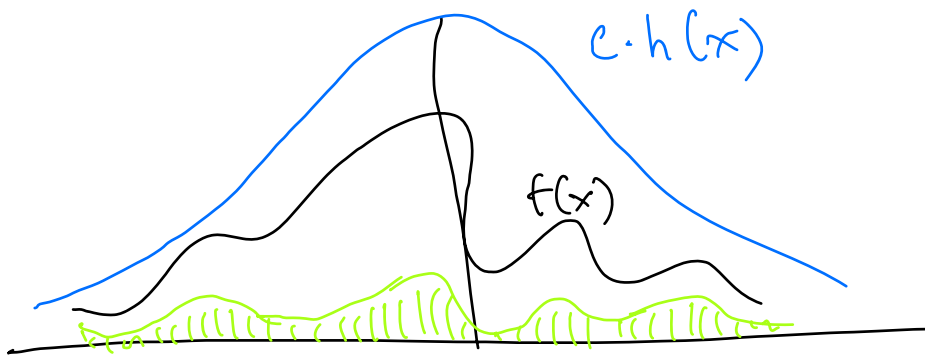
$$\underline{\underline{p(\underline{\Phi} | y) \propto p(\underline{\Phi}) \cdot \mathcal{L}(y | \underline{\Phi})}}$$

Accept - reject sampling

$f(x)$ - это, пропорциональное
плотности

$h(x)$ - [nominal] zero as given constant

$$\exists c: f(x) \leq c \cdot h(x) \quad \forall x$$

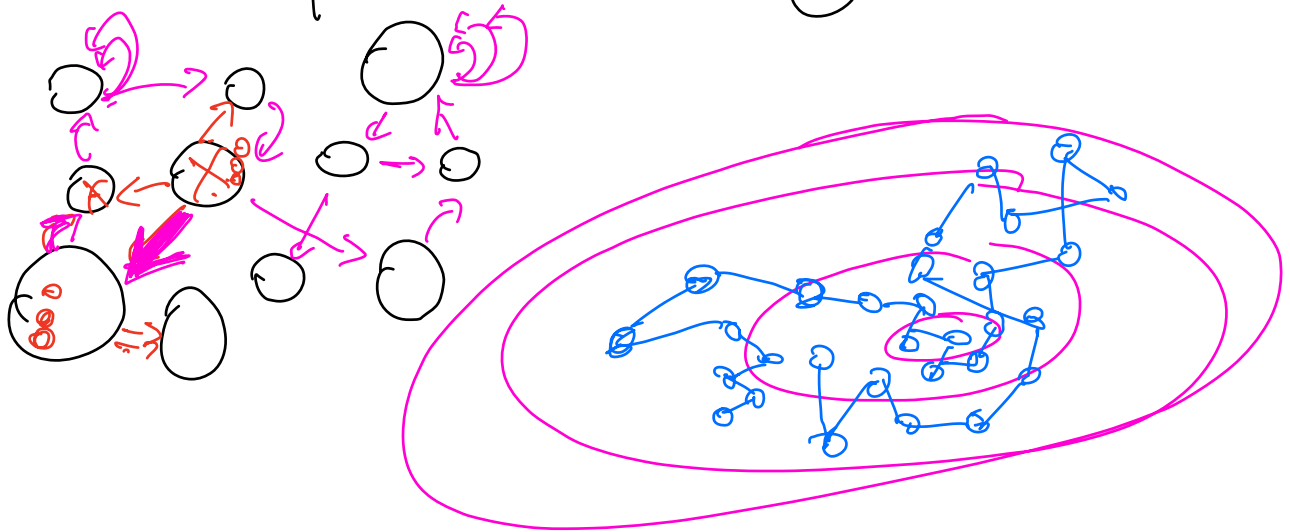


Алгоритм:

1) Сформулируем 2-е из них: $u \in u[0;1]$

2) elem $u \leq \frac{f(z)}{c \cdot h(z)} \rightarrow$ sepém z
 $> \rightarrow$ ne sepém z

Metropolis-Hastings



Θ_0 - начальное значение

$f(x)$ - заданная функция
априор. распределение

$$[f(x) = f_{\text{prior}} \cdot \text{Likelihood}]$$

на каждом шаге i :

$$1) \Theta_p = \Theta_{i-1} + \Delta, \quad \Delta \sim N(0, \Sigma^2)$$

$$2) \rho = \frac{f(\Theta_p)}{f(\Theta_{i-1})}$$

$$3) \text{ if } \rho > 1 \Rightarrow \Theta_i = \Theta_p$$

$$\rho < 1 \Rightarrow \Theta_i = \begin{cases} \Theta_p, & \rho \\ \Theta_{i-1}, & 1-\rho \end{cases}$$

