Initial check

2023-11-03

Log precision

Let

$$X_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, \tau^{-1}), \quad \tau \sim \chi^2(\nu)$$

The posterior is

$$\pi(\tau|\mathbf{x}) \propto \tau^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tau}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2\right\} \tau^{\frac{\nu}{2} - 1} e^{-\tau/2} = \tau^{\frac{n+\nu}{2} - 1} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tau}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + 1\right]\right\},\,$$

so

$$\tau | \mathbf{x} \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\frac{n+\nu}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i} x_i^2 + 1\right]\right).$$

Now, consider the transformation $\theta = \log \tau$, then the posterior, in terms of θ is

$$\pi(\theta|\mathbf{X}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_i|e^{\theta}) \pi(e^{\theta}) e^{\theta} = \Gamma\left(e^{\theta}; \frac{n+\nu}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i} x_i^2 + 1\right]\right) e^{\theta} = e^{\theta \alpha_n} \exp\left\{-e^{\theta} \beta_n\right\},$$

where $\alpha_n = (n + \nu)/2$ and $\beta_n = \sum_i x_i^2 + 1$. Then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log \pi(\theta|\mathbf{x}) = \alpha_n - \beta_n e^{\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \log \pi(\theta|\mathbf{x}) = -\beta_n e^{\theta}.$$

The posterior mode is $\hat{\theta} = \log \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_n}$, so

$$-\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \log \pi(\theta|\mathbf{x})\right)\Big|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}} = \alpha_n$$

The Laplace approximation to the posterior is $\mathcal{N}(\theta; \hat{\theta}, 1/\alpha_n)$.

Example using stan

```
library(rstan)
library(tidyverse)
```

Generate data

```
tau = 0.4
n = 50
set.seed(123)
x = rnorm(n, 0, 1/tau)
```

Fit the Stan model, comparison shown in Fig.1.

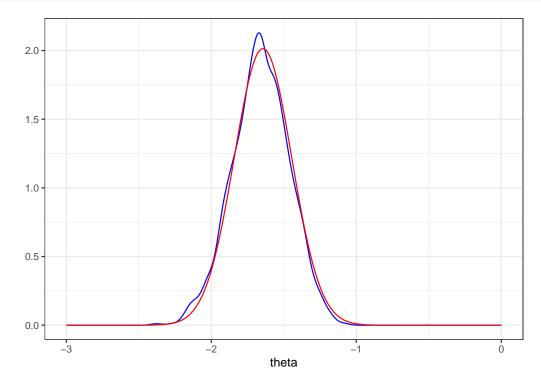


Figure 1: Blue -> stan, Red -> Laplace