

= Modelo de factores latentes =

m - # dimensiones en y (i.e. $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$).

$$y_t \sim N_n(y_t | 0, \Sigma)$$

donde 0 - vector nulo dimensión $(m \times 1)$

Σ - matriz de covarianza $(m \times m)$ (no singular)

$$\text{datos} = \{y_1, \dots, y_T\}$$

→ Para $k \leq m$, el modelo de factores estandar es.

$$y_t | f_t \sim N_n(y_t | \beta f_t, \Sigma)$$

$$\text{donde } f_t \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N_k(f_t | 0, I_n) \quad \mathbb{R} \text{ identidad}$$

$$\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_m^2)$$

Supongamos que β es matriz de $(m \times k)$ de "factor loadings".

Resultado:

$$\text{var}(y_t) = \text{var}(y_t | \alpha) = \text{var}(y_t | \beta, \Sigma)$$

$$= \Sigma$$

$$= \beta \beta' + \Sigma$$

Especificación alternativa:

$$\underbrace{y}_{(T \times m)} = \underbrace{F}_{(T \times k)} \underbrace{\beta'}_{(k \times m)} + \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{(T \times m)}$$

$$\text{donde } y | F \sim \underbrace{N_{T \times m}(y | F \beta', \Sigma)}_{\text{Matriz - Normal}}$$

Two
columns

• Matrix-normal

$$\underbrace{\varepsilon}_{(T \times m)} \sim N_{T \times m} \left(\varepsilon \mid \underbrace{0}_{(T \times m)}, \underbrace{I_T}_{(T \times T)}, \underbrace{\Sigma}_{(m \times m)} \right)$$

si:

$$p(y \mid \tau, \beta, \Sigma) \propto |\Sigma|^{-T/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \varepsilon \varepsilon' \right\}$$

y

$$p(y \mid \rho, \Sigma) \propto |\Sigma|^{-T/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} y' y \right\}$$

deuda

$$\text{etr}(A) = \exp \left\{ \underbrace{\text{tr}(A)}_{\text{traza}} \right\}$$

David (1981) "Some matrix-variate distribution theory: notational considerations and a Bayesian application" *Biometrika* 68: 265-274.

Identifiability.

•) Modelo único en los β 's (factor loadings).

si P es $(k \times k)$ ortogonal \Rightarrow

a) $\beta^* = \beta P'$

b) $f e^v = P f e$

Alternativa: β s- matriz triangular inferior en bloques, diagonal positiva.

¿ # de parámetros?

$$\frac{mk - k(k-1)}{2} = \# \text{ parámetros libres.}$$

= Prior specification. :=

Model parameters: β (loading factors)
 Σ (diagonal elements)

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(\beta) &= \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^k \pi(\beta_{ij}) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^k \pi(\beta_{ij} | 0, c_0) \mathbb{I}(i \neq j) \\ &\quad + \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^k \pi(\beta_{ii} | 0, c_0) \mathbb{I}(i=j) \mathbb{I}(\beta_{ii} > 0) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^k \prod_{j=1}^m \mathcal{N}(\beta_{ij} | 0, c_0) \mathbb{I}(i \neq j) \\ &\quad + \prod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{N}(\beta_{ii} | 0, c_0) \mathbb{I}(\beta_{ii} > 0)\end{aligned}$$

Restricción triangular inferior.

$c_0 \Leftarrow$ hiperparámetro grande (hiperparámetro)

$$\pi(\Sigma) = \prod_{j=1}^m \pi(\sigma_j^2) =$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^m \text{Ga-Inv}(\sigma_j^2 | \nu/2, \nu s^2/2)$$

$\nu, s^2 \Leftarrow$ hiperparámetros.

= MCMC - Posterior analysis =

k -psj y conocido (hyper param)

Parámetros: β s matrix ($m \times k$)

Σ a diagonal ($m \times m$)

latentes: F a matrix ($T \times m$)

Algoritmo:

P.0.) Fixar $\beta^{(0)}$, $\Sigma^{(0)}$ y $F^{(0)}$ valores iniciales

P. k) para $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ ~~en~~ paso k
 $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ($N = \#$ de simulaciones)

-) $\beta^{(k)} | \Sigma^{(k-1)}, F^{(k-1)} \sim$

$$\sim \pi(\beta | \Sigma^{(k-1)}, F^{(k-1)})$$

posterior condicional completa para los elementos
en β distintos de cero

para $i = 1, \dots, k$

$$\beta_i \sim N(m_i, c_i) \perp (\beta_{ii} > 0)$$

$$\text{donde } m_i = c_i (c_0^{-1} \mu_0 \mathbb{I}_i + \sigma_i^{-2} F_i' y_i)$$

$$c_i^{-1} = c_0^{-1} \mathbb{I}_i + \sigma_i^{-2} F_i' F_i$$

para $i = (k+1), \dots, m$

$$\beta_i \sim N(m_i, c_i)$$

$$\text{donde } m_i = c_i (c_0^{-1} \mu_0 \mathbb{I}_k + \sigma_i^{-2} F_i' y_i)$$

$$c_i^{-1} = c_0^{-1} \mathbb{I}_k + \sigma_i^{-2} F_i' F_i$$

donde

$\bar{F}_i \leftarrow$ matriz $(T \times i)$ concatenando los primeros i -columnas de \bar{F} .

$y_i \leftarrow (T \times 1)$ contiene los ~~primer~~ la i -ésima columna de y .

$$- \bar{F} | \beta, \bar{\Sigma} \sim$$

$$\sim \pi(\bar{F} | \beta, \bar{\Sigma}) =$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^T \underbrace{\pi(f_t | \beta, \bar{\Sigma})}$$

$$= N(f_t | n_t, s_t)$$

$$\text{donde } n_t = (I_k + \beta' \bar{\Sigma}^{-1} \beta)^{-1} \beta' \bar{\Sigma}^{-1} y_t$$

$$s_t = (I_k + \beta' \bar{\Sigma}^{-1} \beta)^{-1}$$

para $t=1, \dots, T$

$$- \bar{\Sigma} | \bar{F}, \beta \sim \pi(\bar{\Sigma} | \bar{F}, \beta)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \underbrace{\pi(\sigma_i^2 | \bar{F}, \beta)}$$

$$\text{Gamma-inv}(\sigma_i^2 | \frac{v+T}{2}, \frac{v s^2 + d_i}{2})$$

$$\text{donde } d_i = (y_i - \bar{F} \beta_i')' (y_i - \bar{F} \beta_i').$$