# priors for Bayesian model uncertainty

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## Zellner's g-prior

sampling model

$$Y_i \mid \beta_0, \beta_1, \dots \beta_p, \sigma^2 \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \mathsf{N}(\beta_0 + \beta_1(x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) + \dots + \beta_p(x_{ip} - \bar{x}_p), \sigma^2)$$

informative conjugate prior

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} \mid \sigma^2 \sim \mathsf{N}\left(b_0, g\,\sigma^2 \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{X}}^{-1}\right)$$

- informative prior mean bo
- > scaled variance (and covariances) from OLS
- g controls precision

# posterior with Zellner's g-prior

posterior mean

$$\frac{g}{1+g}\hat{\beta} + \frac{1}{1+g}b_0$$

• posterior variance (given  $\sigma^2$ )

$$\frac{g}{1+g} \sigma^2 \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}}^{-1}$$

posterior distribution

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} \mid \sigma^2, \text{data} \sim \mathsf{N}\left(\frac{g}{1+g}\hat{\beta} + \frac{1}{1+g}b_0, \frac{g}{1+g}\sigma^2\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}}^{-1}\right)$$

#### Bayes factor

- $\blacktriangleright$  Zellner's g prior for coefficients in model m with  $b_0=0$
- reference prior for intercept and variance  $\,p(eta_0,\sigma^2)\propto 1/\sigma^2$
- $\blacktriangleright$  Bayes factor of model m to null model  $\mathcal{M}_0$

$$BF[\mathcal{M}_m : \mathcal{M}_0] = (1+g)^{(n-p_m-1)/2} (1+g(1-R_m^2))^{-(n-1)/2}$$
$$\frac{p(\mathcal{M}_m | \text{data}, g)}{p(\mathcal{M}_0 | \text{data}, g)} = BF[\mathcal{M}_m : \mathcal{M}_0] \frac{p(\mathcal{M}_m)}{p(\mathcal{M}_0)}$$

## choice of g

$$BF[\mathcal{M}_m:\mathcal{M}_0] = (1+g)^{(n-p_m-1)/2}(1+g(1-R_m^2))^{-(n-1)/2}$$

- ▶ Bartlett/Lindley paradox  $g \to \infty$  then  $BF[\mathcal{M}_m : \mathcal{M}_0] \to 0$
- information paradox

for fixed g as  $R^2 \to 1$  Bayes factor is bounded

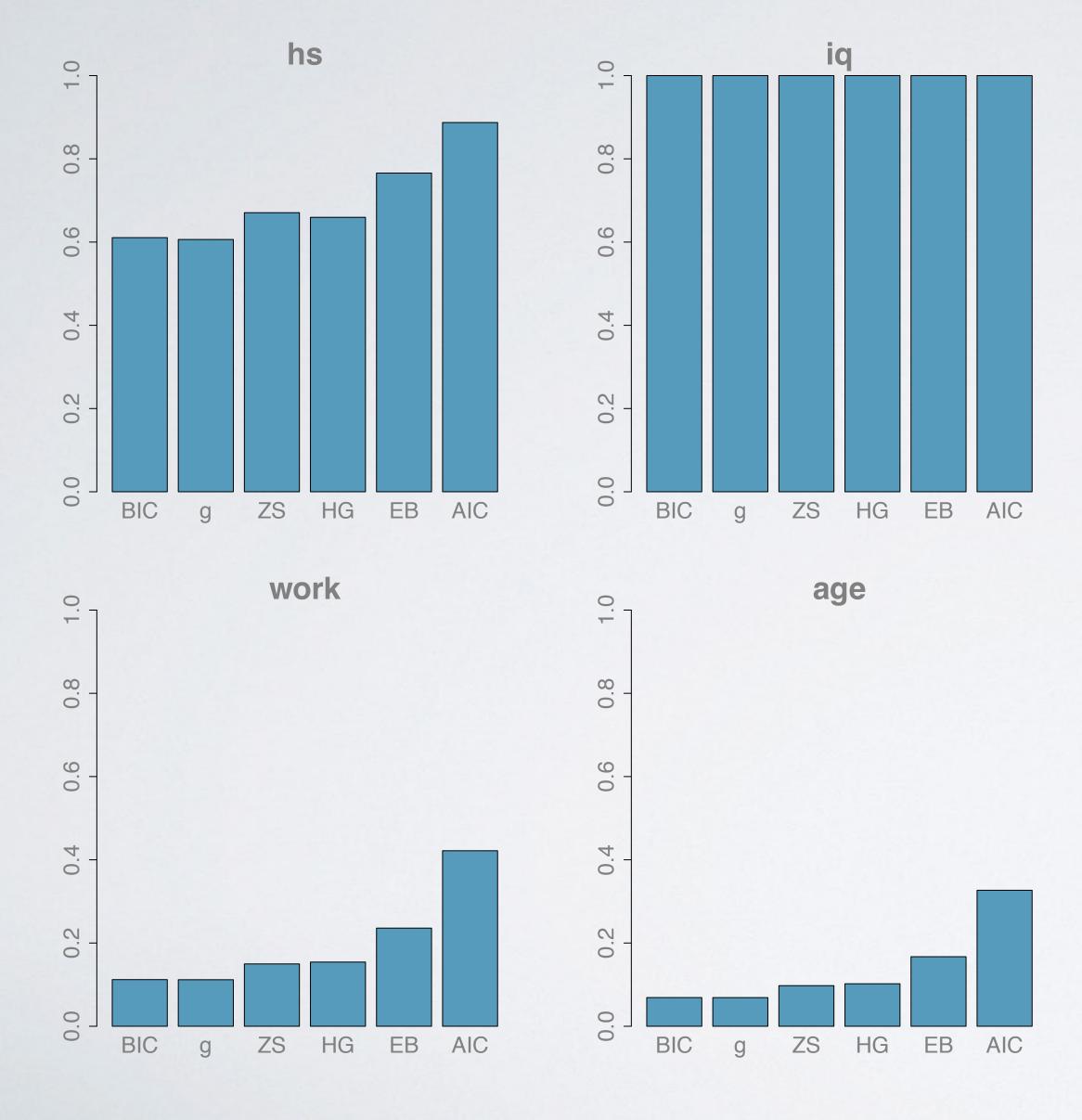
unintended consequences of choice of g

#### solutions

let prior depend on n

unit information 
$$\, g = n \,$$
 Zellner-Siow cauchy  $\, n/g \sim {\rm G}(1/2,1/2) \,$  hyper-g/n  $\, \frac{1}{1+g/n} \sim {\rm Beta}(a/2,b/2) \,$ 

## sensitivity: posterior inclusion probabilities



#### summary

- introduced Zellner's g prior
- choice of g
- sensitivity of posterior inclusion probabilities

#### next

- example
- reporting with model certainty