

## Computer Lab 2

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You are recommended to use R for solving the labs.

You work and submit your labs in pairs, but both of you should contribute equally and understand all parts of your solutions.

**It is not allowed to share exact solutions** with other student pairs.

The submitted lab reports will be verified through URKUND and indications of plagiarism will be investigated by the Disciplinary Board.

Submit your solutions via LISAM, no later than April 29 at 23:30.

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### 1. Linear and polynomial regression

The dataset `TempLinkoping.txt` contains daily average temperatures (in Celcius degrees) at Malmslätt, Linköping over the course of the year 2018. The response variable is *temp* and the covariate is

$$time = \frac{\text{the number of days since beginning of year}}{365}.$$

The task is to perform a Bayesian analysis of a quadratic regression

$$temp = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot time + \beta_2 \cdot time^2 + \varepsilon, \varepsilon \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

- (a) *Determining the prior distribution of the model parameters.* Use the conjugate prior for the linear regression model. Your task is to set the prior hyperparameters  $\mu_0$ ,  $\Omega_0$ ,  $\nu_0$  and  $\sigma_0^2$  to sensible values. Start with  $\mu_0 = (-10, 100, -100)^T$ ,  $\Omega_0 = 0.01 \cdot I_3$ ,  $\nu_0 = 4$  and  $\sigma_0^2 = 1$ . Check if this prior agrees with your prior opinions by simulating draws from the joint prior of all parameters and for every draw compute the regression curve. This gives a collection of regression curves, one for each draw from the prior. Do the collection of curves look reasonable? If not, change the prior hyperparameters until the collection of prior regression curves agrees with your prior beliefs about the regression curve. [Hint: the R package `mvtnorm` will be handy. And use your *Inv- $\chi^2$*  simulator from Lab 1.]
- (b) Write a program that *simulates from the joint posterior distribution* of  $\beta_0$ ,  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  and  $\sigma^2$ . Plot the marginal posteriors for each parameter as a histogram. Also produce another figure with a scatter plot of the temperature data and overlay a curve for the posterior median of the regression function  $f(time) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot time + \beta_2 \cdot time^2$ , computed for every value of *time*. Also overlay curves for the lower 2.5% and upper 97.5% posterior credible interval for  $f(time)$ . That is, compute the 95% equal tail posterior probability intervals for every value of *time* and then connect the lower and upper limits of the interval by curves. Does the interval bands contain most of the data points? Should they?

- (c) It is of interest to locate the *time* with the highest expected temperature (that is, the *time* where  $f(\text{time})$  is maximal). Let's call this value  $\tilde{x}$ . Use the simulations in b) to simulate from the *posterior distribution* of  $\tilde{x}$ . [Hint: the regression curve is a quadratic. You can find a simple formula for  $\tilde{x}$  given  $\beta_0, \beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$ .]
- (d) Say now that you want to *estimate a polynomial model of order 7*, but you suspect that higher order terms may not be needed, and you worry about over-fitting. Suggest a suitable prior that mitigates this potential problem. You do not need to compute the posterior, just write down your prior. [Hint: the task is to specify  $\mu_0$  and  $\Omega_0$  in a smart way.]

## 2. Posterior approximation for classification with logistic regression

The dataset `WomenWork.dat` contains  $n = 200$  observations (i.e. women) on the following nine variables:

Variable	Data type	Meaning	Role
Work	Binary	Whether or not the woman works	Response
Constant	1	Constant to the intercept	Feature
HusbandInc	Numeric	Husband's income	Feature
EducYears	Counts	Years of education	Feature
ExpYears	Counts	Years of experience	Feature
ExpYears2	Numeric	$(\text{Years of experience}/10)^2$	Feature
Age	Counts	Age	Feature
NSmallChild	Counts	Number of child $\leq 6$ years in household	Feature
NBigChild	Counts	Number of child $> 6$ years in household	Feature

- (a) Consider the logistic regression

$$\Pr(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{x}^T \beta)}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{x}^T \beta)},$$

where  $y$  is the binary variable with  $y = 1$  if the woman works and  $y = 0$  if she does not.  $\mathbf{x}$  is a 8-dimensional vector containing the eight features (including a one for the constant term that models the intercept).

The goal is to approximate the posterior distribution of the 8-dim parameter vector  $\beta$  with a multivariate normal distribution

$$\beta|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X} \sim N\left(\tilde{\beta}, J_{\mathbf{y}}^{-1}(\tilde{\beta})\right),$$

where  $\tilde{\beta}$  is the posterior mode and  $J(\tilde{\beta}) = -\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\beta|\mathbf{y})}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^T} \Big|_{\beta=\tilde{\beta}}$  is the observed Hessian evaluated at the posterior mode. Note that  $\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\beta|\mathbf{y})}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^T}$  is an  $8 \times 8$  matrix with second derivatives on the diagonal and cross-derivatives  $\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\beta|\mathbf{y})}{\partial \beta_i \partial \beta_j}$  on the off-diagonal. It is actually not hard to compute this derivative by hand, but don't worry, we will let the computer do it numerically for you. Now, both  $\tilde{\beta}$  and  $J(\tilde{\beta})$  are computed by the `optim` function in R. See my code <https://github.com/mattiasvillani/BayesLearnCourse/raw/master/Code/MainOptimizeSpam.zip> where I have coded everything up for the spam prediction example (it also does probit regression, but that is not needed here). I want you to implement your own version of this. You can use my code as a template, but I want you

to write your own file so that you understand every line of your code. Don't just copy my code. Use the prior  $\beta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \tau^2 I)$ , with  $\tau = 10$ .

Your report should include your code as well as numerical values for  $\tilde{\beta}$  and  $J_{\mathbf{y}}^{-1}(\tilde{\beta})$  for the `WomenWork` data. Compute an approximate 95% credible interval for the variable `NSmallChild`. Would you say that this feature is an important determinant of the probability that a women works?

[Hint: To verify that your results are reasonable, you can compare to you get by estimating the parameters using maximum likelihood: `glmModel <- glm(Work ~ 0 + ., data = WomenWork, family = binomial).`]

- (b) Write a function that simulates from the predictive distribution of the response variable in a logistic regression. Use your normal approximation from 2(a). Use that function to simulate and plot the predictive distribution for the `Work` variable for a 40 year old woman, with two children (3 and 9 years old), 8 years of education, 10 years of experience. and a husband with an income of 10.  
[Hints: The R package `mvtnorm` will again be handy. Remember my discussion on how Bayesian prediction can be done by simulation.]
- (c) Now, consider 10 women which all have the same features as the woman in 2(b). Rewrite your function and plot the predictive distribution for the number of women, out of these 10, that are working. [Hint: Which distribution can be described as a sum of Bernoulli random variables?]

HAVE FUN!