

Odvoreni' pro linearni' model / 2018 / (see combinatorial (1) or slides)

APRIORNI':  $p(\beta, \tau) = p(\beta) \cdot p(\tau)$

$$p(\beta) \propto 1, \quad p(\tau) \propto \frac{1}{\tau} \quad (= p(\log \sigma) \propto 1)$$

semi-conjugate system, princip neurčitosti

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y, \quad SSE = (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

BYLO:  $L(\beta, \tau) = p(y | \beta, \tau) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} |X^T X|^{-1/2}$

$\tau^{n/2} =$   $\tau^{k/2} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta - b)^T X^T X (\beta - b)\right)$   
 $\cdot \tau^{\frac{n-k+2}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\tau \frac{SSE}{2}\right)$   
 $\pi$  přitoto

$$\Rightarrow p(\beta, \tau | y) \propto p(y | \beta, \tau) p(\beta, \tau) =$$

$$\propto \tau^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\tau \frac{SSE}{2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta - b)^T X^T X (\beta - b)\right)$$

$\uparrow$   
7 apriorního

- měna' nero parametrů
- pokud ne, pozitivně nejprve;  
marginální apriorní údělou  $\tau$

$\tau|Y$

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\tau|Y) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} p(\beta, \tau|Y) d\beta \propto \\
&\propto \int \tau^{n/2-1} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} SSe) \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta-b) X^T X (\beta-b)) d\beta \\
&= \tau^{n/2-1} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} SSe) \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^k} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta-b) X^T X (\beta-b)) d\beta}_{\text{až na const konstanta}} \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad N(b, \tau^{-1} (X^T X)^{-1}) \\
&= \tau^{n/2-1} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} SSe) |\tau^{-1} (X^T X)^{-1}|^{1/2} (2\pi)^{-k} \\
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^k} (2\pi)^{-k} |\tau^{-1} (X^T X)^{-1}|^{1/2} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta-b) X^T X (\beta-b)) d\beta \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-k} \tau^{n/2-1} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} SSe) \tau^{-\frac{k}{2}} |X^T X|^{-1/2}$$

$$\propto \tau^{\frac{n-k}{2}-1} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} SSe)$$

h:  $\tau|Y \sim \text{Ga}(\frac{n-k}{2}, \frac{SSe}{2})$

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existence normaly'ci konstanty?

$$\Leftrightarrow n-k > 0, \quad SSe > 0$$

$$n > k$$

NYMI':  $E(\tau|Y) = \frac{n-k}{SSe}$

$$E(\tau^2|Y) = \frac{SSe}{n-k-2} \quad \text{atd.}$$

$\beta, \tau | y$

$p(\beta, \tau | y) \stackrel{\text{vidy}}{=} p(\beta | \tau, y) p(\tau | y)$

vide:  $p(\beta, \tau | y) \propto \tau^{n/2-1} \exp(-\tau \frac{sse}{2}) \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta-b)^T X^T X (\beta-b))$

tez vide:  $p(\tau | y) \propto \tau^{\frac{n-k}{2}-1} \exp(-\tau \frac{sse}{2})$

uvni:  $p(\beta, \tau | y) \propto \underbrace{\tau^{\frac{n-k}{2}-1} \exp(-\tau \frac{sse}{2})}_{p(\tau | y)} \cdot \underbrace{\tau^{\frac{k}{2}} \exp(-\frac{\tau}{2} (\beta-b)^T X^T X (\beta-b))}_{\text{muv'by't } p(\beta | \tau, y)}$

POZNA'VATVE:  $\beta | \tau, y \propto N(b, \tau^{-1} (X^T X)^{-1})$

Pokud bychom dopředu nepoznávali  $\tau | y$ , museli bychom  $\tau^{n/2-1}$  a  $p(\beta, \tau | y)$  správně rozdělit mezi  $p(\beta | \tau, y)$  a  $p(\tau | y)$ !

INFERENCE o  $\beta$ :  $p(\beta, \tau | y)$  je still k ničemu.

4.  
kdy existuje normující konstanta  
pro  $\beta, \varepsilon, Y$  ?

$\Leftrightarrow (X^T X)$  invertovatelná

$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(X) = k$

(nyní máme přehled existence  
normující konst. pro  $\beta, \varepsilon, Y$ )



# WSUVKA (VÍČERODIMĚRNÉ T-ROZDĚLENÍ)

(5.)

$$U \sim N_k(0, \Sigma), \quad \Sigma > 0$$

$$V \sim \chi^2_\nu, \quad U \perp V$$

$$T = U \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{V}} \sim \text{mvt}_{k, \nu}(\Sigma)$$

→ vícerozměrné t-rozdělení s  $\nu$  stupni volnosti a maticovou maticí  $\Sigma$

*the density*  
Hustota:  $f(t) \propto |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{t^T \Sigma^{-1} t}{\nu} \right\}^{-\frac{\nu+k}{2}}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^k$

momenty:  $ET = 0, \quad \nu > 1$

$$\text{var} T = \frac{\nu}{\nu-2} \Sigma, \quad \nu > 2$$

p c) marginální a posteriorní rozdělení  $\beta$   
 $p(\beta|y)$

$$p(\beta|y) = \int_0^\infty p(\beta, \bar{c}|y) d\bar{c} \propto$$

$$\propto \int_0^\infty \bar{c}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\bar{c}}{2} \beta \bar{c}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\bar{c}}{2} (\beta-b)^T X^T X (\beta-b)\right) d\bar{c}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \bar{c}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \exp\left\{-\bar{c} \underbrace{\left[\frac{\beta \bar{c}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\beta-b)^T X^T X (\beta-b)\right]}_a\right\} d\bar{c}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \bar{c}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \exp(-\bar{c} \cdot a) d\bar{c} =$$

$a \bar{c}$  má konst. hustota  $\text{Ga}\left(\frac{n}{2}, a\right)$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{a^{n/2}} \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \frac{a^{n/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} e^{-at} t^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dt}_{=1} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{a^{n/2}} \propto a^{-\frac{n}{2}} \quad (6)$$

To test,

$$P(\beta | y) \propto \left( \frac{SSE + (\beta - b)^T X^T X (\beta - b)}{2} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \leftarrow \text{zacinaime turist hystota + rozdeleni}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} SSE}}_{\text{neub. } \beta} \frac{1 + (\beta - b)^T (SSE^{-1} X^T X) (\beta - b)}{2}^{-\frac{n}{2}} \propto$$

$$\propto \left( \frac{1 + (\beta - b)^T (SSE^{-1} X^T X) (\beta - b)}{2} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1 + (\beta - b)^T (SSE^{-1} X^T X) (\beta - b)}{2} \right)^{-\frac{(n-k) + k}{2}}$$

$$= \left( 1 + \frac{(\beta - b)^T \left( \frac{SSE}{n-k} \right)^{-1} X^T X (\beta - b)}{n-k} \right)^{-\frac{(n-k) + k}{2}}$$

Tedy  $\beta | Y \sim b + \text{mult}_{k, n-k} \left( \frac{SSE}{n-k} (X^T X)^{-1} \right)$

resp.  $(\beta - b) | Y \sim \text{mult}_{k, n-k} \left( \frac{SSE}{n-k} (X^T X)^{-1} \right)$

oznaci.  $(X^T X)^{-1} = V = (v_{j\ell})$  j, \ell = 1, \dots, k

# KLASTROSTI t-rozdelení

$$t_j = 1, \dots, k$$

$$\frac{\beta_j - b_j}{\sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-k} x_{jj}}} | Y \sim t_{n-k}$$

a dále

$$\frac{1}{k} (\beta - b)^T \left( \frac{n-k}{SSE} X^T X \right) (\beta - b) | Y \sim F_{k, n-k}$$

→ k čemu to je dobré vedet?

→ věrohodnostní množiny a intervaly  
(zde například stejné jako při konfid. množ.  
u klasické statistice)

+ diskut. nad věrohodnostními  
množinami atd.

PRO DLOUHÉ ŽIMNÍ VĚTĚČY:

Odvodě také pokud:

$$p(\beta, \bar{c}) = p(\beta | \bar{c}) p(\bar{c})$$

$$\beta | \bar{c} \sim N(\beta_0, \bar{c}^{-1} \Sigma_0)$$

$$\bar{c} \sim G(\frac{g_0}{\bar{c}_0}, \frac{h_0}{\bar{c}_0}) \text{Gal}(\bar{c}_0, d_0)$$

NEBO:

$$p(\beta, \bar{c}) = p(\beta) p(\bar{c})$$

$$\beta \sim N(\beta_0, \Sigma_0)$$

$$\bar{c} \sim G(\frac{g_0}{\bar{c}_0}, \frac{h_0}{\bar{c}_0}) \text{Gal}(\bar{c}_0, d_0)$$

VIJDE:

$$\bar{c} | Y \sim \text{Ga} \left( \frac{c_0}{g_0} + \frac{n-k}{2}, \frac{d_0}{h_0} + \frac{\sum e}{2} \right)$$

pro  $p(\beta, \bar{c}) = p(\beta)p(\bar{c})$   $\beta \sim N(\beta_0, \Sigma_0)$   
 $\bar{c} \sim \text{Ga} \left( \frac{c_0}{g_0}, \frac{d_0}{h_0} \right)$

~~$p(\beta | Y) \sim \text{MF}$~~

$$\beta | \bar{c}, Y \sim N \left( (\bar{c} X^T X + \Sigma_0^{-1})^{-1} (\bar{c} X^T X b + \Sigma_0^{-1} \beta_0), \right. \\ \left. (\bar{c} (X^T X) + \Sigma_0^{-1})^{-1} \right)$$

*kanonická' nř. hodnota*

$\beta | Y \sim \text{mult}(\dots)$

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