

①a) For the Bayesian analysis of the mixed linear model, derive the marginal posterior of the unknowns in the covariance matrices R and G , i.e., ϕ_R and ϕ_G , for a general prior on them, $\pi(\phi_R, \phi_G)$. Assume the prior on β is $\pi(\beta) \propto 1$, i.e., flat.

Hint: If it seems hard, you're taking the wrong approach.

b) Use the foregoing to derive the marginal posterior (also the restricted likelihood) for ϕ_R, ϕ_G for the balanced, one-way random-effect model (BOWREM):

$$y_{ij} = \beta_0 + u_i + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad \text{for } i=1, \dots, N, j=1, \dots, m, \quad u_i \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2) \\ \varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

(The restricted likelihood is equation 15.11 on p. 324 of Hodges 2014.)

② For the general model in item ①a above, assume $R = \sigma_e^2 I_n$ and assume σ_e^2 has an inverse-gamma prior distribution. Re-parameterize from (σ_e^2, G) to (σ_e^2, G^*) for $G^* = \frac{1}{\sigma_e^2} G$.

Assume σ_e^2 and G^* (!) are independent a priori, so that $\pi(\sigma_e^2, G^*) = \pi(\sigma_e^2) \pi(G^*)$. Starting from the marginal posterior for $\phi(\phi_R, \phi_G)$ in ①a, derive the marginal posterior distribution of G^* .

Hint: (i) Same as above.

(ii) This is not quite a trick question.

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