WIKIPEDIA

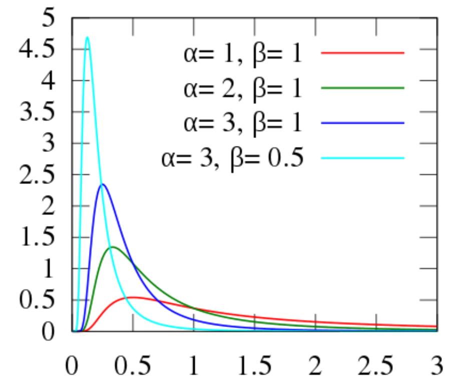
Inverse-gamma distribution

In probability theory and statistics, the **inverse gamma distribution** is a two-parameter family of continuous probability distributions on the positive real line, which is the distribution of the reciprocal of a variable distributed according to the gamma distribution. Perhaps the chief use of the inverse gamma distribution is in Bayesian statistics, where the distribution arises as the marginal posterior distribution for the unknown variance of a normal distribution, if an uninformative prior is used, and as an analytically tractable conjugate prior, if an informative prior is required.(Hoff, 2009:74)

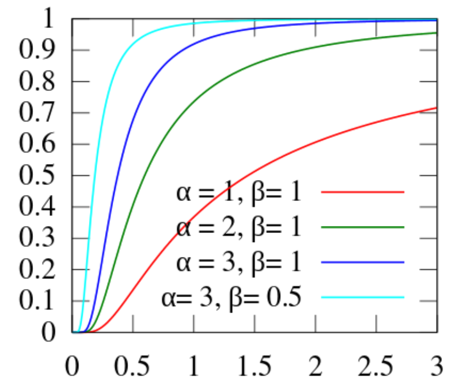
However, it is common among Bayesians to consider an alternative parametrization of the normal distribution in terms of the precision, defined as the reciprocal of the variance, which allows the gamma distribution to be used directly as a conjugate prior. Other Bayesians prefer to parametrize the inverse gamma distribution differently, as a scaled inverse chi-squared distribution.

Inverse-gamma

Probability density function



Cumulative distribution function



Parameters	$\alpha > 0$ shape (real) $\beta > 0$ scale (real)
Support	$x \in (0, \infty)$
PDF	$\frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{-\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta}{x}\right)$
CDF	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha, \beta/x)}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$

Contents

Characterization

Probability density function

The inverse gamma distribution's probability density function is defined over the support $x > 0$

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (1/x)^{\alpha+1} \exp(-\beta/x)$$

with shape parameter α and scale parameter β.[1] Here $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function.

Unlike the Gamma distribution, which contains a somewhat similar exponential term, β is a scale parameter as the distribution function satisfies:

Mean	$\frac{\beta}{\alpha-1}$ for $\alpha > 1$
Mode	$\frac{\beta}{\alpha+1}$
Variance	$\frac{\beta^2}{(\alpha-1)^2(\alpha-2)}$ for $\alpha > 2$
Skewness	$\frac{4\sqrt{\alpha-2}}{\alpha-3}$ for $\alpha > 3$
Ex. kurtosis	$\frac{6(5\alpha-11)}{(\alpha-3)(\alpha-4)}$ for $\alpha > 4$
Entropy	$\alpha+\ln(\beta\Gamma(\alpha))-(1+\alpha)\psi(\alpha)$ (see digamma function)
MGF	Does not exist.
CF	$\frac{2(-i\beta t)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}K_\alpha\left(\sqrt{-4i\beta t}\right)$

$$f(x;\alpha,\beta)=\frac{f(x/\beta;\alpha,1)}{\beta}$$

Cumulative distribution function

The cumulative distribution function is the regularized gamma function

$$F(x;\alpha,\beta)=\frac{\Gamma\left(\alpha,\frac{\beta}{x}\right)}{\Gamma(\alpha)}=Q\left(\alpha,\frac{\beta}{x}\right)$$

where the numerator is the upper incomplete gamma function and the denominator is the gamma function. Many math packages allow direct computation of Q, the regularized gamma function.

Moments

The n-th moment of the inverse gamma distribution is given by[2]

$$\mathrm{E}[X^n]=\frac{\beta^n}{(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}.$$

Characteristic function

$K_\alpha(\cdot)$ in the expression of the characteristic function is the modified Bessel function of the 2nd kind.

Properties

For $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\ln(X)]=\ln(\beta)-\psi(\alpha)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}[X^{-1}]=\frac{\alpha}{\beta},$$

The information entropy is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{H}(X)&=\mathrm{E}[-\ln(p(X))]\\&=\mathrm{E}\left[-\alpha\ln(\beta)+\ln(\Gamma(\alpha))+(\alpha+1)\ln(X)+\frac{\beta}{X}\right]\\&=-\alpha\ln(\beta)+\ln(\Gamma(\alpha))+(\alpha+1)\ln(\beta)-(\alpha+1)\psi(\alpha)+\alpha\\&=\alpha+\ln(\beta\Gamma(\alpha))-(\alpha+1)\psi(\alpha).\end{aligned}$$

where $\psi(\alpha)$ is the digamma function.

The Kullback-Leibler divergence of Inverse-Gamma(α_p, β_p) from Inverse-Gamma(α_q, β_q) is the same as the KL-divergence of Gamma(α_p, β_p) from Gamma(α_q, β_q):

$$D_{\mathrm{KL}}(\alpha_p, \beta_p; \alpha_q, \beta_q) = \mathbb{E}\left[\log \frac{\rho(X)}{\pi(X)}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\log \frac{\rho(1/Y)}{\pi(1/Y)}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\log \frac{\rho_G(Y)}{\pi_G(Y)}\right],$$

where ρ, π are the pdfs of the Inverse-Gamma distributions and ρ_G, π_G are the pdfs of the Gamma distributions, Y is Gamma(α_p, β_p) distributed.

Related distributions

- If $X \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ then $kX \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}Gamma}(\alpha, k\beta)$
- If $X \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}Gamma}(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ then $X \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}}\chi^2(2\alpha)$ (inverse-chi-squared distribution)
- If $X \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}Gamma}(\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ then $X \sim \mathrm{Scaled\ Inv\text{-}}\chi^2(\alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha})$ (scaled-inverse-chi-squared distribution)
- If $X \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}Gamma}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{c}{2})$ then $X \sim \mathrm{Levy}(0, c)$ (Lévy distribution)
- If $X \sim \mathrm{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ (Gamma distribution with *rate* parameter β) then $\frac{1}{X} \sim \mathrm{Inv\text{-}Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ (see derivation in the next paragraph for details)
- Inverse gamma distribution is a special case of type 5 Pearson distribution
- A multivariate generalization of the inverse-gamma distribution is the inverse-Wishart distribution.
- For the distribution of a sum of independent inverted Gamma variables see Witkovsky (2001)

Derivation from Gamma distribution

Let $X \sim \mathrm{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$, and recall that the pdf of the gamma distribution is

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}, \ x > 0.$$

Define the transformation $Y = g(X) = \frac{1}{X}$. Then, the pdf of Y is

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_X\left(g^{-1}(y)\right)\left|\frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)\right| \\ &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(\frac{-\beta}{y}\right)\frac{1}{y^2} \\ &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{\alpha+1} \exp\left(\frac{-\beta}{y}\right) \\ &= \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}(y)^{-\alpha-1} \exp\left(\frac{-\beta}{y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Occurrence

See also

- gamma distribution
- inverse-chi-squared distribution
- normal distribution

References

1. "InverseGammaDistribution—Wolfram Language Documentation" (http://reference.wolfram.com/language/ref/InverseGammaDistribution.html). *reference.wolfram.com*. Retrieved 9 April 2018.
2. John D. Cook (Oct 3, 2008). "InverseGammaDistribution" (https://www.johndcook.com/inverse_gamma.pdf) (PDF). Retrieved 3 Dec 2018.

- Hoff, P. (2009). "A first course in bayesian statistical methods". Springer.
- Witkovsky, V. (2001). "Computing the Distribution of a Linear Combination of Inverted Gamma Variables". *Kybernetika*. **37** (1): 79–90. MR 1825758 (https://www.ams.org/mathscinet-getitem?mr=1825758). Zbl 1263.62022 (https://zbmath.org/?format=complete&q=an:1263.62022).