

Příklad:

Y_1, \dots, Y_n nezávislé $Y_i \sim N(x_i^T \beta, \sigma^2)$
 $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^k$ konstanty

- Pro volbu $x_i \equiv 1$ dostaneme
 Y_1, \dots, Y_n i.i.d $N(\beta, \sigma^2)$

Potřebné veličiny pro MLOdhad $\theta = (\beta^T, \sigma^2)^T$.

UŽITEČNÉ OZNACENÍ: $Y \sim N_n(X\beta, \sigma^2 I)$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ \vdots \\ x_n^T \end{pmatrix}$

PŘEDPOKLAD: $\text{rank}(X) = k$, $n > k$
 $SS(\beta) = \sum_i (y_i - x_i^T \beta)^2 = (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta)$

$$L(\theta) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SS(\beta)\right)$$

$$l(\theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{n}{2} \log \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SS(\beta)$$

DALE POZOR $\sigma^2 > 0$ je parametrem, derivujeme podle " σ^2 ".

$U(\theta) = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta}$ PŘEDPOČÍTÁNÍ:
 $\frac{\partial SS}{\partial \beta} = -2 X^T (Y - X\beta) = -2 (X^T Y - X^T X \beta)$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \frac{\partial SS}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (-2) (X^T Y - X^T X \beta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (X^T Y - X^T X \beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} SS(\beta)$$

$$U(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (X^T Y - X^T X \beta) \\ -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} SS(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_{ML} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{SS(\beta_{ML})}{n}$$

ВЫПОЧЕТ $I(\theta)$

2

$$-\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^T} = -\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X = I_{\beta, \beta}$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \sigma^2} = -\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^6} SS(\beta) + \frac{n}{2\sigma^4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^6} SS(\beta) - \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} = I_{\sigma, \sigma^2}$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \beta \partial \sigma^2} = -\left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^4} (X^T X - \beta) \quad \frac{1}{\sigma^4} (X^T Y - X^T X \beta)\right) = I_{\beta, \sigma^2}$$

ВЫПОЧЕТ $J(\theta)$

$$J_{\beta, \beta} = E I_{\beta, \beta} = E\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X$$

$$J_{\sigma, \sigma^2} = E\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^6} SS(\beta) - \frac{n}{2\sigma^4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma^6} E(SS(\beta)) - \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} = \frac{n}{2\sigma^4}$$

$$E\left(\sum_i (y_i - x_i^T \beta)^2\right) = n\sigma^2$$

$$J_{\beta, \sigma^2} = E\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^4} (X^T Y - X^T X \beta)\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^4} \left(\underbrace{E X^T Y}_{X^T X \beta} - X^T X \beta\right) = 0$$

$$J(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X & 0 \\ 0^T & \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ все эти блоки
считаем в 2

SITUACE: Y_1, \dots, Y_n nezavisle, $Y_i \sim N(x_i^T \beta, \sigma^2)$
 $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^k$ konstanty
 $\theta = (\beta^T, \sigma^2)^T$

ORNAČ: $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ \vdots \\ x_n^T \end{pmatrix}$ PŘEDPOKLAD: $\text{rank}(X) = k < n$

$$SS(\beta) := \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - x_i^T \beta)^2 = (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta)$$

$$L(\theta) = p(Y|\theta) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SS(\beta)\right)$$

$$l(\theta) = \log L(\theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{n}{2} \log \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SS(\beta)$$

$$U(\theta) = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (X^T Y - X^T X \beta) \\ -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} SS(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I(\theta) = -\frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \theta \partial \theta^T}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X & \frac{1}{\sigma^4} (X^T Y - X^T X \beta) \\ * & \frac{1}{\sigma^6} SS(\beta) - \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(\theta) = E_{\theta} I(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} \end{pmatrix}$$

SPECIÁLNÍ PŘÍPAD: $x_i = 1 \forall i$, tj. $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\beta, \sigma^2)$

$$X^T X = n, \quad J(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Jeffreysova apriorná hustota

(a) σ^2 známe

$$J(\theta) = J(\beta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X$$

$$p(\beta) \propto \sqrt{\det J(\theta)} = \sqrt{\det\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X\right)} \propto 1, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

nevlastná

(b) β známe

$$J(\theta) = J(\sigma^2) = \frac{n}{2\sigma^4}$$

$$|J(\sigma^2)|^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

parameter $\theta = \sigma^2$

$$\text{tj. } p(\theta) \propto \frac{1}{\theta}, \theta > 0$$

(opäť nevlastná)

necht $\tau := \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$ (inverzná rozptyl)

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$\theta' = -\frac{1}{\tau^2}$$

$$p(\tau) \propto \tau \cdot \frac{1}{\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$\equiv \text{Ga}(0, 0)$$

$$\eta := \log \sigma \quad (\log \text{ (smerná) odchylka})$$

$$e^{2\eta} = \sigma^2 (= \theta)$$

$$\theta' = 2 \cdot e^{2\eta}$$

$$p(\eta) \propto \frac{1}{e^{2\eta}} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{2\eta} = 2 \propto 1$$

tj. Jeffreys pro σ^2 odpovídá
 $\propto 1$ pro $\log(\sigma)$

Pozn. Pokud specifikujeme sdružené a priori
 $p(\beta, \sigma^2) \equiv p(\beta, \tau) \propto \frac{1}{\tau} \quad , \beta \in \mathbb{R}^k, \tau > 0$
 $\equiv p(\beta, \eta) \propto 1 \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}^k, \eta \in \mathbb{R}$

odpovídá to Jeffreysovi pro β a $\sigma^2/\tau/\eta$
 a jejich a priori nezávislosti, tj:

$$p(\beta, \eta) = p(\beta) \cdot p(\eta)$$

(c) β, σ^2 neznáme

- pouze speciální případ $x_i = 1 \forall i$
 $\beta = \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$J(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{n}{2\sigma^4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad |J(\theta)| = \frac{n^2}{2\sigma^6}$$

$$p(\beta, \sigma^2) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^3}$$

$\equiv p(\beta) \cdot p(\sigma^2)$, kde $p(\beta) \propto 1$
 $p(\sigma^2) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^3} (= \frac{1}{\theta_2^{3/2}})$
 tj. a priori nezávislost

pro inverzní rozptyl:

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}: \quad p(\tau) \propto \tau^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\tau^{1/2}} \quad \equiv \text{Ga}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

(inverzní)

pro log (směr. odchylku):

$$\eta = \log(\sigma): \quad p(\eta) \propto \frac{1}{e^{3\eta}} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{2\eta} \propto \frac{1}{e^\eta}$$

Konjugovaný systém a prioriúch rozdelení (pre lineárny model)

≡ systém a prioriúch rozdelení

$p(\theta; \xi) : \xi \in \Xi$ príslušný "model"

$p(y|\theta)$ tak, že

$p(\theta|y) \in$ systém

→ hyperparametr

- jeho kombínácia
voľba rovní
jedno konkrétne
a prioriú rozdelení

Tvorba konjugovaného systému:

postupujúca statistika $t(Y)$ (k "modelu")

a faktorizačné kritérium:

$t(Y)$ je postupujúca statistika (t.j. $Y|t(Y)$
nezávisí na θ)

$$\Leftrightarrow p(y|\theta) = g_1(y) g_2(t(y); \theta) \quad (\text{pos.v. } y)$$

hustota z konjugovaného systému:

$$p(\theta; \xi) \propto g_2(\xi; \theta)$$

postup. statistika

→ hyperparametr

(viz ďalej)

~~Kont~~ Postaćujca' statistika pro lineární model
(normální)

$$p(y|\theta) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SS(\beta)\right)$$

$$SS(\beta) = (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta)$$

RADA: Máme $b := (X^T X)^{-1} (X^T Y)$ (LSE param β)

$$SS(\beta) = (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta) =$$

$$= (\underbrace{Y - Xb}_{\text{residuals}} + \underbrace{Xb - X\beta}_{\text{bias}})^T (\underbrace{Y - Xb}_{\text{residuals}} + \underbrace{Xb - X\beta}_{\text{bias}})$$

$$= (Y - Xb)^T (Y - Xb) + (Xb - X\beta)^T (Xb - X\beta)$$

$$+ 2 \underbrace{(Y - Xb)^T (Xb - X\beta)}_{= 0}$$

$$= 0 \quad (\text{použitím } X^T X b = X^T Y)$$

$$= \underbrace{(Y - Xb)^T (Y - Xb)}_{=: SSe} + (\beta - b)^T X^T X (\beta - b)$$

$=: SSe$

tedy $p(y|\theta) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SSe - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\beta - b)^T X^T X (\beta - b)\right)$

→ postaćujca' statistiky: $SSe (> 0)$

$b \in \mathbb{R}^k$

Konjugovaná a priori hustota

postaci stability \rightarrow hyperparametry

$$p(\theta; \xi) \propto (2\pi)^{-n/2} (\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot s\right)$$

$$\cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\beta - \beta_0)^T X^T X (\beta - \beta_0)\right)$$

$$\xi \equiv (\beta_0, s) \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^k \\ s > 0 \end{array}$$

normující konstanta

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^k \times (0, \infty)} (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{s}{2\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\beta - \beta_0)^T X^T X (\beta - \beta_0)\right) d(\beta, \sigma^2)$$

\rightarrow budeme počítat?

\rightarrow nejde poznat, co je to za rozdíl?

\downarrow už vynechám

$$p(\beta, \sigma^2; \xi) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{s}{2\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\beta - \beta_0)^T X^T X (\beta - \beta_0)\right)$$

že faktorizovat

$$\stackrel{=}{=} p(\beta | \sigma^2) \cdot p(\sigma^2), \text{ kde}$$

$$p(\sigma^2) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n-k}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{s}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$p(\beta | \sigma^2) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\beta - \beta_0)^T X^T X (\beta - \beta_0)\right) (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{k}{2}}$$

POZNÁVÁME: $\beta | \sigma^2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_0, \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1})$

$$\sigma^2 \sim \text{INV-GAMMA}$$

$$\tau := \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$(\sigma^2)' = -\frac{1}{\tau^2}$$

$$p(\tau) \propto \tau^{\frac{n-k}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{s}{2}\tau\right) \tau^{-2}$$

$$= \tau^{\left(\frac{n-k}{2}-1\right)-1} \exp\left(-\frac{s}{2}\tau\right)$$

$$\eta: \tau \sim \text{Ga}\left(\frac{n-k}{2}-1, \frac{s}{2}\right)$$

Tedy konjugovaný systém pro normální lin model

$$p(\beta, \tau) = p(\beta|\tau) p(\tau) \quad \tau \sim \text{Ga}\left(\frac{n-k}{2}-1, \frac{s}{2}\right)$$

$$\beta|\tau \sim N(\beta_0, \tau^{-1}(X^T X)^{-1})$$

$\beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^k, s > 0$: hyperparametry

Vyjde skále konjugovat:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \tau \sim \text{Ga}(c_0, d_0) \\ \beta|\tau \sim N(\beta_0, \tau^{-1}\Sigma_0) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} c_0, d_0 > 0 \\ \beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}^k, \Sigma_0 > 0 \end{array} \quad \text{y hyperparam}$$

SPECIÁLNĚ: normální iid případ

$$X^T X = n, \quad \beta = \text{střední hodnota výběru}$$

$$\text{přirodní konjug. systém: } \tau \sim \text{Ga}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}-1, \frac{s}{2}\right)$$

$$\beta|\tau \sim N\left(\beta_0, \tau^{-1} \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

→ Normální-gama model

$$N\text{-Ga}(\beta_0, \Sigma_0, c_0, d_0)$$

Upraví se opíše používá tzv. semikonjugovaný
systém

$$p(\beta, \tau) = p(\beta) \cdot p(\tau) \quad (\text{apriorní nezávislost } \beta \text{ a } \tau)$$
$$\tau \sim \text{Ga}(c_0, d_0), \quad \beta \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_0, \Sigma_0)$$

→ vyjde (opíráme)

$$p(\beta, \tau | y) \equiv \mathcal{N}\text{-Ga}(\dots, \dots)$$

Princip neúčetnosti (motivovaný jeffreysem)

$$p(\tau) \propto \frac{1}{\tau} \equiv \text{Ga}(0, 0)$$

$$p(\beta) \propto 1 \equiv \mathcal{N}(0, 0^{-1})$$