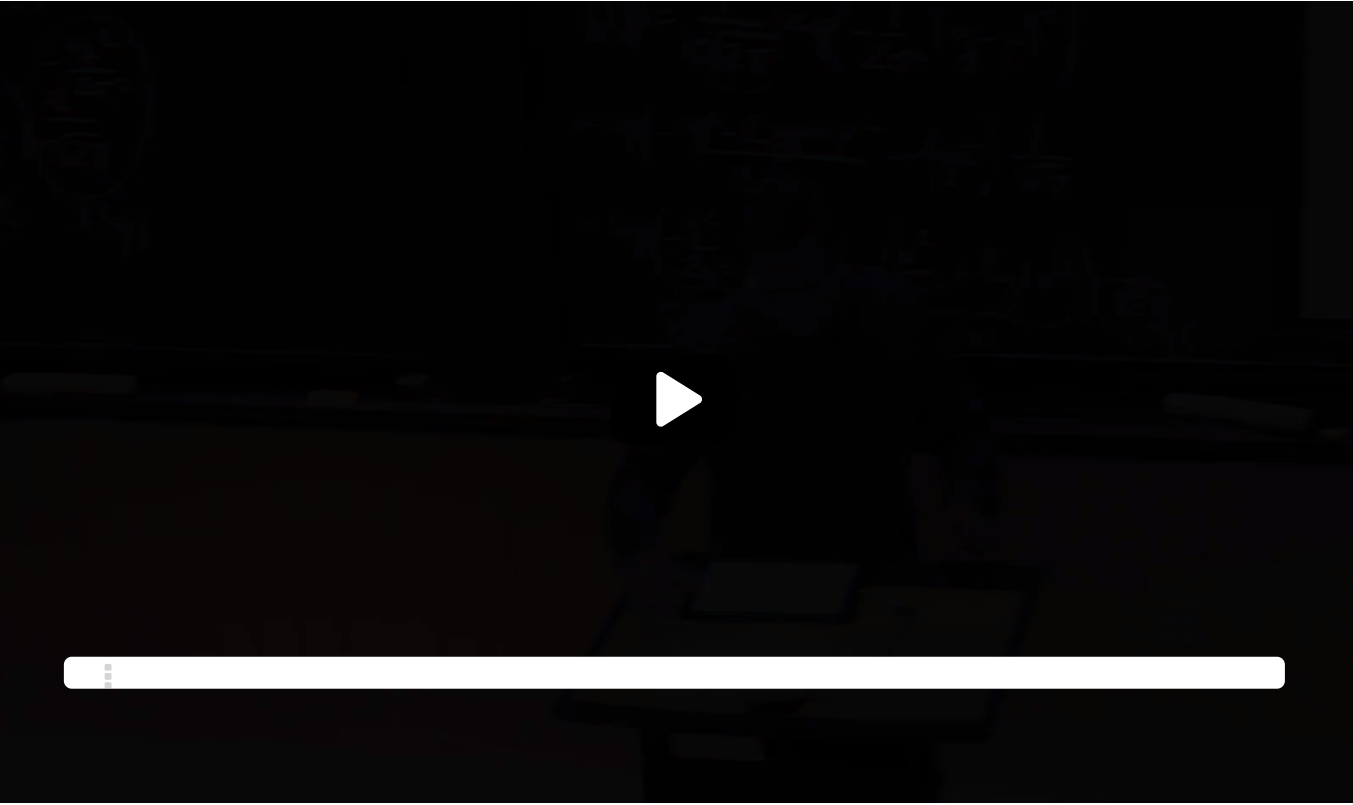


7. Exponential Family: Continuous Examples

Example: Gaussian Distribution



over sigma square
root 2 pi and then the term that I just removed,
which was e to the minus y squared over 2 sigma squared.
So now this thing will be h of y.
This thing is my T1 or T of y.
This is my eta 1 of theta.
And this is my B of theta.
And theta here is really mu.
There's only one unknown parameter.

▶ 9:01 / 9:01 | ▶ 1.0x 🔊 🗒️ 🗑️

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Exponential Distribution as Exponential Families

4/4 points (graded)
Recall that the exponential distribution with parameter λ is given by the pdf by

$$f_{\lambda}(y) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}.$$

Let $\theta = \lambda$. Rewrite $f_{\lambda}(y)$ in the form

$$f_{\theta}(y) = h(y) \exp(\eta(\theta) T(y) - B(\theta)),$$

and enter $\eta(\theta)$, $T(y)$, $B(\theta)$ below.

These functions are not unique. To get unique answers, let $h(y) = 1$, and let the coefficient of y in $T(y)$ be $+1$.

$T(y) =$ ✔ Answer: y

$\eta(\theta) =$ ✔ Answer: -theta

$B(\theta) =$

-ln(theta)

✓ Answer: -ln(theta)

$-\ln(\theta)$

If instead of $h(y) = 1$, we had used $\tilde{h}(y) = C$ for some constant C , then what is $\tilde{B}(\theta)$ in terms of $B(\theta)$ and C ? That is, find $\tilde{B}(\theta)$ such that the pdf $f_\theta(y)$ of $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$ is

$f_\theta(y) = \tilde{h}(y) \exp(\eta(\theta) T(y) - \tilde{B}(\theta)).$

(Enter B for $B(\theta)$ and C for C . Your answer should be in terms of only C and $B(\theta)$. Enter "ln" for the natural logarithm.)

$\tilde{B}(\theta) =$

B+ln(C)

✓ Answer: B+ln(C)

STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

$f_\theta(y) = \theta e^{-\theta y} = e^{-(\theta)(y) - (-\ln(\theta))}$

Hence $\eta(\theta) = \theta$, $T(y) = y$, $B(\theta) = \ln(\theta)$. If instead $\tilde{h}(y) = C$ is used, then

$f_\theta(y) = \theta e^{-\theta y} = C e^{-(\theta)(y) - (-\ln(\theta) + \ln(C))}$

Hence $\tilde{B}(\theta) = B(\theta) + \ln(C)$.

Submit

You have used 3 of 3 attempts

ⓘ

Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

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