## Errata File for Second Edition

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## August 1, 2025

This errata file contains a list of errors, short clarifications and modifications to the manuscript's second edition.

1. Page 171, the first partial derivative below Eq. (4.62). CHANGE:

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(a, b|y, b_0, a_0, B, G, R)}{\partial b} = -B^{-1}(b - b_0) + XR^{-1}(y - Xb - Za)$$

TO:

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(a, b|y, b_0, a_0, B, G, R)}{\partial b} = -B^{-1}(b - b_0) + X'R^{-1}(y - Xb - Za)$$

2. Page 172, top.

CHANGE: "When  $B^{-1}$  implying  $B = \infty$  ..."

TO: "When and if  $B^{-1} = 0$  implying  $B = \infty$  ..."

3. Page 172,

CHANGE:

Finally, add and subtract  $\hat{\theta}'(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma)\hat{\theta}$  and rearrange to yield

$$y'R^{-1}y + \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)' \left(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma\right) \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)' - \widehat{\theta}' \left(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma\right) \widehat{\theta} + \theta_0' \Sigma \theta_0$$

TO:

Finally, add and subtract  $\hat{\theta}'(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma)\hat{\theta}$  and rearrange to yield

$$y'R^{-1}y + \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)' \left(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma\right) \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right) - \widehat{\theta}' \left(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma\right) \widehat{\theta} + \theta_0' \Sigma \theta_0$$

4. Page 172, equation at the bottom, CHANGE:

$$\ln p\left(\theta|y,\theta_0,B,G,R\right) \propto -\frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)' \left(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma\right) \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)'$$

TO:

$$\ln p\left(\theta|y,\theta_0,B,G,R\right) \propto -\frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)' \left(W'R^{-1}W + \Sigma\right) \left(\theta - \widehat{\theta}\right)$$

5. Page 353, Eq. (7.41), remove "comma" before " $i=1,\ldots,m$ " CHANGE:

$$y|\mu, \alpha, \delta, \sigma^2 \sim N\left(1\mu + \sum_{i=1}^m X_i(\alpha_i \delta_i), I\sigma^2\right), \quad , i = 1, \dots, m$$
 (7.41)

TO:

$$y|\mu, \alpha, \delta, \sigma^2 \sim N\left(1\mu + \sum_{i=1}^m X_i(\alpha_i \delta_i), I\sigma^2\right), \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$
 (7.41)

6. Page 373, paragraph above Eq. (8.23), defines the number of false discoveries V(A), given that k hypotheses are rejected, as binomially distributed  $Bi(k, \Pr(H = 0|z \in A))$ . Another definition can be found on page 376, paragraph above Eq. (8.33), concerning the expected number of false discoveries. Both may benefit from a little explanation that is provided below.

## Background

Let the binary random variable  $V_i = 1$  if hypothesis i is rejected and if hypothesis i is a true null;  $V_i = 0$ , otherwise. Using the notation on page 363, we can write  $V_i = I(H_i = 0, R_i = 1)$ , where  $R_i = 1$  if  $z_i \in A$  and  $z_i$  is the observed value of the scalar random variable  $Z_i$ . Treating the hypotheses as random, it follows that  $V_i$  is a Bernoulli random variable with probability  $\Pr(H_i = 0, Z_i \in A)$ ; that is  $V_i \sim Br(\Pr(H_i = 0, Z_i \in A))$ .

$$V_i \sim Br(\Pr(H_i = 0, Z_i \in A).$$

• Page 373. Consider the binary random variable  $V_i|R_i=1$  that takes the value 1 if  $H_i=0$  and 0 otherwise. Then  $[V_i|R_i=1] \sim Br(\Pr(H_i=0|Z_i \in A))$ , a Bernoulli distributed random variable. If in a series of independent trials the total number of rejections is R=k, among these k rejections, the total number of false discoveries is binomially distributed:

$$[V|R=k] \sim Bi(k, \Pr(H=0|Z \in A).$$

The expected number of false discoveries among the k rejections is

$$E(V|R=k) = k \Pr(H=0|Z \in A).$$

The subscript i has been omitted because  $Pr(H_i = 0 | Z_i \in A)$  is the same for each i.

• Page 376. Consider an experiment where m independent hypotheses are tested. Given the definition of  $V_i$  and the independence assumption, the total number of false discoveries,  $V = \sum_{i=1}^{m} V_i$ , is then binomially distributed

$$V \sim Bi(m, \Pr(H = 0, Z \in A)),$$

with expected value

$$E(V) = m \Pr(H = 0, Z \in A) = m \Pr(Z \in A | H = 0) \pi_0,$$

where  $\pi_0 = \Pr(H = 0)$ , the prior probability of a true null.

Note that: (i) hypotheses  $H_i$  are treated as random (with a common prior  $\pi_0$ ), (ii) random vectors  $(H_i, Z_i)$ , i = 1, 2, ..., m, are independently distributed, (iii) the rejection region A is data-independent and fixed in advance.