MH Logistics

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Metropolis-Hastings Algorithm and Logistic

Regression

The setup

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$$p_i = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta \mathbf{x})}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta \mathbf{x})}$$

Overview

- ▶ We can calculate the likelihood, and we can put on a prior
- ▶ But it is difficult to turn this into a Gibbs sampler
- ▶ Instead we use the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm

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- ▶ The MH algorithm consists of:
 - 1. **Propose** a new value for θ , denoted θ' from some proposal density $f(\theta)$.
 - 2. **Accept** this proposal with probability:

$$\min\left\{\frac{L(\boldsymbol{\theta}')\pi(\boldsymbol{\theta}')f(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{L(\boldsymbol{\theta})\pi(\boldsymbol{\theta})f(\boldsymbol{\theta}')},1\right\}$$

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Note that we are going to want to calculate this in terms of logs.

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$$L(\alpha,\beta) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta \mathbf{x}_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta \mathbf{x}_i)} \right)^{y_i} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta \mathbf{x}_i)} \right)^{1-y_i}$$

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▶ Let
$$q_i = 1 - p_i = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta \mathbf{x}_i)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha, \beta) \propto \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \log(p_i) + (1 - y_i)(\log(q_i))$$

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- ▶ That is, we are going to construct our prior from the data itself.
- ▶ Specifically, we are going to say that $\pi(\alpha, \beta) = \pi(\alpha|\hat{b})\pi(\beta)$ where $\pi(\alpha|\hat{b})$ is an exponential prior over $\exp(\alpha)$ with hyperparameter \hat{b} estimated from the data:

$$\frac{1}{b}e^{\alpha}e^{-\exp(\alpha)/\hat{b}}$$

▶ In so doing, we are "centering" the prior near the MLE for α and a flat (uninformative) prior over β

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- In this case, we are going to use the proposal density

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▶ Note that we often propose next steps based on where we are right now in the space, but any proposal density will do.

MH implementation

▶ So in this case, we are going to propose new values of α and β and then accept with probability

$$\min \left\{ \frac{L(\alpha',\beta')\pi_{\alpha}(\alpha'|\hat{b})\pi_{\alpha}(\alpha|\hat{b})\psi(\beta)}{L(\alpha,\beta)\pi_{\alpha}(\alpha|\hat{b})\pi_{\alpha}(\alpha'|\hat{b})\psi(\beta')}, 1 \right\}$$

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Sounds easy, right? Let's try it