

# Bayesian Econometric Analysis (Mathematical Structure)

Md. Shahrear Zaman

September 25, 2020

Note : 1

$$\{\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}, \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\{\mathbf{B}|\mathbf{B} = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\{(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})|\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\} \times \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}, (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow d(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})\}$$

$$\{f^0(x^0)|(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow f^0(x^0), f^0(x^0) \Leftrightarrow k^0(f^0(x^0))\}$$

$$\{\theta_k^0|k^0(f^0(x^0)) \longrightarrow \theta_k^0/x_0, \theta_k^0 \in \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\{\mu^0|\mu^0 \in (x^0 \cap x), x^0 \neg \perp x, (x^0 \cap x) \neq \{\}, x^0 \precsim x, \bar{x}^0 \sim \bar{x}, \mu^0 \succeq \bar{x}^0,$$

$$\mu^0 \succeq \bar{x}, \bar{x}^0 \in (\mu^0 \pm \sigma^0.r), \bar{x} \in (\mu^0 \pm \sigma.r), r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{L}}, x^0 \rightarrow \sigma^0, x \rightarrow \sigma\}$$

$$\{\beta|\{\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{X}\} \rightarrow \beta, \mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{L}}, \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{L}}, \mathbf{Y} = \beta\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{U}\}$$

$$\left\{\hat{\beta}|f(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{X}) \rightarrow \hat{\beta}, \mathbf{X} \cap \mathbf{U} = \{\}\right\}$$

$$\left\{\bar{\beta}|\left\{\hat{\beta}, \sigma^2, \underline{\beta}, \mathbf{X}\right\} \rightarrow \bar{\beta}, \sigma_0^2 \sim \mathbf{NG}(\dots), or \sigma_0^2 \sim \mathbf{G}(\dots), or \sigma_0^2 \sim \mathbf{N}(\dots)\right\}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{V}} = \frac{v_0\sigma_0^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{v_0 + n}$$

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \frac{\mathbf{V}^{-1}}{\mathbf{V}^{-1} + \sum x_i^2} \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \cdot \frac{\sum x_i^2}{\mathbf{V}^{-1} + \sum x_i^2}$$

$$Z_i, i=1,2,\ldots,N$$

$$\bar{m} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Z_i$$

$$v=N$$

$$m^* = \left(\frac{v}{v+T}\right)m + \left(\frac{T}{v+T}\right)\bar{y}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T y_t$$

$$\bar{\mu} = m^* + \mu^0 \times \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{v+T}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = \frac{v_0\sigma_0^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \frac{n_0 \cdot n}{n_0 + n} (\mu_0 - \bar{x})^2}{v_0 + n}$$

$$y_t = x_t'\boldsymbol{\beta} + u_t$$

$$u_t \sim i.i.d.~N(0,\sigma^2)$$

$$y_{T\times 1} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_T \end{array} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}^{\mathbf{2}}$$

$$x_{T \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{X}; \sigma^2) = \prod_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (y_t - x'_t \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 \right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{X}; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{T}{2}}} \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (y_t - x'_t \boldsymbol{\beta})' (y_t - x'_t \boldsymbol{\beta}) \right\}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} \sim N(\mathbf{b}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{M})$$

$$f(\boldsymbol{\beta}; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{k}{2}}} |\mathbf{M}|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{b})' |\mathbf{M}|^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{b}) \right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{T}{2}}} |\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}'|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb})' |\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}'|^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}) \right\}$$

$$E(\boldsymbol{\beta}|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{b}^* = (\mathbf{M}^{-1} + \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} \sim N(\mathbf{b}^*, \sigma^2(\mathbf{M}^{-1} + \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1})$$

$$\mathbf{y} \sim N(\mathbf{Xb}^*, \sigma^2(\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}')^{-1})$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \lambda. \mathbf{I}_k$$

$$\lambda > 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} \sim N(\mathbf{b}^*, \sigma^2(\mathbf{M}^{-1} + \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1})$$

$$\mathbf{b}^* = (\lambda \mathbf{I}_k + \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$$

$$f(\boldsymbol{\beta}|\sigma^2, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{K}{2}}} |\mathbf{M}^*|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\mathbf{b}^* - \mathbf{b})' (\mathbf{M}^*)^{-1} (\mathbf{b}^* - \mathbf{b}) \right\}$$

$$f(\sigma^2|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) = \frac{\sigma^{-2|(N^*/2)-1|} (\lambda^*/2)^{N^*/2}}{\Gamma(N^*/2)} \exp [-\lambda^* \sigma^{-2}/2]$$

$$N^* = N + T$$

$$\lambda^* = \lambda + (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}^*)' (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}^*) + (\mathbf{b}^* - \mathbf{b})' \mathbf{M}^{-1} (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{M}^{-1})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} (\mathbf{b}^* - \mathbf{b})$$

$$f(\mathbf{b}^*|\sigma^2, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{K}{2}}} |\mathbf{M}^*|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\mathbf{b}^* - \mathbf{b})' (\mathbf{M}^*)^{-1} (\mathbf{b}^* - \mathbf{b}) \right\}$$

$$f(\sigma^2|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) = \frac{\sigma^{-2|(N^*/2)-1|} (\lambda^*/2)^{N^*/2}}{\Gamma(N^*/2)} \exp [-\lambda^* \sigma^{-2}/2]$$

$$f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{T}{2}}} |\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}'|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}^*)' |\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}'|^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}^*) \right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}^*, \sigma^2|\mathbf{X}) = \{f(\mathbf{b}^*|\sigma^2, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}).f(\sigma^2|\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}).f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}; \sigma^2)\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}^*, \sigma^2|\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{K}{2}}} |\mathbf{M}^*|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{b}^*)' (\mathbf{M}^*)^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{b}^*) \right\}$$

$$\times \frac{\sigma^{-2|(N^*/2)-1|} (\lambda^*/2)^{N^*/2}}{\Gamma(N^*/2)} \exp [-\lambda^* \sigma^{-2}/2]$$

$$\times \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{T}{2}}} |\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}'|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \exp \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right] (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}^*)' |\mathbf{I}_T + \mathbf{XMX}'|^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Xb}^*) \right\}$$

## References

- [1] Time Series Analysis ; James D. Hamilton ; PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
- [2] ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS , 7th edition ; William H. Greene; New York University; Pearson Education Limited, England
- [3] Bayesian Econometrics; Gary Koop; Department of Economics ; University of Glasgow ; John Wiley & Sons Ltd ; England
- [4] EUCLIDEAN AND NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY; AN ANALYTIC APPROACH; Patrick J. Ryan ; CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, USA