Cosine basis

Daeyoung Lim*
Department of Statistics
Korea University

March 28, 2016

1 Model specifications

$$y_{i} = w_{i}^{\top} \beta + f(x_{i}) + \epsilon_{i}, \qquad \epsilon_{i} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^{2}\right)$$

$$\theta_{j} | \sigma, \tau, \gamma \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^{2} \tau^{2} \exp\left[-j\gamma\right]\right)$$

$$\tau^{2} \sim \operatorname{IG}\left(\frac{r_{0, \tau}}{2}, \frac{s_{0, \tau}}{2}\right)$$

$$\sigma^{2} \sim \operatorname{IG}\left(\frac{r_{0, \sigma}}{2}, \frac{s_{0, \sigma}}{2}\right)$$

$$\beta \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu_{\beta}^{0}, \Sigma_{\beta}^{0}\right)$$

$$\gamma \sim \operatorname{Exp}\left(\omega_{0}\right)$$

$$|\psi| = \gamma, \quad \psi \sim \operatorname{DE}\left(0, \omega_{0}\right)$$

$$\varphi_{j}\left(x\right) = \sqrt{2}\cos\left(\pi j x\right)$$

Joint density:

$$p(y,\Theta) = \mathcal{N}\left(y \middle| W\beta + f_J, \sigma^2 I_n\right) \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^J \mathcal{N}\left(\theta_j \middle| 0, \sigma^2 \tau^2 \exp\left[-j \middle| \psi \middle| \right]\right) \right\} \operatorname{IG}\left(\tau^2 \middle| \frac{r_{0,\tau}}{2}, \frac{s_{0,\tau}}{2}\right) \operatorname{IG}\left(\sigma^2 \middle| \frac{r_{0,\sigma}}{2}, \frac{s_{0,\sigma}}{2}\right) \mathcal{N}\left(\beta \middle| \mu_{\beta}^0, \Sigma_{\beta}^0\right)$$

$$\operatorname{DE}\left(\psi \middle| 0, \omega_0\right)$$

We will use the joint density to derive the LB and updating algorithm. The variational distributions are

$$q_{1}(\beta) = \mathcal{N}\left(\mu_{\beta}^{q}, \Sigma_{\beta}^{q}\right)$$

$$q_{2}(\theta_{J}) = \mathcal{N}\left(\mu_{\theta}^{q}, \Sigma_{\theta}^{q}\right)$$

$$q_{3}(\sigma^{2}) = \operatorname{IG}\left(\frac{r_{q,\sigma}}{2}, \frac{s_{q,\sigma}}{2}\right)$$

$$q_{4}(\tau^{2}) = \operatorname{IG}\left(\frac{r_{q,\tau}}{2}, \frac{s_{q,\tau}}{2}\right)$$

$$q_{5}(\psi) = \operatorname{NCVMP}.$$

^{*}Prof. Taeryon Choi

2 Lower bound

2.1 LB: $\mathsf{E}\left[\ln p\left(y|\Theta\right)\right]$

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{E}\left[\ln p\left(y|\Theta\right)\right] &= -\frac{n}{2}\ln\left(2\pi\sigma^2\right) - \frac{1}{2}\mathsf{E}\left[\left(y - W\beta - \varphi_J^\top\theta\right)^\top\left(y - W\beta - \varphi_J^\top\theta\right)\right] \\ &= -\frac{n}{2}\ln\left(2\pi\sigma^2\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(y - W\mu_\beta^q - \varphi_J^\top\mu_\theta^q\right)^\top\left(y - W\mu_\beta^q - \varphi_J^\top\mu_\theta^q\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{Tr}\left(W^\top W\Sigma_\beta^q\right) + \mathrm{Tr}\left(\varphi_J\varphi_J^\top\Sigma_\theta^q\right)\right) \end{split}$$

2.2 LB: $\mathsf{E}\left[\ln p\left(\theta_{j}|\sigma,\tau,\psi\right)\right]$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{J}\mathsf{E}\left[\ln p\left(\theta_{j}|\sigma,\tau,\psi\right)\right] = \sum_{j=1}^{J}\mathsf{E}\left[-\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(2\pi\right) - \ln \sigma - \ln \tau + \frac{j}{2}\left|\psi\right| - \frac{\theta_{j}^{2}e^{j\left|\psi\right|}}{2\sigma^{2}\tau^{2}}\right]$$