5.12 Assignment

Multiple Choice

0.0/1.0 point (ungraded)

How do we approximate the posterior mean?

- The average of values drawn from the posterior distribution of a parameter.
- The single value from the posterior that is most likely to happen.
- The interval that covers the values of the parameter that have highest density.

Submit You have used 0 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

0.0/1.0 point (ungraded)

Consider a 95% interval computed using quantiles from a posterior distribution, which of the following statements is true?

- The interval indicates variability in the prior distribution.

- The interval indicates variability in the model likelihood.
- The interval indicates variability in the posterior distribution.

Submit You have used 0 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

0.0/1.0 point (ungraded)

Think about the example we just described (sales as a function of price and display). Let us assume that the posterior mean for the price parameter was -60, how would you interpret that?

- Sales would be equal to 60 units if the price was zero.
- Sales would be equal to 60 units if the price was $1.
- Sales would increase by 60 units if the price decreased by $1.
- Sales would increase by 60 units if the price increased by $1.

Submit You have used 0 of 1 attempt