

Discussion of the paper  
Semiparametric Bernstein-von Mises theorem for LAE  
models  
under a mixture prior  
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# Discussion

I enjoy reading the paper!

Arnold and Press (JoE, 1983) about Pareto family:

Inference procedures for such distributions are not generally well developed and, in particular, little has been developed in a Bayesian framework.

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I would suggest a couple of references here:

- ▶ Tressou (BA, 2008) on BNP for heavy tailed distribution (application to food risk assessment).
- ▶ Liang (CSDA, 1993) on convergence rates for e-B, Seo and Song (AMM, 2019) on BNP, Li, Lin and Dunson (arXiv, 2018) on posterior consistency of tail index.

# Exposition

## Motivation

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## Motivation

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2. You mention Pareto distribution. It would be nice to have a list densities satisfying the assumptions. E.g. Pareto I-IV, Weibull, Gumbel, Burr XII, Generalized Burr-Gamma,....

# Localization

## Change of variable and localization

Set  $n(\theta - \theta_0) = h \in (-\infty, \zeta)$  and assume  $-nM\epsilon_n \leq h \leq nM\epsilon_n$

$\Rightarrow$  from

$$\int_{-\infty}^{X_1 - t/n} e^{l_n(\eta_0, \theta)} J(\theta) \pi_\theta(\theta) d\theta$$

in Eq. 7 should be:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta - t} e^{l_n(\eta_0, \theta_0 + h/n)} J(\theta_0 + h/n) \pi_\theta(\theta_0 + h/n) \mathbb{I}(-nM\epsilon_n \leq h \leq nM\epsilon_n) dh \\ &= \int_{-nM\epsilon_n}^{\min\{nM\epsilon_n, \zeta - t\}} e^{l_n(\eta_0, \theta_0 + h/n)} J(\theta_0 + h/n) \pi_\theta(\theta_0 + h/n) dh \end{aligned}$$

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Is  $\epsilon_n$  chosen as a function of  $\zeta$ ?

# Bernstein von Mises

## Choice of the prior

The author consider the prior process  $P$

$$dP(\varepsilon) = \frac{p\varepsilon^2 dQ^{(0)}(\varepsilon) + (1-p)dQ^{(1)}(\varepsilon)}{p \int_0^\delta \varepsilon^2 dQ^{(0)}(\varepsilon) + (1-p)}$$

with

- ▶  $Q^{(0)} \sim DP(M^{(0)}, G^{(0)})$  with  $G^{(0)}$  on  $[0, \delta)$  and  
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- ▶  $p/(1 - \delta_n) \sim \mathcal{Be}(\alpha, \beta)$ , with  $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1)$



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1. Why do you need the  $\varepsilon^2$ ? Also, can it be  $\varepsilon^4$ ?
2. Have you a prior for  $M^{(j)}$ ,  $j = 0, 1$ ? Or do you keep it fixed?
3. Can you deal with PY priors?

# Bernstein von Mises

## Choice of the prior

For the parameter  $p$  in the prior process

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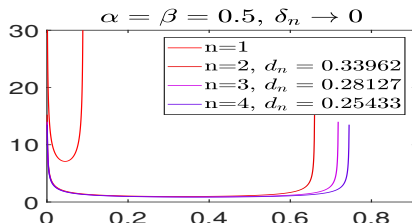


Figure: It is not clear to me why you need  $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1)$ ?

# Implementation

## Gibbs sampling

The full conditional distribution of  $\theta$

$$f(\theta|\dots) \propto \prod_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta)^{z-1} \exp\left\{\frac{z\theta}{\epsilon_{c_i}\xi_i}\right\} \mathbb{I}_{\{\theta \leq X_{(1)}\}} \pi(\theta) \quad (1)$$

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What sampling method did you consider for  $\theta$ ?

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Is the cumulative distribution of the cost  $G$  identified? Does identification assumptions of Theorem 1 in the Supplement of KS2011 apply to your model? I think you need a killer example here. What is the main advantage in applying your inference approach? Do you get different results?

# Application and results

In many real world applications you can find:

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In the context of auctions see Gugler, Weichselbaumer and Zulehner (EER, 2015) and references therein.