

**ORIE 678 — D. Ruppert**  
**R2WinBUGS example: multivariate normal with unknown mean  
and covariance matrix**

**R program:**

```
library(R2WinBUGS)
library(MASS) # need to mvrnorm
library(MCMCpack) # need for rwish

# Generate synthetic data
N = 500
S = matrix(c(1,.2,.2,5),nrow=2)
y = mvrnorm(N,c(1,3),S)

# Set up for WinBUGS
mu0 = as.vector(c(0,0))
S2 = matrix(c(1,0,0,1),nrow=2)/1000
S3 = matrix(c(1,0,0,1),nrow=2)/10000
data=list("y","N","S2","S3","mu0")
inits=function(){list( mu=mvrnorm(1,mu0,matrix(c(10,0,0,10),nrow=2) ),
tau = rwish(3,matrix(c(.02,0,0,.04),nrow=2)) )}

# Run WinBUGS
multi_norm.sim = bugs(data,inits,model.file="mult_normal.bug",
parameters=c("mu","tau","Sigma"),n.chains = 2,n.iter=4010,n.burnin=10,n.thin=1,
bugs.directory="c:/Program Files/WinBUGS14/",codaPkg=FALSE)

print(multi_norm.sim,digits=3)
```

**Bugs program:**

```
model{
for(i in 1:N)
{
y[i,1:2] ~ dmnorm(mu[],tau[,])
}
mu[1:2] ~ dmnorm(mu0[],S2[,])
tau[1:2,1:2] ~ dwish(S3[,],3)
Sigma[1:2,1:2] <- inverse(tau[,])
}
```

## Output:

Inference for Bugs model at "mult\_normal.bug", fit using winbugs,  
2 chains, each with 4010 iterations (first 10 discarded)

```
n.sims = 8000 iterations saved
```

	mean	sd	2.5%	25%	50%	75%	97.5%	Rhat
mu[1]	0.928	0.044	0.841	0.897	0.928	0.958	1.015	1.001
mu[2]	2.851	0.098	2.662	2.784	2.849	2.917	3.044	1.001
tau[1,1]	1.036	0.066	0.910	0.991	1.034	1.079	1.172	1.001
tau[1,2]	-0.042	0.021	-0.083	-0.056	-0.042	-0.028	-0.002	1.001
tau[2,1]	-0.042	0.021	-0.083	-0.056	-0.042	-0.028	-0.002	1.001
tau[2,2]	0.210	0.013	0.185	0.201	0.210	0.219	0.237	1.002
Sigma[1,1]	0.979	0.063	0.863	0.936	0.977	1.019	1.111	1.001
Sigma[1,2]	0.196	0.097	0.008	0.132	0.196	0.259	0.390	1.001
Sigma[2,1]	0.196	0.097	0.008	0.132	0.196	0.259	0.390	1.001
Sigma[2,2]	4.833	0.303	4.268	4.622	4.823	5.030	5.475	1.002
deviance	3613.562	3.200	3609.000	3611.000	3613.000	3615.000	3622.000	1.001

  

	n.eff
mu[1]	6200
mu[2]	5600
tau[1,1]	4900
tau[1,2]	8000
tau[2,1]	8000
tau[2,2]	1900
Sigma[1,1]	4500
Sigma[1,2]	8000
Sigma[2,1]	8000
Sigma[2,2]	1800
deviance	8000

For each parameter, n.eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,  
and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor (at convergence, Rhat=1).

pD = 5.0 and DIC = 3618.5 (using the rule, pD = Dbar-Dhat)

DIC is an estimate of expected predictive error (lower deviance is better).