

AMS 223  
 Problems 3.3, 3.4  
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## Model

We consider a single-component harmonic regression model

$$y_i = a \cos(\omega t_i) + b \sin(\omega t_i) + \epsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, T$$

where  $\epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, v)$ . Let  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (a, b)^\top$  and  $\mathbf{f}_i = (\cos(\omega t_i), \sin(\omega t_i))^\top$ , then we have  $y_i \sim N(\mathbf{f}_i^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}, v)$ . Define  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_T)^\top$  and  $\mathbf{F}$  be the  $2 \times T$  matrix whose columns are  $\mathbf{f}_i$ . Then we have

$$\mathbf{y} | \boldsymbol{\beta}, v, \omega \sim N(\mathbf{F}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}, v \mathbf{I}).$$

Using the prior  $p(\boldsymbol{\beta}, v, \omega) = p(\boldsymbol{\beta}, v | \omega) p(\omega) \propto v^{-1} p(\omega)$ , the full conditionals for  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  and  $v$  are

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta} | v, \omega, \mathbf{y} &\sim N(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}, v(\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^\top)^{-1}) \\ v | \boldsymbol{\beta}, \omega, \mathbf{y} &\sim IG(T/2, (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{F}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta})^\top (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{F}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta})/2), \end{aligned}$$

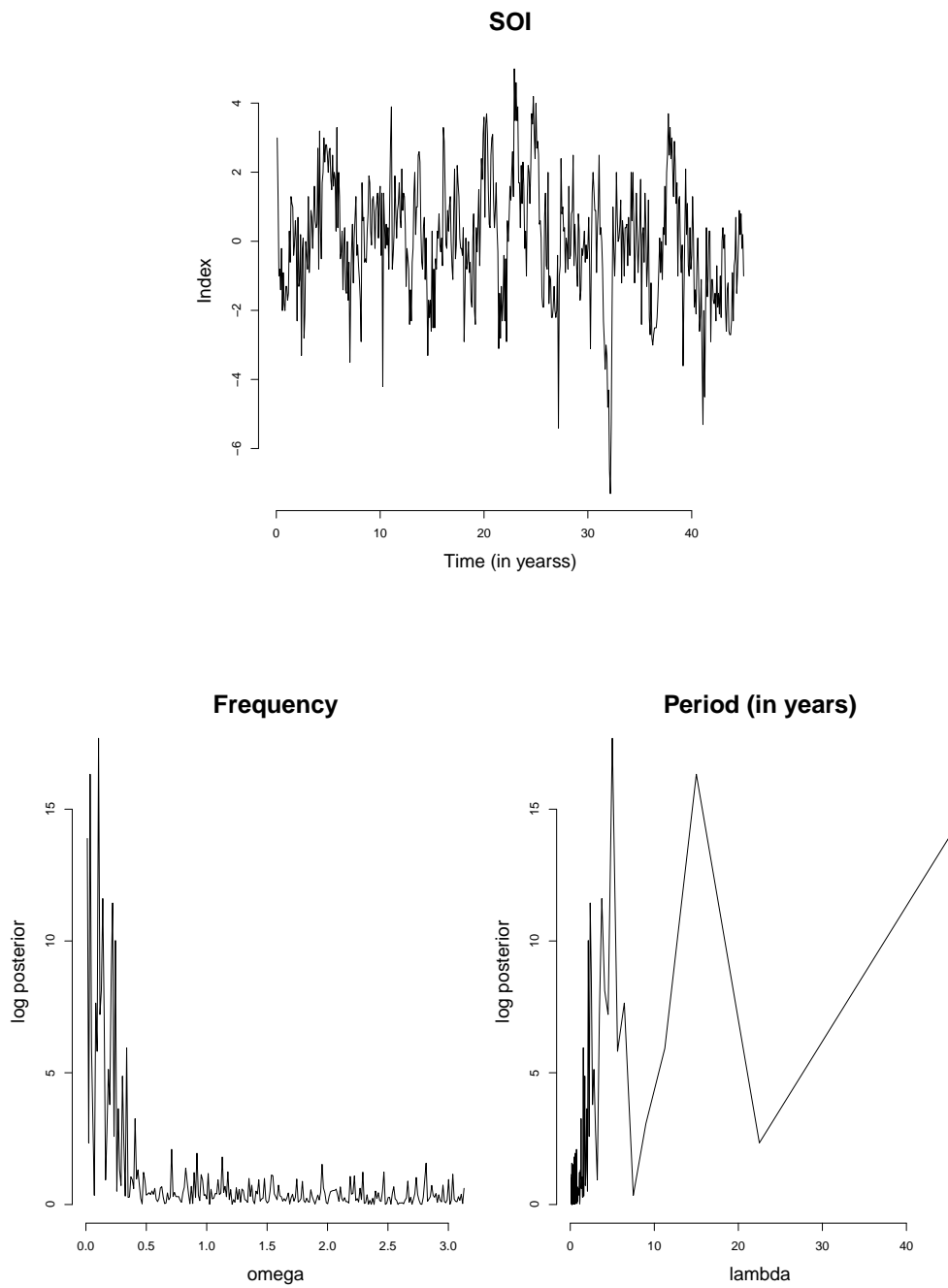
where  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^\top)^{-1} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{y}$  is the maximum likelihood estimate for a fixed  $\omega$ . For this analysis, interest is primarily in the angular frequency  $\omega$  (and the corresponding period  $\lambda = 2\pi/\omega$ ). The marginal posterior for  $\omega$  has the form

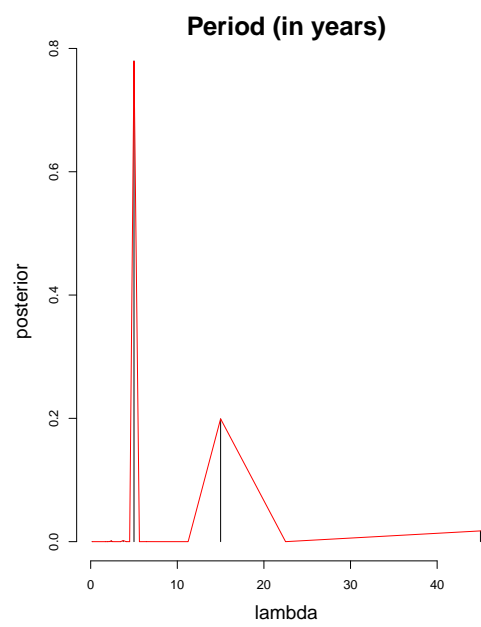
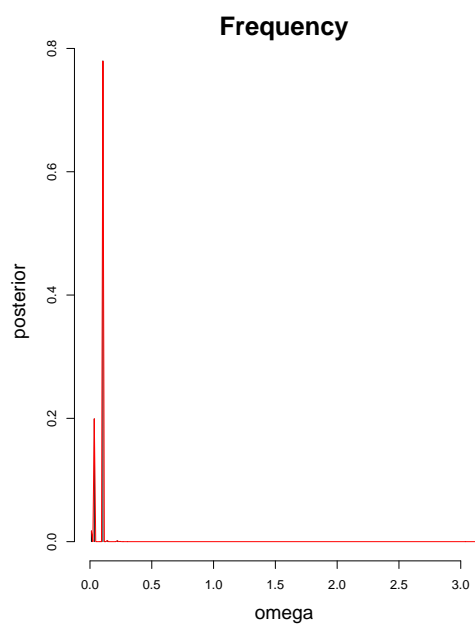
$$p(\omega | \mathbf{y}) \propto p(\omega) |\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^\top|^{-1/2} \left[ 1 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^\top \mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} / (\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{y}) \right]^{(2-T)/2}.$$

Direct sampling from the marginal posterior of  $\omega$  is not available. However, since we're only working with one dimension, we can simply discretize the space for  $\omega$ , compute  $p(\omega | \mathbf{y})$  and sample with replacement based on these probabilities.

We show plots of the frequency and period calculated from the marginal posterior as well as based off samples.

## P&W 3.3 – Southern Oscillation Index





## P&W 3.4 – Luteinizing hormone in blood samples

