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 - ▶ make one function for each update type
 - ▶ keep other parameters equal to their true values
 - ▶ if not working properly: print out and look at proposed value, acceptance probabilities, factors in acceptance probabilities

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 - ▶ if not working properly: print out and look at proposed value, acceptance probabilities, factors in acceptance probabilities
 - ▶ then combine two update types, three update types and so on
 - ▶ if you have a bug in your code:
 - ▶ don't ask the TA: I have a bug in my code, where is it?
 - ▶ first try to locate approximately where the problem is, then ask the TA for help (if you don't sort it out yourself)

Bayesian modelling

- ▶ A Bayesian model is specified by:
 - ▶ observed data: x
 - ▶ likelihood: $f(x|\theta)$
 - ▶ prior: $f(\theta)$
- ▶ Distribution of interest:
 - ▶ posterior distribution: $f(\theta|x) \propto f(\theta)f(x|\theta)$

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- ▶ How to characterise the posterior $f(\theta|x)$?
 - ▶ by mean values, $E[g(\theta)]$
 - ▶ by intervals for $g(\theta)$ — this will not be confidence intervals!

k -parameter exponential family

- ▶ A distribution belongs to the k -parameter exponential family if

$$f(x|\theta) = a(x)e^{\sum_{i=1}^k \phi_i(\theta)t_i(x)+b(\theta)}$$

for some functions $a(x)$, $\phi_1(\theta), \dots, \phi_k(\theta)$, $t_1(x), \dots, t_k(x)$ and $b(\theta)$

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- ▶ Example: $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ has this form for $k = 2$ and (for example)

- ▶ $a(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
- ▶ $\phi_1(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$ and $t_1(x) = x^2$
- ▶ $\phi_2(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}$ and $t_2(x) = x$
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- ▶ Conjugate prior to a k -parameter exponential family is

$$f(\theta) = k(\alpha, \beta)e^{\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \phi_i(\theta) + \beta b(\theta)}$$

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- ▶ Prior: $f(\mu, \sigma^2) = f(\mu)f(\sigma^2)$, where
 - $\mu \sim \text{N}(\mu_0, \tau^2)$ conjugate prior when σ^2 is known
 - $\sigma^2 \sim \text{IG}(\alpha, \beta)$ conjugate prior when μ is known

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- ▶ Posterior distribution:

$$f(\mu, \sigma^2 | x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto e^{-\frac{1}{2\tau^2}(\mu - \mu_0)^2} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\beta\sigma^2}}}{(\sigma^2)^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

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- ▶ Full conditionals:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu | x_1, \dots, x_n, \sigma^2 &\sim N\left(\frac{\frac{\mu_0}{\tau^2} + \frac{n\bar{x}}{\sigma^2}}{\frac{1}{\tau^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}}, \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\tau^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}}\right) \\ \sigma^2 | x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu &\sim \text{IG}\left(\alpha + \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$