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## 1 Changing point model

### 1.1 likelihood and prior

$$\beta_t \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \begin{cases} \text{Poisson}(\lambda) & t = 1, \dots, k \\ \text{Poisson}(\phi) & t = k + 1, \dots, T \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(a, b)$$

$$\phi \sim \text{Gamma}(c, d)$$

$$k \sim \text{unif}\{1, T\}$$

### 1.2 Gibbs sampler

$$\lambda | \phi, k, \beta \sim \text{Gamma}(a + \sum_{t=1}^k \beta_t, k + b)$$

$$\phi | \lambda, k, \beta \sim \text{Gamma}(c + \sum_{t=k+1}^T \beta_t, T - k + d)$$

$$p(k | \lambda, \phi, \beta) = \frac{\exp(k(\phi - \lambda) + \log(\lambda/\phi) \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i)}{\sum_{t=1}^T \exp(k(\phi - \lambda) + \log(\lambda/\phi) \sum_{t=1}^k \beta_t)}$$

### 1.3 Variational Bayes

$$q_1^*(\lambda) \sim \text{Gamma}(a + \sum_{t=1}^{E_{q_3^*}[k]} \beta_t, E_{q_3^*}[k] + b)$$

$$q_2^*(\phi) \sim \text{Gamma}(c + \sum_{t=E_{q_3^*}[k]+1}^T \beta_t, T - E_{q_3^*}[k] + d)$$

$$q^*(k) = \frac{\exp(k(E_{q_2^*}[\phi] - E_{q_1^*}[\lambda]) + \log(E_{q_1^*}[\log(\lambda)] - E_{q_2^*}[\log(\phi)]) \sum_{t=1}^k \beta_t)}{\sum_{k=1}^T \exp(k(E_{q_2^*}[\phi] - E_{q_1^*}[\lambda]) + \log(E_{q_1^*}[\log(\lambda)] - E_{q_2^*}[\log(\phi)]) \sum_{t=1}^k \beta_t)}$$

We can use

$$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$E[\log X] = -\log \beta + \psi(\alpha)$$

where  $\psi$  means digamma function

## 2 Simulation

Make simulation data from

$$\beta_t \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \begin{cases} \text{Poisson}(1) & t = 1, \dots, 30 \\ \text{Poisson}(3) & t = 31, \dots, 100 \end{cases}$$

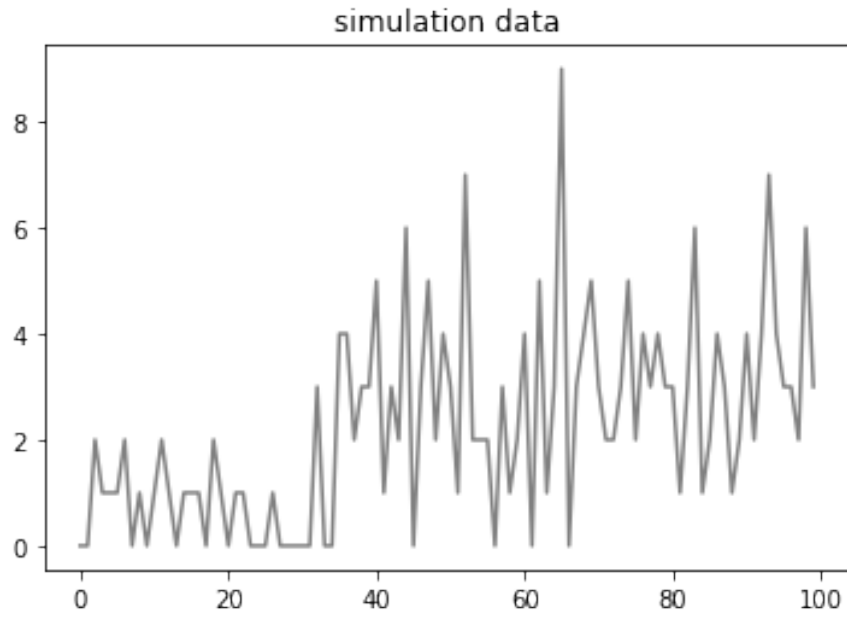


Figure 1: Simulated data time series plot

### 2.1 Gibbs

Prior and initial value are

$$a = 4; b = 1; c = 1; d = 2$$

$$\phi = 1$$

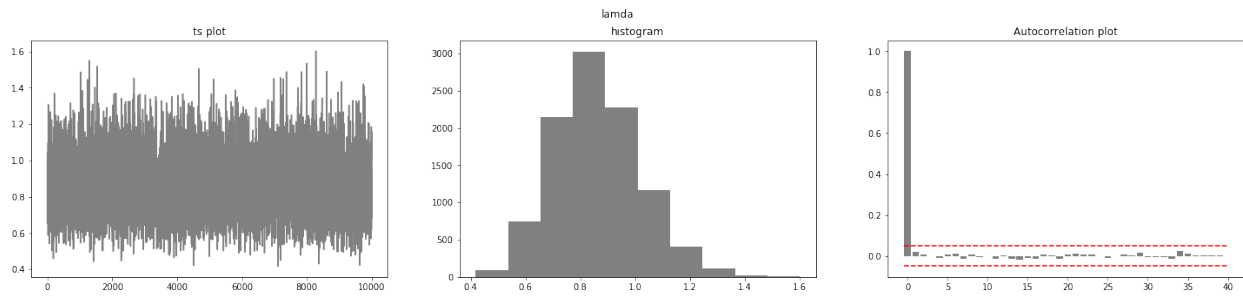


Figure 2: Gibbs sampling for  $\lambda$

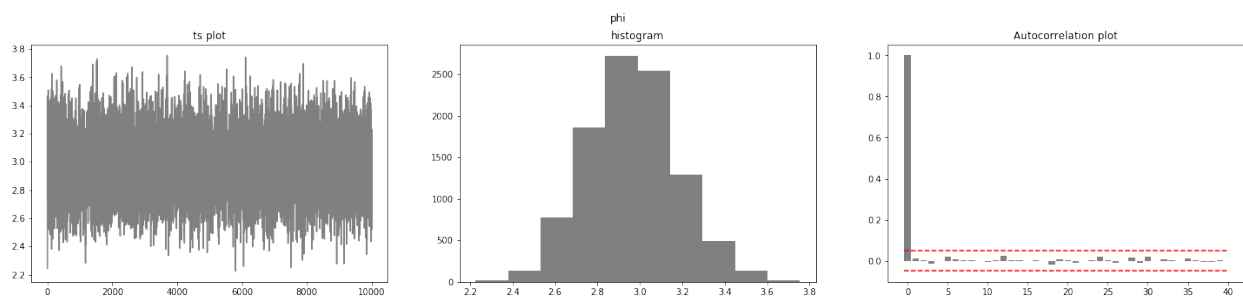


Figure 3: Gibbs sampling for  $\phi$

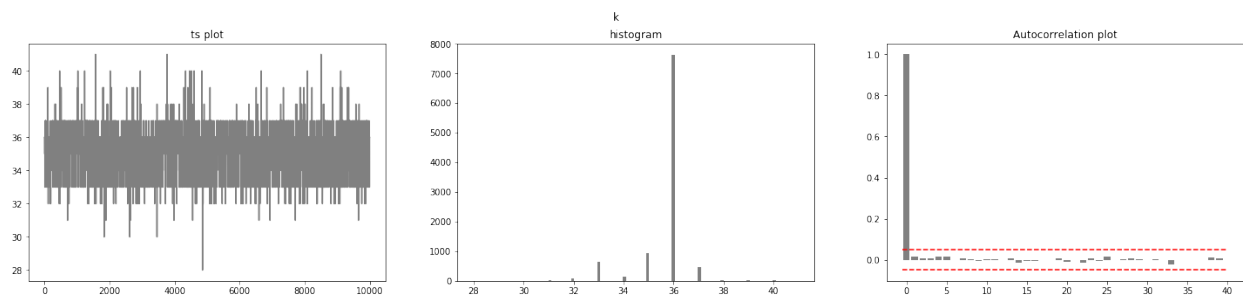


Figure 4: Gibbs sampling for  $k$

## 2.2 VI

Prior and initial value are

$$a = 4; b = 1; c = 1; d = 2$$

$$k = 1$$

Variational distribution is

$$q_1^*(\lambda) \sim \text{Gamma}(32.0, 36.72)$$

$$q_2^*(\phi) \sim \text{Gamma}(196.0, 66.28)$$

and  $q_3^*$  is

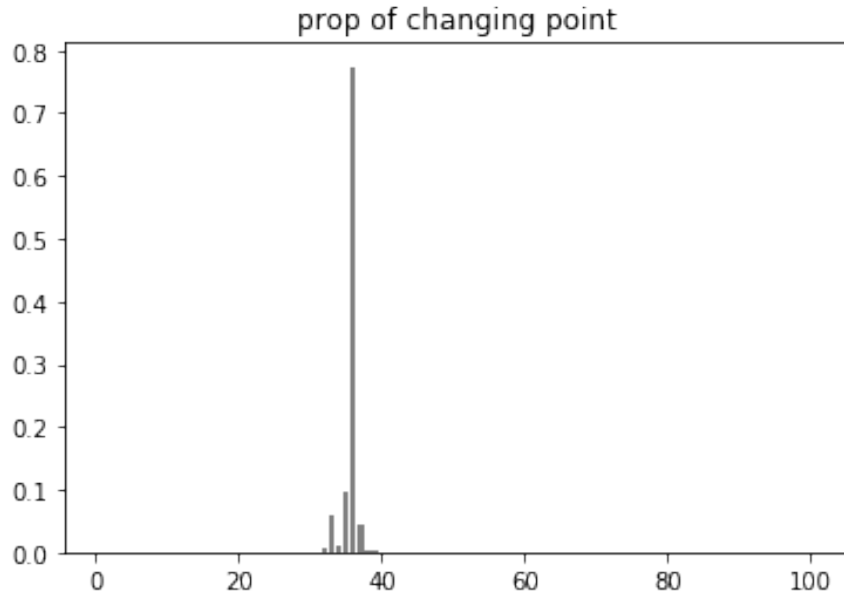


Figure 5: Variational distribution of  $q_3^*$

$$E_{q_3^*}[k] = 35.72$$