

Handout 3: The Bayesian paradigm & Subjective probability ^a

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Aim

To understand some foundation concepts of the Bayesian statistics: Subjective probability, an Axiomatic system, Bayesian paradigm. From Section 2, you can read what is the subjective probability interpretation and the general philosophy of its construction-you are not required to memorize these Theorems & axioms.

Reading list:

- DeGroot, M. H. (1970, or 2005; Chapter 6). Optimal statistical decisions (Vol. 82). John Wiley & Sons.
- O'Hagan, A., & Forster, J. J. (2004; Paragraphs 4.1-1.16). Kendall's advanced theory of statistics, volume 2B: Bayesian inference (Vol. 2). Arnold.
- Robert, C. (2007; Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.4). The Bayesian choice: from decision-theoretic foundations to computational implementation. Springer Science & Business Media.

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1 Schools of Statistics

Probability is a well defined mathematical quantity, however it has several interpretations; e.g. Frequentist, Subjective, etc. Probability is a fundamental concept in Statistics; different interpretations of Probability lead to different schools of statistics. Below we give more details about the main two (Frequentist and Bayesian) schools of statistics.

The Frequentist school of statistics

The Frequentist school of statistics uses the 'Frequency interpretation of probability' which asserts that the probability $P(A)$ of an event A is the limiting relative frequency of occurrence of the event in an infinite sequence of random trials. Recall that classical rules of inference are judged on their long-run behavior in repeated sampling.

Frequentist statisticians presume that the observations have been generated from a (idealized) model which would presumably run along the lines "out of infinitely many worlds one is selected at random...". Often that model has quantities (parameters) whose values are unknown to You, but You are interested in learning. These parameters are presumed to be constants quantities in the sense that they are equal to an ideal/real value which You want to discover.

The Subjective Bayesian school of statistics

The Subjective Bayesian school of statistics uses the 'Subjective interpretation of probability' which asserts that the probability $P(A)$ represents a degree of belief in a proposition A , based on all the available information Ω . In Subjective Bayesian statistics all probabilities and distributions are subjective, or personalistic; they represent Your (investigator's) degrees of belief.

Subjective probability concerns Your judgments about uncertain events or propositions. Eg., $P(A)$ measures the strength of Your degree of belief that A will occur. $P(A) = 1$ describes that You are certain that A will occur, and $P(A) = 0$ describes that You are certain that A will not occur. As $P(A)$ increases from 0 to 1, it describes an increasing degree of belief in the occurrence of A . Different researchers may have a different degree of belief in the

same proposition, and these different researchers can assign a different probabilities to that proposition based on their own judgments. The only constraint is that a Your probabilities should not be inconsistent, and therefore they should obey the Kolmogorov axioms of probability.

2 Subjective probability and its construction

Acceptance of the Bayesian method as the natural and proper approach to statistical inference has become almost synonymous with the adoption of a subjective interpretation of probability. For instance, a fully subjective interpretation of probability, allows the (Subjective) Bayesian analysis to avoid to produce controversial results, such as violation of the Likelihood Principle.

2.1 Axiomatic formulation of relative likelihood

Consider (Ω, \mathcal{F}) where Ω is a sample space and \mathcal{F} is a σ -algebra of events. Consider events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ as sets containing one or more elements from the set Ω . We think of A, B, Ω as a more general propositions. The intersection $A \cap B$ corresponds to the logical conjunction ‘ A and B ’; the union $A \cup B$ corresponds to the logical dis-junction ‘ A or B ’; the complement A^c corresponds to the logical negation ‘not A ’; and $A \supset B$ corresponds to the logical expression ‘ B implies A ’. The empty set \emptyset corresponds to a proposition that is certainly false, and the universal set Ω (aka the sampling space) to a proposition that is certainly true.

Definition 1. Let $A \preceq B$ denote the judgment that A is not more likely to occur than B ; $A \sim B$ denote the judgment that A and B are equally likely to occur; $A \prec B$ denote the judgment that A is less likely to occur than B given a common underlying (initial) information base.

Consider the following set of (reasonable) axioms:

Axiom-LA1 For any A, B , only one of $A \prec B, B \prec A, A \sim B$ can occur.

Axiom-LA2 If A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 are events such that $A_1 \cap A_2 = B_1 \cap B_2 = \emptyset, A_1 \preceq B_1, A_2 \preceq B_2$ then $A_1 \cup A_2 \preceq B_1 \cup B_2$. Additionally, if either $A_1 \prec B_1, A_2 \prec B_2$ then $A_1 \cup A_2 \prec B_1 \cup B_2$.

Axiom-LA3 For any $A, \emptyset \preceq A$. Furthermore, $\emptyset \prec \Omega$.

Axiom-LA4 If $A_1 \supset A_2 \supset \dots$ is a decreasing sequence of events with limit $\cap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$, and B is some fixed event such that $A_i \preceq B$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$ then $\cap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \preceq B$.

Axiom-LA5 There exists a random variable $u \in [0, 1]$ such that if A_1 and A_2 are the events that u falls in given sub-intervals of $[0, 1]$ with lengths ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 respectively, then $A_1 \preceq A_2$ if and only if $\ell_1 \leq \ell_2$.

(LA1) ensures that all events may be compared. (LA2) and (LA3) ensure that the comparisons are made in a logically consistent way, and simply reflect some obvious properties of any notion of ‘not more probable than’. (LA4) is an assumption stronger than (LA2) and (LA3). (LA5), essentially defines the Uniform distribution, and allows the construction of the subjective probability suggesting how much more likely an event is.

2.2 Construction of probability

Theorem 2. Let $\mu[a, b]$ denote the event that a random variable, from Axiom-LA5, lies in $[a, b]$. For any event $A \in \mathcal{F}$ satisfying the axioms LA1-LA5, there exists a unique number $a^* \in [0, 1]$ such that $A \sim \mu[0, a^*]$

Definition 3. **Subjective probability (Your degree of believe) of an event $A \in \mathcal{F}$** satisfying the axioms LA1-LA5, we define the unique number a^* from Theorem 2. It is symbolized as $P(A)$, and hence satisfies

$$A \sim \mu[0, P(A)] \quad , \text{ for all } A \in \mathcal{F}. \quad (1)$$

Theorem 4. Let two events $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $A \preceq B$ if and only if $P(A) \leq P(B)$

Theorem 5. Given Axioms LA1-LA5, the quantity $P(\cdot)$ (Definition 3) is the probability as it satisfies the usual probability axioms:

P1 $P(A) \geq 0$ and $P(\Omega) = 1$

P2 If $A \cap B = \emptyset$ then $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

P3 If $\{A_1, A_2, \dots\}$ an infinite sequence of events such that $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ for all i, j then $P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$.

2.3 Extension to the conditional likelihoods & probability

Consider events $A, D \in \mathcal{F}$; $(A|D)$ corresponds to the conjunction ‘ A when D is known’.

Definition 6. Given a common underlying (initial) information base, $(A|D) \preceq (B|D)$ denotes the judgment that A is not more likely to occur than B , when D is known.

Consider the following additional (reasonable) axiom needed to :

Axiom-LA6 For any $A, B, D \in \mathcal{F}$, $(A|D) \preceq (B|D)$, if and only if $A \cap D \preceq B \cap D$.

Theorem 7. Given [LA1] and [LA6], for any $A, B, D \in \mathcal{F}$, exactly one of the following three relations can occur: $(A|D) \prec (B|D)$, $(A|D) \succ (B|D)$, or $(A|D) \sim (B|D)$.

The following theorem relates the standard probability to the conditional likelihoods.

Theorem 8. If relations (\prec, \succ, \sim) satisfy assumptions [LA1]-[LA5], and [LA6] then quantity P in Definition 3 is the unique probability distribution which has the property: For any $A, B, D \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $P(D) > 0$,

$$(A|D) \preceq (B|D) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad P(A|D) \leq P(B|D)$$

Remark 9. All subjective probabilities are conditional. We recognize some initial information Ω . $P(A|\Omega)$ expresses Your degree of belief about A based on the totality of his current information Ω . If You observe the occurrence of another event B , Your probability for A becomes $P(A|B, \Omega)$ because B has been added to Your information. As Ω is common, it is convenient to simplify the notation by suppressing Ω , and writing $P(A) := P(A|\Omega)$ and $P(A|B) := P(A|B, \Omega)$. In Bayesian paradigm language: the background information Ω may reflect all one knows before the collection of the data; $P(A)$ is your prior information; B is the new information from an experiment; $P(A|B)$ is Your degree of believe about A after observing B ; and the Bayesian theorem is the mechanism performing this update.

3 The Bayesian paradigm

Assume that a specific experiment $e \in \mathcal{E}$ has been performed; \mathcal{E} denotes the family of potential experiments. Assume there is available a sequence of observations (or data) $y_{1:n} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$, where $y_i \in \mathcal{Y}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, generated as outcomes of the performed experiment $e \in \mathcal{E}$.

Let $dF(\cdot|\theta)$ denote the sampling distribution with PDF/PMF $f(y|\theta)$, which models the data generating process of the performed experiment e . For simplicity, we suppress conditioning on e from $dF(\cdot|\theta, e)$ although we shouldn't. $dF(\cdot|\theta)$ is a statement of the Your subjective views about the data generating process.

Definition 10. A **parametric statistical model** consists of a sequence of observations $y_{1:n} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ of a random variable y , and the sampling distribution $dF(\cdot|\theta)$ where only the parameter $\theta \in \Theta$ is unknown.

- Symbol. $y_{1:n} \sim dF(\cdot|\theta)$ or $(y_{1:n}, dF(\cdot|\theta))$.

Definition 11. The **likelihood function** $L(y_{1:n}|\theta)$ of $y_{1:n}$ and e given θ is defined as $L(y_{1:n}|\theta) = f(y_{1:n}|\theta)$, and contains all the information available from the observed data $y_{1:n}$ and the experiment performed.

Definition 12. **Priori distribution** $d\Pi(\theta)$ of the unknown parameter $\theta \in \Theta$, with PDF/PMF $\pi(\theta)$, quantifies Your believes or judgments about parameter θ before You perform the experiment and get the observations.

- symbol. $\theta \sim d\Pi(\theta)$,

Remark 13. We say ‘To account for the uncertainty of the unknown parameter $\theta \in \Theta$, we assign an a priori distribution $d\Pi(\theta)$ with PDF/PMF $\pi(\theta)$ ’. It is specified in an entirely subjective manner based on Your judgments.

Definition 14. (Bayesian model) A Bayesian statistical model is made of a parametric statistical model, $y_{1:n} \sim dF(\cdot|\theta)$, and a prior distribution (or prior model) $\theta \sim d\Pi(\theta)$, which admits PDF/PMF $\pi(\theta)$, on the unknown parameters θ . It is denoted as a hierarchical model:

$$\begin{cases} y_{1:n}|\theta & \sim dF(y_{1:n}|\theta) \\ \theta & \sim d\Pi(\theta) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Remark 15. (2) implies that observations $y_{1:n}$ have been generated from a distribution $dF(y_{1:n}|\theta)$ parameterized by θ , where θ is a latent variable that follows a distribution $d\Pi(\theta)$ prior to the generation of $y_{1:n}$.

Definition 16. The joint distribution $dP(\theta, y_{1:n})$ of $(\theta, y_{1:n})$ can be defined from (2)

$$dP(\theta, y_{1:n}) = dF(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta) \quad \text{with PDF/PMF} \quad p(\theta, y_{1:n}) = f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta)$$

Definition 17. The prior predictive distribution $dF(y_{1:n})$ of $y_{1:n}$ results by integrating out $dF(y_{1:n}|\theta)$ with respect to $d\Pi(\theta)$. We are interested in its PDF/PMF called marginal likelihood

$$f(y_{1:n}) = \int_{\Theta} f(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta) = \begin{cases} \int_{\Theta} f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta)d\theta & , \text{if } \theta \text{ cont} \\ \sum_{\forall \theta \in \Theta} f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta) & , \text{if } \theta \text{ disc} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Definition 18. The posterior distribution $d\Pi(\theta|y_{1:n})$ of $\theta \in \Theta$ given $y_{1:n}$ and e is defined by the Bayes Theorem

$$d\Pi(\theta|y_{1:n}) = \frac{L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)}{\int_{\Theta} L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)} \quad \text{with PDF/PMF} \quad \pi(\theta|y_{1:n}) = \frac{L(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{\int_{\Theta} L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)} \quad (4)$$

Remark 19. Posterior expectation of any integrate function $h(\cdot)$ defined on Θ is

$$E_{\Pi}(h(\theta)|y_{1:n}) = \frac{\int_{\Theta} h(\theta)L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)}{\int_{\Theta} L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)}$$

The posterior probability that $\theta \in A$ where $A \subseteq \Theta$ is

$$\Pi(\theta \in A|y_{1:n}) = E_{\Pi}(1(\theta \in A)|y_{1:n}) = \frac{\int_A L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)}{\int_{\Theta} L(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)}$$

Remark 20. The posterior distribution $d\Pi(\theta|y_{1:n})$ represents Your degree of believe about θ after You performed the experiment e and saw the data $y_{1:n}$ generated by e . Elaborating on (4), the Bayesian Theorem can be seen as a reasonable probabilistic mechanism to

- combine Your a priori information about θ (exclusively incorporated in $d\Pi(\theta)$) and the experimental information about θ (exclusively incorporated in likelihood $L(y_{1:n}|\theta)$)
- update Your degree of believe about θ from the a priori distribution $\pi(\theta)$ to the a posteriori distribution $\pi(\theta|y_{1:n})$ in the light of new information from experiment e .

- perform the inversion $(y_{1:n}|\theta) \mapsto (\theta|y_{1:n})$ in a subjective probabilistic manner. Usually, the experiment, as described by the parametric model $dF(y_{1:n}|\theta)$, is a process there we observe the effect $y_{1:n}$ but we are interested in learning the unknown cause θ .

Definition 21. The predictive distribution of a sequence $z_{1:m} = (y_{n+1}, \dots, y_{n+m})$ of m future outcomes given a sequence of observations $y_{1:n}$ has PDF/PMF

$$f(z_{1:m}|y_{1:n}) = E_{\Pi}(f(z_{1:m}|y_{1:n}, \theta)|y_{1:n}) = \int_{\Theta} f(z_{1:m}|y_{1:n}, \theta) d\Pi(\theta|y_{1:n})$$

It the case that $z_{1:m}$ and $y_{1:n}$ are conditionally independent given θ ; i.e. $f(z_{1:m}|y_{1:n}, \theta) = f(z_{1:m}|\theta)$ it is

$$g(z_{1:m}|y_{1:n}) = E_{\Pi}(f(z_{1:m}|\theta)|y_{1:n}) = \int_{\Theta} f(z_{1:m}|\theta) d\Pi(\theta|y_{1:n})$$

Remark 22. Specification of the subjective probability should be the result of very careful weighing of all the available information, in order to avoid the case that the probability reflects a person's prejudices and without any scientific basis at all. For a given problem, usually the researcher specifies (i.) $dF(y_{1:n}|\theta)$ and $d\Pi(\theta)$, or (ii.) $dP(y_{1:n}, \theta)$ and derives the rest distributions, by probability calculations, since

$$dP(y_{1:n}, \theta) = dF(y_{1:n}|\theta) d\Pi(\theta) = d\Pi(\theta|y_{1:n}) dF(y_{1:n})$$

Notation 23. If the likelihood of $y_{1:n}$ given θ is factorized as

$$L(y_{1:n}|\theta) = k(y_{1:n}|\theta) \rho(y_{1:n}),$$

then $k(y_{1:n}|\theta)$ is called kernel of the likelihood of $y_{1:n}$ given θ , and $\rho(y_{1:n})$ is called residue of this likelihood.

Notation 24. If a PDF/PMF $\pi(\theta)$ can be written as

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{K(\theta)}{\int K(\theta) d\theta},$$

then $K(\theta)$ is called kernel of the density $\pi(\theta)$. We can write $\pi(\theta) \propto K(\theta)$ as the normalizing constant $\int K(\theta) d\theta$ is implied by the specification of $K(\theta)$.

Example 25. [Bernoulli-Beta model] Let e be a Bernoulli experiment with unknown probability of success $\theta \in [0, 1]$. Specify a Bayesian model

$$\begin{cases} y_i|\theta & \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Br}(\theta), \forall i = 1, \dots, n \\ \theta & \sim \text{Be}(a, b) \end{cases}$$

where $\theta \in [0, 1]$, and $a > 0, b > 0$ are known (fixed) hyper-parameters.

1. State the sampling distribution of $y_{1:n}$, the likelihood function of θ , the prior distribution of θ , and the joint PMF/PDF of $(y_{1:n}, \theta)$.
2. Calculate the marginal PMF of $y_{1:n}$
3. Calculate the posterior PDF of θ given $y_{1:n}$ and recognize the distribution family.
4. Calculate the predictive PMF of a sequence of future outcomes $z_{1:m} = (z_1, \dots, z_m)$ given $y_{1:n}$.

Hint: Consider PDF/PMF:

$$f_{\text{Br}(\theta)}(y) = \theta^y (1 - \theta)^{1-y} \mathbf{1}(y \in \{0, 1\}); \quad \pi_{\text{Be}(a,b)}(\theta) = \frac{1}{B(a,b)} \theta^{a-1} (1 - \theta)^{b-1} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in [0, 1])$$

Solution.

1. The sampling distribution is a Bernoulli distribution with parameter θ ; i.e. $\text{Br}(\theta)$. The Likelihood function is

$$L(y_{1:n}|\theta) = f(y_{1:n}|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta^{y_i} (1-\theta)^{1-y_i} = \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}.$$

The prior is the Beta distribution with parameters $a > 0$ and $b > 0$; i.e. $\theta \sim \text{Be}(a, b)$:

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} \theta^{a-1} (1-\theta)^{b-1} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in [0, 1])$$

The joint PMF/PDF of $(y_{1:n}, \theta)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} p(y_{1:n}, \theta) &= f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\theta)\pi(\theta) \\ &= \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n y_i} \mathbf{1}(y_{1:n} \in \{0, 1\}^n) \frac{1}{B(a, b)} \theta^{a-1} (1-\theta)^{b-1} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in [0, 1]) \\ &= \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + a - 1} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b - 1} \mathbf{1}(y_{1:n} \in \{0, 1\}^n) \mathbf{1}(\theta \in [0, 1]) \end{aligned}$$

2. The marginal likelihood of the observations $y_{1:n}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} f(y_{1:n}) &= \int p(y_{1:n}, \theta) d\theta = \int f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta) d\theta = \int \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\theta)\pi(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + a - 1} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b - 1} d\theta \mathbf{1}(y_{1:n} \in \{0, 1\}^n) \\ &= B\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + a, n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b\right) \mathbf{1}(y_{1:n} \in \{0, 1\}^n) \end{aligned}$$

3. The posterior of θ given the observations $y_{1:n}$ has PDF

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\theta|y_{1:n}) &= \frac{f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{\int_{\Theta} f(y_{1:n}|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)} \propto f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\theta)\pi(\theta|a, b) = \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + a - 1} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b - 1} \\ &\propto \text{Be}(\theta|a^*, b^*) \end{aligned}$$

where $a^* = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + a$, $b^* = n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b$. Hence the posterior distribution of θ is a Beta distribution with parameters $a^* = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + a$, and $b^* = n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + b$.

4. The predictive distribution of $z_{1:m}$ from parametric model $\text{Br}(\theta)$ given $y_{1:n}$ has PMF

$$\begin{aligned} g(z_{1:m}|y_{1:n}) &= \int_{\Theta} f(z_{1:m}|\theta)\pi(\theta|y_{1:n})d\theta = \int_{\Theta} \prod_{i=1}^m f(z_i|\theta)\pi(\theta|y_{1:n})d\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\theta^{\sum_{i=1}^m z_i} (1-\theta)^{m-\sum_{i=1}^m z_i} \mathbf{1}(z_{1:m} \in \{0, 1\}^m) \right] \left[\frac{1}{B(a^*, b^*)} \theta^{a^*-1} (1-\theta)^{b^*-1} \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{B(a^*, b^*)} \int_0^1 \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^m z_i + a^* - 1} (1-\theta)^{m-\sum_{i=1}^m z_i + b^* - 1} d\theta \mathbf{1}(z_{1:m} \in \{0, 1\}^m) \\ &= \frac{B(\sum_{i=1}^m z_i + a^*, m - \sum_{i=1}^m z_i + b^*)}{B(a^*, b^*)} \mathbf{1}(z_{1:m} \in \{0, 1\}^m) \end{aligned}$$

Example 26. Consider an i.i.d. sample y_1, \dots, y_n from the skew-logistic distribution with PDF

$$f(y|\theta) = \frac{\theta e^{-y}}{(1 + e^{-y})^{\theta+1}}$$

labeled by a parameter $\theta \in (0, \infty)$. To account for the uncertainty about θ we assign a Gamma prior distribution with PDF

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \theta^{a-1} e^{-b\theta} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in (0, \infty)),$$

and fixed hyper parameters a, b specified by the researcher's prior info.

1. Derive the posterior distribution of θ .
2. Derive the predictive PDF for a future $z = y_{n+1}$.

Solution. It is

$$f(y|\theta) = \frac{\theta e^{-y}}{(1 + e^{-y})^{\theta+1}} = \frac{\theta e^{-y}}{(1 + e^{-y})} \exp(-\theta \log(1 + e^{-y}))$$

1. By using the Bayes theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\theta|y_{1:n}) &\propto f(y_{1:n}|\theta)\pi(\theta) \propto \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\theta)\pi(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta e^{-y_i}}{(1 + e^{-y_i})^{\theta+1}} \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \theta^{a-1} e^{-b\theta} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in (0, \infty)) \\ &\propto \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta e^{-y_i}}{(1 + e^{-y_i})} \exp(-\theta \log(1 + e^{-y_i})) \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \theta^{a-1} e^{-b\theta} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in (0, \infty)) \\ &\propto \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{-y_i}}{(1 + e^{-y_i})} \theta^n \prod_{i=1}^n \exp(-\theta \log(1 + e^{-y_i})) \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \theta^{a-1} e^{-b\theta} \mathbf{1}(\theta \in (0, \infty)) \\ &\propto \theta^{n+a-1} \exp\left(-\theta \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + e^{-y_i}) + b\right]\right) \mathbf{1}(\theta \in (0, \infty)) \\ &\propto \text{Ga}(\underbrace{\theta}_{=a^*} | \underbrace{a+n, b + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + e^{-x_i})}_{=b^*}) \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\theta|y_{1:n} \sim \text{Ga}(\underbrace{a+n}_{=a^*}, \underbrace{b + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + e^{-x_i})}_{=b^*})$$

2. By using the definition for the predictive PDF, it is

$$\begin{aligned} f(z|y_{1:n}) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(z|\theta)\pi(\theta|y_{1:n})d\theta \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{e^{-z}}{(1 + e^{-z})} \theta \exp(-\theta \log(1 + e^{-z})) \frac{(b^*)^{a^*}}{\Gamma(a^*)} \theta^{a^*-1} \exp(-\theta b^*) d\theta \\ &= \frac{(b^*)^{a^*}}{\Gamma(a^*)} \frac{e^{-z}}{(1 + e^{-z})} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \theta^{a^*+1-1} \exp(-\theta(b^* + \log(1 + e^{-y}))) d\theta \\ &= \frac{(b^*)^{a^*}}{\Gamma(a^*)} \frac{e^{-z}}{(1 + e^{-z})} \frac{\Gamma(a^* + 1)}{(b^* + \log(1 + e^{-z}))^{a^*+1}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-z}}{(1 + e^{-z})} \frac{(b^*)^{a^*}}{(b^* + \log(1 + e^{-z}))^{a^*+1}} a^* \end{aligned}$$

4 Sequential processing of data via Bayes theorem

Note 27. Bayesian paradigm enjoys a coherence property according to which updating the prior one observation at a time, or all observations together does not matter, it leads to the same posterior inference.

Note 28. Let $y = (y_1, y_2)$ be a partition of the observables.

- Consider the Learning Procedure 1 for θ where the Prior $\Pi(\theta)$ is updated to a posterior $\Pi(\theta|y_1, y_2)$ in the light of the full data (y_1, y_2) observed at once; namely

$$\text{Learning Procedure 1: } \Pi(\theta) \xrightarrow[f(y_1, y_2|\theta)]{(y_1, y_2)} \Pi(\theta|y_1, y_2)$$

where

$$\Pi(\theta|y_1, y_2) \quad \text{with pdf } \pi(\theta|y_1, y_2) = \frac{f(y_1, y_2|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{f(y_1, y_2)}; \text{ where } f(y) = \int_{\Theta} f(y|\theta)d\Pi(\theta)$$

- Consider Learning Procedure 2 for θ where at first stage the prior $\Pi(\theta)$ is updated to a posterior $\Pi(\theta|y_1)$ in the light of data y_1 and at second stage $\Pi(\theta|y_1)$ is updated to $\Pi(\theta|y_1, y_2)$ in the light of new data y_2 . Here, $\Pi(\theta|y_1)$ is the distribution of θ posterior to observing y_1 and prior to observing y_2 ! Similarly the likelihood should be conditional on all the observables incorporated so far as $f(y_2|y_1, \theta)$. Learning Procedure 2 for θ is

$$\text{Learning Procedure 2: } \Pi(\theta) \xrightarrow[f(y_1|\theta)]{y_1} \Pi'(\theta|y_1) \xrightarrow[f(y_2|y_1, \theta)]{y_2} \Pi'(\theta|y_1, y_2)$$

with pdf/pmfs

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\theta|y_1) &= \frac{f(y_1|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{f(y_1)}; \text{ where } f(y_1) = \int_{\Theta} f(y_1|\theta)d\Pi(\theta) \\ \pi'(\theta|y_1, y_2) &= \frac{f(y_2|y_1, \theta)\pi(\theta|y_1)}{f(y_2|y_1)} = \frac{f(y_2|y_1, \theta) \frac{f(y_1|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{f(y_1)}}{f(y_2|y_1)} = \frac{f(y_2|y_1, \theta)f(y_1|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{f(y_2|y_1)f(y_1)} \\ &= \frac{f(y_1, y_2|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{f(y_1, y_2)} = \pi(\theta|y_1, y_2) \end{aligned}$$

- We observe the two Learning Scenarios are equivalent in the sense that they lead to the same posterior $\Pi(\theta|y_1, y_2)$ at the end posterior $\Pi(\theta|y_1, y_2)$ in a single application of Bayes theorem with the full data $y = (y_1, y_2)$.

Note 29. By induction, this result is extended to the case where several data are collected sequentially as $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, \dots$

5 Practice

Question 30. *Feel free to work on the Exercise 33, in the Exercise sheet.*