

Economics 690  
Problem Set: Linear Regression

(1) My calculations imply

$$\beta_0|y \sim t(1.18, .0075, 1215).$$

(Since these make use of basic OLS-type statistics, nothing further is required here).

(2) After completing the square on  $\beta$ , the joint posterior  $p(\beta, \sigma^2|y)$  can be written as follows (see lecture notes):

$$p(\beta, \sigma^2|y) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-([n+k]/2+a+1)} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left( (\beta - \bar{\beta})' \bar{V} (\beta - \bar{\beta}) + (\mu - \hat{\beta})' [V_\beta + (X'X)^{-1}]^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\beta}) \right) \right] \\ \times \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SSE \right] \exp \left( -\frac{1}{b\sigma^2} \right).$$

where  $\bar{V} = V_\beta^{-1} + X'X$  and  $\bar{\beta} = \bar{V}^{-1}(V_\beta^{-1}\mu + X'X\hat{\beta})$ . Since we are interested in the marginal posterior for  $\sigma^2$ , let's group terms involving  $\beta$  together. Note that the only term involving  $\beta$  appears in the kernel of the exponential term.

Thus, we can write:

$$p(\beta, \sigma^2|y) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-k/2} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\beta - \bar{\beta})' \bar{V} (\beta - \bar{\beta}) \right] \times \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SSE \right] \exp \left( -\frac{1}{b\sigma^2} \right) \\ \times (\sigma^2)^{-[(n/2)+a+1]} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\mu - \hat{\beta})' [V_\beta + (X'X)^{-1}]^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\beta}) \right],$$

where we have “borrowed” a  $(\sigma^2)^{-k/2}$  and grouped it with the exponential kernel for  $\beta$ .

The marginal posterior for  $\sigma^2$  is obtained by integrating the above over  $\beta$ . Everything except the first part of this expression will move outside the integral. When “borrowing” a  $(\sigma^2)^{-k/2}$  and grouping it with the part of the joint posterior involving  $\beta$ , note that this reduces to the integral of a normal density for  $\beta$  with mean  $\bar{\beta}$  and covariance matrix  $\bar{V}^{-1}$  (except the  $(2\pi)^{-k/2}$  part). Thus, the integral over  $\beta$  will simply equal a constant, not involving  $\sigma^2$ . Therefore, we can write:

$$p(\sigma^2|y) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-[(n/2)+a+1]} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\mu - \hat{\beta})' [V_\beta + (X'X)^{-1}]^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\beta}) \right] \\ \times \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} SSE \right] \exp \left( -\frac{1}{b\sigma^2} \right)$$

Grouping terms together, we obtain

$$p(\sigma^2|y) \propto (\sigma^2)^{-[(n/2)+a+1]} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left( b^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} SSE + \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \hat{\beta})' [V_\beta + (X'X)^{-1}]^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\beta}) \right) \right].$$

Written in this form, it is seen that

$$\sigma^2|y \sim IG \left[ \frac{n}{2} + a, \left( b^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} SSE + \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \hat{\beta})' [V_\beta + (X'X)^{-1}]^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\beta}) \right)^{-1} \right].$$