

**2.46** From 2.158, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
p(x|\mu, a, b) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{b^a e^{(-b\tau)} \tau^{a-1}}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tau}{2}(x-\mu)^2\right\} d\tau \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty e^{(-b\tau)} \tau^{a-1} \tau^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tau}{2}(x-\mu)^2\right\} d\tau \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty \tau^{(a-1+1/2)} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tau}{2}(x-\mu)^2 - b\tau\right\} d\tau \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty \tau^{(a-1/2)} \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)\tau\right\} d\tau
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } z = \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right) \tau.$$

$$\implies \frac{dz}{d\tau} = \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right).$$

The integral becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)^{-(a-1/2)} z^{a-1/2} \exp\{-z\} dz \left(\frac{d\tau}{dz}\right) \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)^{-(a-1/2)} z^{a-1/2} \exp\{-z\} dz \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)^{-1} \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)^{-(a+1/2)} z^{a-1/2} \exp\{-z\} dz \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)^{-(a+1/2)} \int_0^\infty z^{a-1/2} \exp\{-z\} dz \\
&= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 + b\right)^{-(a+1/2)} \int_0^\infty z^{(a-1/2+1)-1} \exp\{-z\} dz
\end{aligned}$$

Applying equation 1.141, we get:

$$= \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^2 + b \right)^{-(a+1/2)} \Gamma(a + 1/2)$$

Doing the substitutions  $\nu = 2a$  and  $\lambda = a/b$ , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\nu^{\nu/2}}{(2\lambda)^{\nu/2}\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^2 + \frac{\nu}{2\lambda} \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \Gamma(\nu/2 + 1/2) \\ &= \frac{\nu^{\nu/2}}{(2\lambda)^{\nu/2}\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\nu}(x - \mu)^2 + 1 \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \frac{\nu}{2\lambda} \Gamma(\nu/2+1/2) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\nu/2 + 1/2)}{\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\nu}{2\lambda} \right)^{\nu/2} \left( \frac{\nu}{2\lambda} \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\nu}(x - \mu)^2 + 1 \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\nu/2 + 1/2)}{\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\nu}{2\lambda} \right)^{-1/2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\nu}(x - \mu)^2 + 1 \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\nu/2 + 1/2)}{\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left( \frac{2\lambda}{2\pi\nu} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\nu}(x - \mu)^2 + 1 \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\nu/2 + 1/2)}{\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\pi\nu} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\nu}(x - \mu)^2 + 1 \right)^{-(\nu/2+1/2)} \end{aligned}$$

which is the same as the result in 2.159.