

Covariate standardization :

For covariates \underline{x}_j , $j=1, \dots, p-1$

let $\underline{z}_j = \frac{\underline{x}_j - \bar{x}_j}{s_j}$ where

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ji}}{n} \quad \text{and} \quad s_j^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ji} - \bar{x}_j)^2}{n-1}$$

$$\text{with } \underline{z}_0 = \underline{1},$$

Then for regression:

$y \sim N(\underline{Z}\underline{\alpha}, \sigma^2 \underline{I})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{X}\underline{\beta} &= \underline{Z}\underline{\alpha} \Rightarrow (\underline{X}'\underline{X})^{-1}\underline{X}'\underline{X}\underline{\beta} = (\underline{X}'\underline{X})^{-1}\underline{X}'\underline{Z}\underline{\alpha} \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{\beta} = (\underline{X}'\underline{X})^{-1}\underline{X}'\underline{Z}\underline{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for every $\underline{\alpha}^{(k)}$ MCMC realization, we can get $\underline{\beta}^{(k)}$.

Specifying vague prior for $\underline{\alpha}$

is $\underline{\alpha} \sim N(\underline{0}, \sigma_\alpha^2 \underline{I})$ which implies prior for $\underline{\beta}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\beta} &\sim N(\underline{0}, \underline{\Sigma}_\beta) \quad \text{with prior covariance} \\ \underline{\Sigma}_\beta &= \sigma_\alpha^2 (\underline{X}'\underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}'\underline{Z}\underline{Z}'\underline{X} (\underline{X}'\underline{X})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Standardize Response?

Suppose $y_{std} = \frac{y - \bar{y}}{s_y}$, Then if

we fit $y_{std} \sim N(X\underline{\beta}, \sigma_{std}^2 I)$,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y - \bar{y}}{s_y} = X\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}, \quad \underline{\varepsilon} \sim N(\underline{0}, \sigma_{std}^2 I)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \bar{y} + s_y X\underline{\beta} + s_y \underline{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \sim N(\underbrace{(\bar{y} + s_y \beta_0)}_{\beta_0}, \underbrace{X_{-0} \underbrace{s_y^2 \underline{\beta}_{-0}}_{\beta_{-0}}}_{\beta_{-0}}, \underbrace{s_y^2 \sigma_{std}^2 I}_{\sigma^2})$$

Thus, convert $\underline{\beta}^{(k)}$ to $\underline{\beta}^{(k)}$ by

$$\beta_0^{(k)} = \bar{y} + s_y \beta_0^{(k)}$$

$$\beta_{-0}^{(k)} = s_y \underline{\beta}_{-0}^{(k)}$$

$$\sigma^2^{(k)} = s_y^2 \sigma_{std}^2$$