Translating prior predictive distributions into priors for model parameters

SURPH away day

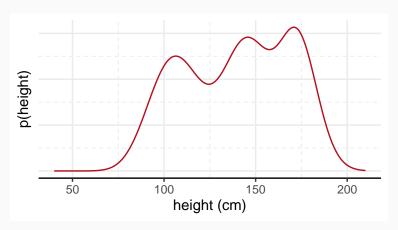
Andrew Manderson 2022-05-27

An example

 You find yourself modelling human growth, measured in centimetres, for a uniformly random sample of adolescents

Possible prior predictive

Possible prior predictive t(Y) =



Model (1)

- "The Preece-Baines model is a standard model for this kind of data"
- The simplest PB model looks like this:

$$Y(\mathrm{age}) = h_1 - \frac{2(h_1 - h_0)}{\exp\left\{s_0(\mathrm{age} - \gamma)\right\} \exp\left\{s_1(\mathrm{age} - \gamma)\right\}}$$

4

Model (2)

$$Y(\mathrm{age}) = h_1 - \frac{2(h_1 - h_0)}{\exp\left\{s_0(\mathrm{age} - \gamma)\right\} \exp\left\{s_1(\mathrm{age} - \gamma)\right\}}$$

- How should you "translate" p(Y) into a joint prior for $\theta = (h_1, h_0, s_0, s_1, \gamma)$?
- Best practice is painful (especially for more complex models)

5

General idea (1)

- Pick hyperparameters λ of prior $p(\theta \mid \lambda)$ by minimising some discrepancy

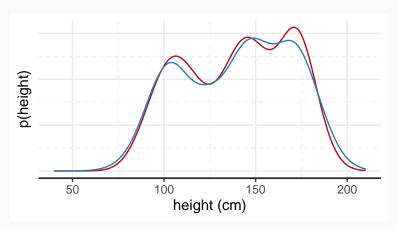
$$D(\lambda) = \int d\left(\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{Y}\mid\lambda), t(\mathbf{Y})\right) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{Y}$$

· Solution $\lambda^* = \min_{\lambda} D(\lambda)$

6

General idea (2)

· Solution p $(Y \mid \lambda^*)$ and target t(Y):



Challenges

- Optimisation surface
- Numerics
- · Inherent, irreducible noise
- Underspecification

Partial solutions

We can partly address these issues:

- Two-stage, multi-objective, gradient-free global optimisation
- Careful numerical implementation and importance sampling
- Regularisation term(s)
- R package implementation with few requirements for users: gitlab.com/andrew-manderson/pbbo