

# Lecture 19

04/30 2 [MATH341]

$$a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$b = -\frac{n\bar{x}}{n+1}$$

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

$$P(X_1 | X) \propto T_{n-1} \left( -\frac{b}{2a}, \sqrt{\frac{\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2}}{n-1}} \right) = T_{n-1} \left( \bar{x}, \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} s \right) \stackrel{n \text{ large}}{\approx} N(\bar{x}, s^2)$$

exactly what you expect

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\frac{n\bar{x}}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{n+1}} = \bar{x}$$

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

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

$$\frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \left( -\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \bar{x}^2$$

$$\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n} s^2 + \bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2}}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n} s^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(n+1)s^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} s$$

$$\text{of } P(X_1 | X, b^2) = N(\hat{\theta}_p, b^2 + \frac{b^2}{n/n_0})$$

$$P(X_1 | X) = T_{n-1} \left( \bar{x}, \sqrt{s^2 \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)} \right)$$



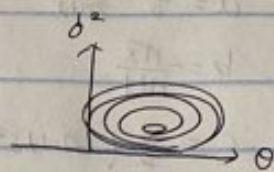
$T: \tilde{\sim} N(\theta, \delta^2)$  where both  $\theta, \delta^2$  are unknown.

$$P(\theta, \delta^2 | x) = P(\theta | x, \delta^2) P(\delta^2 | x)$$

$$= \left( N\left(\bar{x}, \frac{\delta^2}{n}\right) \right) \left( \text{InvGamma}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{If } P(\theta, \delta^2) \propto \frac{1}{\delta^2},$$

$$P(\delta^2 | x) = \text{InvGamma}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2}\right)$$



How would I sample  $\langle \theta, \delta^2 \rangle$  from  $P(\theta, \delta^2 | x)$ ?

↑ realization

samples are realization

Step I: Draw a  $\delta_{\text{samp}}^2$  realization from  $P(\delta^2 | x)$  using  $\text{rinvgamma}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2}\right)$

Step II: Draw a  $\theta_{\text{samp}}$  realization from  $P(\theta | x, \delta^2 = \delta_{\text{samp}}^2)$  using  $\text{rnorm}\left(\bar{x}, \sqrt{\frac{\delta_{\text{samp}}^2}{n}}\right)$

return  $\langle \theta_{\text{samp}}, \delta_{\text{samp}}^2 \rangle$  To sample  $n$  realizations, repeat  $n$  times.

How to sample from  $P(x_* | x) = T_{n-1}\left(\bar{x}, \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} s\right)$ ? re-scaled  $(n-1, \bar{x}, \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} s)$

$$P(x_* | x) = \int \int_{\theta, \delta^2} P(x_* | \theta, \delta^2) \cdot P(\theta, \delta^2 | x) d\delta^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int \int_{\theta, \delta^2} P(x_* | \theta, \delta^2 | x) d\delta^2 d\theta = \int \int_{\theta, \delta^2} P(x_* | \theta, \delta^2) P(\theta | x, \delta^2) P(\delta^2 | x) d\delta^2 d\theta$$

How to sample from  $P(x_*, \theta, \delta^2 | x)$ ?

Ⓐ sample  $\delta_{\text{samp}}^2$  from  $P(\delta^2 | x)$  via  $\text{rinvgamma}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2}\right)$

Ⓑ sample  $\theta_{\text{samp}}$  from  $P(\theta | x, \delta_{\text{samp}}^2)$  via  $\text{rnorm}\left(\bar{x}, \sqrt{\frac{\delta_{\text{samp}}^2}{n}}\right)$

Ⓒ sample  $x_{\text{samp}}$  from  $P(x_* | \theta = \theta_{\text{samp}}, \delta^2 = \delta_{\text{samp}}^2)$  via  $\text{rnorm}(\theta_{\text{samp}}, \delta_{\text{samp}}^2)$

return  $\langle x_{\text{samp}}, \theta_{\text{samp}}, \delta_{\text{samp}}^2 \rangle$

To sample from  $P(x_* | x)$  you sample from  $P(x_*, \theta, \delta^2 | x)$  and ignore

$\theta_{\text{samp}}, \delta_{\text{samp}}^2$  to leave you with  $x_*$ .

To sample  $n$  realizations, repeat  $n$  times.



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

= NormInvGamma due to conjugacy.

(If  $P(\theta, b^2)$ )

= NormInvGamma

If  $P(\theta, b^2) \neq \text{NormInvGamma} \Rightarrow$  non conjugate.

NormInvGamma

dependence.

$$P(\theta, b^2) = P(\theta | b^2) P(b^2) \text{ where } P(\theta | b^2) = N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_0}), P(b^2) = \text{InvGamma}(\frac{n_0}{2}, \frac{n_0 \sigma_0^2}{2})$$

then model is conjugate.

What if  $\theta, b^2$  independent

$$P(\theta, b^2) = P(\theta) P(b^2) \text{ where } P(\theta) = N(\mu_0, \tau^2), P(b^2) = \text{InvGamma}(\frac{n_0}{2}, \frac{n_0 \sigma_0^2}{2})$$

such that  $\tau^2 \neq \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_0}$

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

$$= P(x | \theta, b^2) P(\theta) P(b^2)$$

$$\propto k(x | \theta, b^2) k(\theta) k(b^2)$$

$$= \left( (b^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2b^2}((n-1)s^2 + n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2)} \right) \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2\tau^2}(\theta - \mu_0)^2} \right) \left( (b^2)^{-\frac{n_0}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{n_0 \sigma_0^2}{2b^2}} \right)$$

$$= (b^2)^{-\frac{n+n_0}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2b^2}((n-1)s^2 + n\bar{x}^2 + n\theta b^2)} e^{\underbrace{\left( -\frac{\theta^2}{2\tau^2} + \frac{\theta \mu_0}{\tau^2} \right)}_{=a}} e^{\underbrace{\left( -\left( \frac{n}{2b^2} + \frac{1}{2\tau^2} \right) \theta^2 \right)}_{=b}}$$

$= e^{a\theta - b\theta^2}$

$$\propto N\left(\frac{a}{2b}, \frac{1}{2b}\right)$$

$$= (b^2)^{-\frac{n+n_0}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2b^2}((n-1)s^2 + n\bar{x}^2 + n\theta b^2)} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} e^{\frac{a^2}{4b}} N\left(\frac{a}{2b}, \frac{1}{2b}\right) \right)$$

$\propto e^{a\theta - b\theta^2}$

$$\propto (\delta^2)^{-\frac{n+n_0}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta^2}((n-1)s^2 + n\bar{x}^2 + n_0\delta_0^2)} \left(\frac{n}{2\delta^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_0^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\frac{n\bar{x}}{\delta^2} + \frac{n_0}{\delta_0^2})^2}{2(\frac{n}{\delta^2} + \frac{1}{\delta_0^2})}} \left( N\left(\frac{\frac{n\bar{x}}{\delta^2} + \frac{n_0}{\delta_0^2}}{\frac{n}{\delta^2} + \frac{1}{\delta_0^2}}, \frac{1}{\frac{n}{\delta^2} + \frac{1}{\delta_0^2}} \right) \right)$$

$k(\delta^2(x), (\uparrow \text{InvGamma } x))$

$p(\theta|\delta^2, x)$

the kernel of some unknown distr,

and we don't know how to draw realization from it.