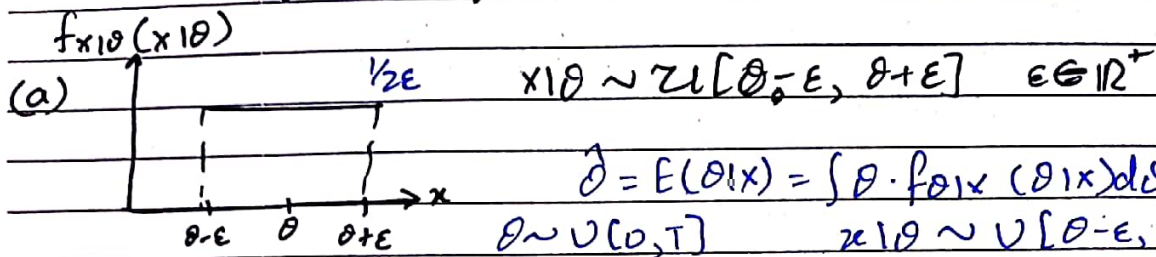


Statistics & Inferencing Homework #01

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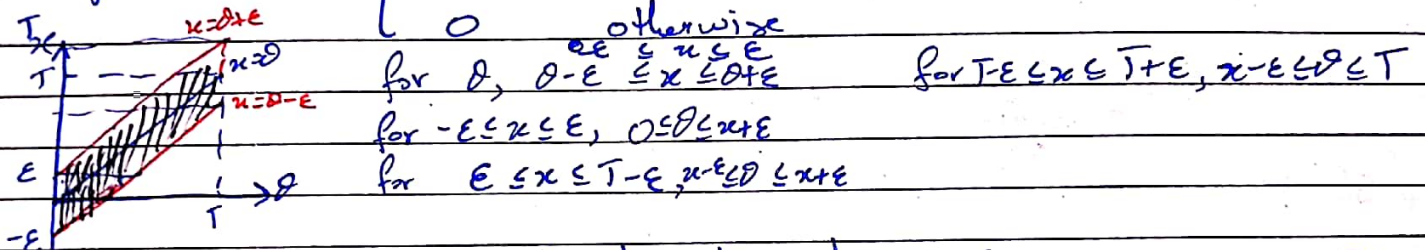
Q) Find the Bayes Estimator $\theta \rightarrow \text{Sensor} \rightarrow x \rightarrow \text{Bayes} \rightarrow \hat{\theta}$
 $\theta \sim U[0, T]$



$$\hat{\theta} = E(\theta|x) = \int \theta \cdot f_{\theta|x}(\theta|x) d\theta$$

$$\theta \sim U[0, T] \quad x|\theta \sim U[\theta-E, \theta+E]$$

$$f_{x|\theta}(x|\theta) = \begin{cases} 1/2E & \theta-E \leq x \leq \theta+E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$f_{\theta, x}(\theta, x) = f_{x|\theta}(x|\theta) f_{\theta}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2E} \times \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2TE} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta-E \leq x \leq \theta+E \leq T$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{x+E} \frac{1}{2TE} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{2TE} \Big|_0^{x+E} = \frac{x+E}{2TE} & -E \leq x \leq E, 0 \leq \theta \leq x+E \\ \int_{x-E}^{x+E} \frac{1}{2TE} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{2TE} \Big|_{x-E}^{x+E} = \frac{1}{T} & E \leq x \leq T-E, x-E \leq \theta \leq x+E \\ \int_x^T \frac{1}{2TE} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{2TE} \Big|_x^T = \frac{T-E-x}{2TE} & T-E \leq x \leq T, x-E \leq \theta \leq T \end{cases}$$

Then:

$$f_{\theta|x}(\theta|x) = \frac{f_{\theta, x}(\theta, x)}{f_x(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2TE} \div \frac{x+E}{2TE} = \frac{1}{x+E} & -E \leq x \leq E, 0 \leq \theta \leq x+E \\ \frac{1}{2TE} \div \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2E} & E \leq x \leq T-E, x-E \leq \theta \leq x+E \\ \frac{1}{2TE} \div \frac{T-E-x}{2TE} = \frac{1}{T-E-x} & T-E \leq x \leq T, x-E \leq \theta \leq T \end{cases}$$

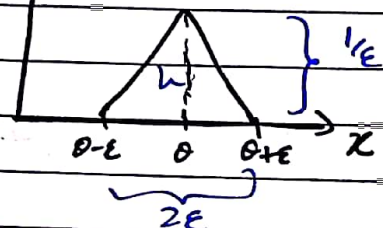
Then:

$$\hat{\theta} = E(\theta|x) = \int \theta \cdot f_{\theta|x}(\theta|x) d\theta$$

Then:

$$\hat{\theta} = E(\theta|x) = \int \theta \cdot f_{\theta|x}(\theta|x) d\theta = \begin{cases} \int_0^{x+E} \frac{\theta}{x+E} d\theta = \frac{x+E}{2} \\ \int_{x-E}^{x+E} \frac{\theta}{2E} d\theta = x \\ \int_{x-E}^T \frac{\theta}{T-E-x} d\theta = \frac{x-E+T}{2} \end{cases}$$

(b) $f_{X|D}(x|0)$



x is given a triangular distribution

$$h \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2\epsilon \times h = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{Case ① } -\epsilon \leq x \leq 0: (-\epsilon, 0) \quad (0, 1/\epsilon)$$

$$\text{② } 0 \leq x \leq \epsilon: (0, 1/\epsilon) \quad (\epsilon, 0)$$

$$\text{① } f_{X|D}(x|0) \Rightarrow m = \frac{1/\epsilon - 0}{0 - (-\epsilon)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \div \epsilon = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$f_{X|D}(x|0) - 0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} (x - (-\epsilon))$$

$$f_{X|D} = \frac{x - (-\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$\text{② } m = \frac{1/\epsilon - 0}{0 - \epsilon} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$f_{X|D}(x|0) - 0 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} (x - 0)$$

$$f_{X|D}(x|0) = \frac{-x + 0}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$f_{X|D}(x|0) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - (-\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2} & -\epsilon \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{-x + 0}{\epsilon^2} & 0 \leq x \leq \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$f_D(0) = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$f_{X,D}(x,0) = f_{X|D}(x|0) \cdot f_D(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - (-\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} & -\epsilon \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{-x + 0}{\epsilon^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} & 0 \leq x \leq \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X,D}(x,0) = f_{X|D}(x|0) \cdot f_D(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - (-\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3} & -\epsilon \leq x \leq 0 \\ \frac{0 - x}{\epsilon^3} & 0 \leq x \leq \epsilon \end{cases}$$