

## FCDs for robust regression model

Denis Valle

March 2020

Here are the full conditional distributions (FCD's) for this problem:

- For  $\beta_0$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\beta_0 | \dots) &\propto \left[ \prod_i N\left(y_i | \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau_i}\right) \right] N(\beta_0 | 0, 10) \\
 &\propto \left[ \prod_i \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_i}{2\sigma^2} (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2\right) \right] \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2 \times 10} \beta_0^2\right) \\
 &\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i (-2\beta_0 [y_i - \beta_1 x_i] + \beta_0^2)\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2 \times 10} \beta_0^2\right) \\
 &\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \beta_0^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i + \frac{1}{10} \right] - 2\beta_0 \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right) \sum_i \tau_i [y_i - \beta_1 x_i] \right\} \right) \\
 p(\beta_0 | \dots) &= N\left( \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i + \frac{1}{10} \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i [y_i - \beta_1 x_i], \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i + \frac{1}{10} \right]^{-1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- For  $\beta_1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\beta_1 | \dots) &\propto \left[ \prod_i N\left(y_i | \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau_i}\right) \right] N(\beta_1 | 0, 10) \\
 &\propto \left[ \prod_i \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_i}{2\sigma^2} (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2\right) \right] \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2 \times 10} \beta_1^2\right) \\
 &\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i (-2\beta_1 x_i [y_i - \beta_0] + \beta_1^2 x_i^2)\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2 \times 10} \beta_1^2\right) \\
 &\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[ \beta_1^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i x_i^2 + \frac{1}{10} \right] - 2\beta_1 \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i x_i [y_i - \beta_0] \right] \right) \\
 p(\beta_1 | \dots) &= N\left( \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i x_i^2 + \frac{1}{10} \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i x_i [y_i - \beta_0], \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_i \tau_i x_i^2 + \frac{1}{10} \right]^{-1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- For  $\tau_i$ :

$$p(\tau_i | \dots) \propto N\left(y_i | \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau_i}\right) \text{Gamma}\left(\tau_i | \frac{v}{2}, \frac{v}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_i}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_i}{2\sigma^2}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2\right) \tau_i^{\frac{v}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\tau_i \left(\frac{v}{2}\right)\right) \\
& \propto \tau_i^{\frac{1+v}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\tau_i \left[\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 + \frac{v}{2}\right]\right) \\
p(\tau_i | \dots) &= \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{1+v}{2}, \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma^2}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 + v}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

- For  $v$ :

$$p(v | \dots) \propto \left[ \prod_i \text{Gamma}\left(\tau_i \mid \frac{v}{2}, \frac{v}{2}\right) \right] \text{Unif}(v | 0, 100)$$

To sample  $v$ , we rely on a Metropolis-Hastings algorithm for which we propose  $v$  from a normal distribution. If we end up proposing negative values, we just reflect it back to being positive by taking its absolute value.

- For  $\sigma^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
p\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mid \dots\right) & \propto \left[ \prod_i N\left(y_i \mid \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau_i}\right) \right] \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mid a, b\right) \\
& \propto \left[ \prod_i \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_i}{2\sigma^2}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2\right) \right] \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{a-1} \exp\left(-b \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right) \\
& \propto \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N+2a}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \tau_i (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 + b\right]\right) \\
p\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \mid \dots\right) &= \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{N+2a}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \tau_i (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 + b\right)
\end{aligned}$$