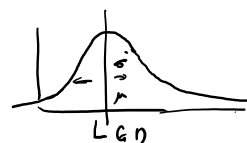


LG D

Parameter: (μ, σ^2)



Prior distribution for (μ, σ^2) or (μ, θ)

$$\mu | \theta \sim N\left(\mu_0, \frac{1}{2\theta}\right)$$

μ_0 $\theta = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$

$$\theta \sim \text{Gamma}(\nu_0, \lambda_0)$$

Data: $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$L(X|\theta) \propto \theta^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{2} \theta}$$

Posterior for (μ, θ)

$$\pi(\mu, \theta | \tilde{x}) \propto L(X|\theta) \pi(\mu, \theta) = L(X|\theta) \cdot \pi(\mu|\theta) \pi(\theta)$$

$$\propto \theta^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{2} \theta} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2} \cdot (2\theta)} \cdot \theta^{\nu_0-1} e^{-\lambda_0 \theta}$$

$\mu \in (-\infty, \infty)$
 $\theta > 0$

To simulate from $(\mu, \theta) | \tilde{x}$

Approach is as follows: Gibbs Sampling

$$\tau_0^2 = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{2}$$

0. Start with some value y (τ_1, τ_0)

1. Simulate $r\mu$ from $\mu | \tilde{x}, \tau_0$

$$\rightarrow N\left(\frac{\frac{n}{2}\bar{x} + \frac{1}{\tau_0^2}\mu_0}{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{\tau_0^2}}, \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{\tau_0^2}}\right) \equiv N\left(\frac{n\bar{x} + 2\mu_0}{n+2}, \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{\tau_0^2}}\right)$$

$\tau_0^2 = \frac{1}{r\theta}$

2. Simulate $r\theta$ from $\theta | \tilde{x}, r\mu$

$$\rightarrow \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \nu_0, \frac{\sum (x_i - r\mu)^2}{2} + \frac{(r\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2} + \lambda_0\right)$$

3. Collect (τ_1, τ_0)

4. repeat 1, 2, 3