

Lee 18 March 341 4/9/19
 $F: X_1, \dots, X_n | \theta, \sigma^2 \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$

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 previous notes

[1]

Assume σ^2 known

Conj. prior $P(\theta) = N(\mu_0, \tau^2)$ $\begin{cases} \text{Laplace: } N(0, \infty) \\ \text{Haldane: } '' \\ \text{Jeffreys: } '' \end{cases}$

Posterior: $P(\theta | x) = N\left(\frac{\frac{n\bar{x} + \mu_0}{\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}}, \frac{1}{\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}}\right)$

$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \hat{\theta}_{minSE} = \bar{x}$, shrinkage: $\rho = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\tau^2 + \sigma^2}$

Posterior predictive: $P(x^* | x, \sigma^2) = N(\bar{x}, \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 \rho)$

If conj. prior was parameterized using σ^2 , $\tau^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n_0}$

$P(\theta | \sigma^2) = N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_0})$

Posterior: $P(\theta | x) = N\left(\frac{n\bar{x} + n_0\mu_0}{n + n_0}, \frac{\sigma^2}{n + n_0}\right)$
 shrinkage: $\rho = \frac{n_0}{n + n_0}$

Posterior predictive: $P(x^* | x, \sigma^2) = N(\bar{x}, \sigma^2 \frac{n + n_0 + 1}{n + n_0})$

Assume σ^2 known

Conj prior: $P(\theta) = \text{InvGamma}(\frac{n_0}{2}, \frac{n_0 \sigma_0^2}{2})$ $\begin{cases} \text{Laplace: } \text{InvGamma}(-1, 0) \\ \text{Haldane: } \text{InvGamma}(0, 0) \\ \text{Jeffreys: } \text{InvGamma}(0, 0) \end{cases}$

Posterior: $P(\sigma^2 | x, \theta) = \text{InvGamma}(\frac{n + n_0}{2}, \frac{n\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 + n_0\sigma_0^2}{2})$

$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{n\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 + n_0\sigma_0^2}{n + n_0 - 2}$, $\hat{\sigma}_{MAP}^2 = \frac{n\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 + n_0\sigma_0^2}{n + n_0 + 2}$, shrinkage: $\rho = \frac{n_0 - 2}{n + n_0 - 2}$
 $\hat{\sigma}_{minSE}^2 = \text{qgamma}(0.5, \frac{n + n_0}{2}, \frac{n\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 + n_0\sigma_0^2}{2})$

Post. predictive dist: $P(x^* | x, \theta) = \text{TInvGamma}(\theta, \frac{n\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 + n_0\sigma_0^2}{n + n_0})$

Midsem 27/7

FINAL ✓

the real problem!

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$F: X_1, \dots, X_n | \theta, \sigma^2 \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$ where both θ, σ^2 unknown.

We want inference for both at the same time. Now see this!

↪ 2-dim poster

↪ 2-d prior

$$P(\theta, \sigma^2 | x) \propto P(x | \theta, \sigma^2) P(\theta, \sigma^2)$$

$$= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (x_i - \theta)^2}$$

$$\propto (\sigma^2)^{-n/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (x_i - \theta)^2} \stackrel{?}{\propto} \text{Inv Gamma?} \quad \text{No! } \theta \text{ is a free variable.}$$

This is actually called the Normal-Inverse Gamma Distr.

But to get it into canonical form, we need more manipulation.

Note: $s^2 := \frac{1}{n-1} \sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2$

trick: $\sum (x_i - \theta)^2 = \sum (x_i - \bar{x} + (\bar{x} - \theta))^2 = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + 2 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(\bar{x} - \theta) + \sum (\bar{x} - \theta)^2$

$$= (n-1)s^2 + 2 \left(\sum x_i \bar{x} - n\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x} \sum x_i + n\bar{x}\theta \right) + n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2$$

$$= (n-1)s^2 + 2 \left(n\bar{x}^2 - n\bar{x}^2 - n\bar{x}\theta + n\bar{x}\theta \right) + n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2$$

$$= (n-1)s^2 + n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2$$

$$\rightarrow = (\sigma^2)^{-(\frac{n}{2}+1)-1} e^{-\frac{(n-1)s^2/2}{\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2}(\theta - \bar{x})^2} \propto \text{Normal-Inverse Gamma}(n = \bar{x}, \lambda = n, \alpha = \frac{n}{2} + 1, \beta = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2})$$

"Inv gamma" kernel

"kernel kernel"

$\propto P(\theta | x) P(\sigma^2 | x)$

Inv. norm

7 parameters!!

$\Rightarrow P(\theta, \sigma^2) = \text{NormalInvGamma}$ is the conjugate prior.

For the purposes of this class, we will only consider the uninformative Jeffreys prior which can be shown to be:

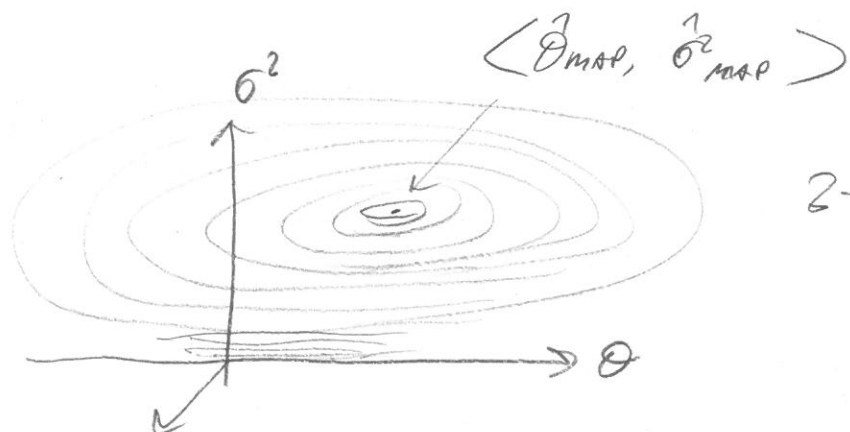
$$P(\theta, \sigma^2) = \text{NormalInvGamma}(\theta, \infty, 0, 0) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = P_-(\theta, \sigma^2)$$

this is the Jeffreys prior for the normal with σ^2 known, times the θ known.

$$P_-(\theta, \sigma^2) = P_-(\theta) P_-(\sigma^2) \propto (1) \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(\theta, \sigma^2 | x) &\propto P(x | \theta, \sigma^2) P_-(\theta, \sigma^2) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{(n-1)s^2/2}{\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} (\theta - \bar{x})^2} \\ &\propto \text{NormalInvGamma}(\bar{x}, \frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

What does this look like?



2-d density as a contour

$P(\theta, \sigma^2)$ We are not going to worry about prior odds, CR,

Hyp. Tests right now for this class, but we will

do principal tests and posterior predictive tests.

The usual case is ~~we~~ just one about σ^2 . σ^2 is then a nuisance parameter. Then we are interested in only $P(\theta|x)$. we can "get rid of σ^2 " by integrating it out!

$$P(\theta|x) = \int_0^\infty P(\theta, \sigma^2|x) d\sigma^2 \quad \text{Let's solve this assuming } P(\sigma^2) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\theta, \sigma^2|x) = \text{Normal-InverseGamma}(\bar{x}, \psi, \frac{\psi}{2}, \frac{(\psi-1)s^2}{2}) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{\psi}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{(\psi-1)s^2/2}{\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{\psi}{2\sigma^2}(\theta-\bar{x})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\theta|x) \propto \int_0^\infty (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{\psi}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{(\psi-1)s^2/2 + \psi(\theta-\bar{x})^2/2}{\sigma^2}} d\sigma^2$$

$$\propto \text{InverseGamma}(\frac{\psi}{2}, \frac{(\psi-1)s^2 + \psi(\theta-\bar{x})^2}{2})$$

$$C = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\theta|x) \propto \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\beta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (\sigma^2)^{-\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{\beta}{\sigma^2}} d\sigma^2$$

= 1

we kinda saw this before...

$$= \Gamma(\frac{\psi}{2}) \left(\frac{(\psi-1)s^2 + \psi(\theta-\bar{x})^2}{2} \right)^{-\psi/2}$$

$$\propto \left(\frac{(\psi-1)s^2}{2} + \frac{\psi(\theta-\bar{x})^2}{2} \right)^{-\psi/2}$$

$$\propto \left(\frac{1}{(\psi-1)s^2} \right)^{-\psi/2} \left(\frac{(\psi-1)s^2}{2} + \frac{\psi(\theta-\bar{x})^2}{2} \right)^{-\psi/2}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\psi(\theta-\bar{x})^2}{(\psi-1)s^2} \right)^{-\psi/2} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\psi-1} \frac{(\theta-\bar{x})^2}{(\frac{s}{\sqrt{\psi}})^2} \right)^{-\frac{(\psi-1)+1}{2}} \propto T_{\psi-1} \left(\bar{x}, \frac{s}{\sqrt{\psi}} \right)$$

i.e. the shifted and scaled Student's T or "non-shifted T "