

# Supplemental material to “Dirichlet Process Mixture Models using Matrix-Generalized Half-t Distribution”

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## 1 CDP

- Posteriors in each Gibbs Sampling Step

1. Update  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_j$ .

$$p(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j | -) \sim \mathcal{N}_p \left( (n_j + \rho)^{-1} \left( \sum_{i:c_i=j} \mathbf{x}_i + \rho \boldsymbol{\xi} \right), ((n_j + \rho) S_j)^{-1} \right)$$

2. Update  $S_j$ .

$$p(S_j | -) \sim \mathcal{W}_p \left( n_j + \beta + 1, \left( \sum_{i:c_i=j} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j) (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j)' + \rho (\boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \boldsymbol{\xi}) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \boldsymbol{\xi})' + \beta W \right)^{-1} \right)$$

3. Update  $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ .

$$p(\boldsymbol{\xi} | -) \sim \mathcal{N}_p \left( \left( \left( \rho \sum_{j=1}^k S_j + \Sigma_y^{-1} \right)^{-1} \Sigma_y^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_y, \left( \rho \sum_{j=1}^k S_j + \Sigma_y^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right) \right)$$

4. Update  $\rho$ .

$$p(\rho | -) \sim \mathcal{G} \left( \frac{pk}{2} + \frac{1}{4}, \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k (\boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \boldsymbol{\xi})' S_j (\boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \boldsymbol{\xi}) \right)^{-1} \right)$$

5. Update  $W$ .

$$p(W | -) \sim \mathcal{W}_p \left( k\beta + p, \left( \beta \sum_{j=1}^k S_j + p \Sigma_y^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right)$$

6. Update  $\beta$  using ARMS.

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\beta^* | -) &\propto \frac{pk(1/\beta^* + p - 1)}{2} \log \left( \frac{(1/\beta^* + p - 1)}{2} \right) + \frac{k(1/\beta^* + p - 1)}{2} \log(|W|) - \\ &k \log \Gamma_p \left( \frac{(1/\beta^* + p - 1)}{2} \right) + \frac{1/\beta^* - 2}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k \log |S_j| - \frac{(1/\beta^* + p - 1)}{2} \text{tr} \left( W \sum_{i=1}^k S_j \right) - \\ &\frac{1}{2} \log \beta^* - \frac{p}{2} \beta^* \text{ where } \beta^* = \frac{1}{\beta - p + 1} \end{aligned}$$

7. Update component membership indicator  $c_i$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\mathbf{x}_i | c_{-i}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \rho, W, \beta) &= \frac{p}{2} \log \frac{n_{-i,j} + \rho}{n_{-i,j} + \rho + 1} - \frac{p}{2} \log \pi + \log \Gamma \left( \frac{n_{-i,j} + \beta + 1}{2} \right) - \\ &\log \Gamma \left( \frac{n_{-i,j} + \beta + 1 - p}{2} \right) + \frac{n_{-i,j} + \beta}{2} \log |W^*| - \\ &\frac{n_{-i,j} + \beta + 1}{2} \log \left| W^* + \frac{n_{-i,j} + \rho}{n_{-i,j} + \rho + 1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\xi}^*) (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\xi}^*)' \right| \text{ where} \\ W^* &= \beta W + \rho \boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\xi}' + \sum_{l: c_l = j} \mathbf{x}_l \mathbf{x}_l' - (\rho + n_{-i,j}) \boldsymbol{\xi}^* \boldsymbol{\xi}^{*'} \text{ and } \boldsymbol{\xi}^* = \left( \rho \boldsymbol{\xi} + \sum_{l: c_l = j} \mathbf{x}_l \right) / (\rho + n_{-i,j}) \end{aligned}$$

8. Update  $\alpha$  using ARMS.

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\alpha^* | -) &\propto \left( -k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log \alpha^* + \log \Gamma \left( (\alpha^*)^{-1} \right) - \log \Gamma \left( n + (\alpha^*)^{-1} \right) - \frac{\alpha^*}{2} \\ \text{where } \alpha^* &= 1/\alpha \end{aligned}$$

## 2 CCDP

- Priors

$$f(\mathbf{x}_i | \boldsymbol{\mu}_i, S_i) \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, S_i^{-1}) \text{ where } S_i \text{ is precision.}$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j | \boldsymbol{\xi}, R) \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\boldsymbol{\xi}, R^{-1}) \text{ where } R \text{ is precision.}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\boldsymbol{\mu}_y, \Sigma_y)$$

$$R \sim \mathcal{W}_p(p, (p\Sigma_y)^{-1})$$

$$(S_j | \beta, W) \sim \mathcal{W}_p(\beta, (\beta W)^{-1})$$

$$W \sim \mathcal{W}_p(p, \Sigma_y/p)$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta - p + 1} \sim \mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{p}\right)$$

$$\alpha^{-1} \sim \mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$$

- Posteriors in each Gibbs Sampling Step

1. Update  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_j$ .

$$p(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j | -) \sim \mathcal{N}_p \left( (n_j S_j + R)^{-1} \left( S_j \sum_{i:c_i=j} \mathbf{x}_i + R\boldsymbol{\xi} \right), (n_j S_j + R)^{-1} \right)$$

2. Update  $S_j$ .

$$p(S_j | -) \sim \mathcal{W}_p \left( n_j + \beta, \left( \sum_{i:c_i=j} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j)' + \beta W \right)^{-1} \right)$$

3. Update  $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ .

$$p(\boldsymbol{\xi} | -) \sim \mathcal{N}_p \left( (kR + \Sigma_y^{-1})^{-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^k R\boldsymbol{\mu}_j + \Sigma_y^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_y \right), (kR + \Sigma_y^{-1})^{-1} \right)$$

4. Update  $R$ .

$$p(R | -) \sim \mathcal{W}_p \left( k + p, \left( \sum_{j=1}^k (\boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \boldsymbol{\xi}) (\boldsymbol{\mu}_j - \boldsymbol{\xi})' + p\Sigma_y \right)^{-1} \right)$$

5. Update  $W$ .

$$p(W | -) \sim \mathcal{W}_p \left( k\beta + p, \left( \beta \sum_{j=1}^k S_j + p\Sigma_y^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right)$$

6. Update  $\beta$  using the same method mentioned above in CDP case.

7. Update component membership indicator  $c_i$ .

- When  $n_{-i,j} > 0$ ,  $p(c_i = j | -) = \frac{n_{-i,j}}{n - 1 + \alpha} \mathcal{N}_p(\mathbf{x}_i | \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, S_j^{-1})$ ,

- When  $n_{-i,j} = 0$ ,  $p(c_i \neq c_{i'} \text{ where } i \neq i' | -) = \frac{\alpha}{n - 1 + \alpha} \int p(\mathbf{x}_i | \boldsymbol{\mu}, S) p(\boldsymbol{\mu}, S | \boldsymbol{\xi}, R, W) d\boldsymbol{\mu} dS$

8. Update  $\alpha$  using the same method mentioned above in CDP case.