# Homework1

Ian Frankenburg

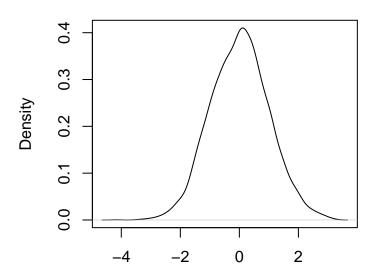
4/7/2020

# Bayesian Adaptive Lasso

## Part a)

```
n <- 5000
plot(density(rnorm(n,0,1)), main=TeX(paste("$\\beta$", "marginal")))</pre>
```

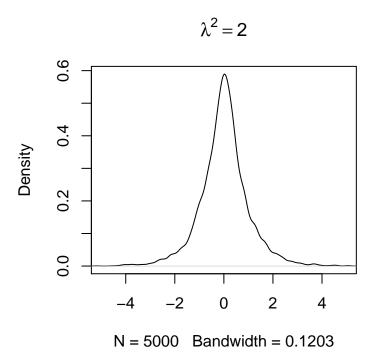
# $\beta$ marginal



N = 5000 Bandwidth = 0.1621

## Part b)

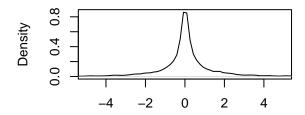
```
lambda <- sqrt(2)
tau.sq <- rgamma(n,shape=1,rate = lambda^2/2)
beta.marginal <- rnorm(n,0,sqrt(tau.sq))
plot(density(beta.marginal), main=TeX(paste("$\\lambda^2 = 2$")), xlim=c(-5,5))</pre>
```



## Part c)

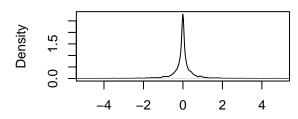
```
set.seed(1)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
rates <- c(1,3,5,10)
for(b in rates){
  lambda <- 1/rgamma(n,1,b)
  tau.sq <- rgamma(n,shape=1,rate = lambda^2/2)
  beta.marginal <- rnorm(n,0,sqrt(tau.sq))
  plot(density(beta.marginal), main=paste("rate b = ",b),xlim=c(-5,5))
}</pre>
```





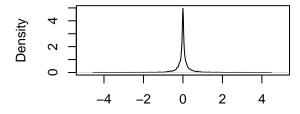
N = 5000 Bandwidth = 0.09665

#### rate b = 3



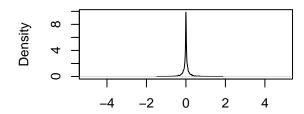
N = 5000 Bandwidth = 0.03314

### rate b = 5



N = 5000 Bandwidth = 0.01929

### rate b = 10



N = 5000 Bandwidth = 0.009661

### Part d) and e)

I will implement a Gibbs Sampler. The model is

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{Y}|\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2 &\sim N(\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}) \\ \beta_j|\tau_j^2 &\sim N(0, \tau_j^2) \\ \tau_j^2 &\sim \operatorname{Gamma}(1, \frac{\lambda^2}{2}) \\ \lambda &\sim \operatorname{Inverse-Gamma}(a, 1/b) \\ \sigma^2 &\sim \operatorname{Inverse-Gamma}(0.1, 0.1). \end{aligned}$$

I need the full conditionals

$$\{\beta_j|\pmb{Y},\tau_j^2,\sigma^2,\lambda\} \text{ and } \{\sigma^2|\pmb{Y},\tau_j^2,\beta_j^2,\lambda\}.$$

I'll start with the posterior

$$p(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \tau_1^2, \dots, \tau_p^2, \sigma^2, \lambda | \mathbf{Y}) \propto p(\mathbf{Y} | \beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \tau_1^2, \dots, \tau_p^2, \sigma^2, \lambda)$$
$$\times p(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p | \tau_1^2, \dots, \tau_p^2)$$
$$\times p(\tau_1^2, \dots, \tau_p^2 | \lambda) p(\sigma^2).$$

As a function of  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  and  $\sigma^2$ , this is proportional to

$$p(\mathbf{Y}|\beta_1,\ldots,\beta_p,\tau_1^2,\ldots,\tau_p^2,\sigma^2,\lambda)p(\beta_1,\ldots,\beta_p|\tau_1^2,\ldots,\tau_p^2)p(\sigma^2)$$

$$= N(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta},\sigma^2\mathbf{I})N(0,\Sigma)IG(a,b)$$

$$= ...$$

Similarly, I can get the full conditional of  $\sigma^2$  since it's proportional to

$$p(\mathbf{Y}|\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \tau_1^2, \dots, \tau_p^2, \sigma^2, \lambda)p(\sigma^2)$$
  
=  $N(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})IG(a, b).$ 

Now that I have the full conditionals, a Gibbs Sampling routine will follow

```
\begin{split} i &\leftarrow 10 \\ \mathbf{for} \ s \ \text{in} \ niter \ \mathbf{do} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(s+1)} &\sim p(\boldsymbol{\beta}|\sigma^{2(s)},) \\ \sigma^{2(s+1)} &\sim p(\sigma^2|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(s+1)},) \\ \mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{for} \end{split}
```