



$$X_1, \dots, X_n | \theta \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\theta, \lambda^{-1}) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \text{ fixed + known.}$$

$$\theta \sim N(\mu_0, \lambda_0^{-1}), \quad \mu_0, \lambda_0 \text{ are fixed + known.}$$

Goal: Find $p(\theta | x_{1:n})$.

$$(1) \quad N(x | \theta, l^{-1}) = \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{l}{2\pi}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{l}{2} (x - \theta)^2\right\}$$

$$\propto \exp\left\{-\frac{l}{2} (x^2 - 2x\theta + \theta^2)\right\}$$

$$\propto \exp\left\{ \underset{\uparrow \sum x_i}{l x \theta} - \frac{l}{2} \theta^2 \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$x = \mu_0$$

$$l = \lambda_0$$

(2) Work with the prior

$$N(\theta | \mu_0, \lambda_0^{-1}) \stackrel{\text{Symm}}{=} N(\mu_0 | \theta, \lambda_0^{-1}) \quad \mu_0 \stackrel{||}{x} \quad \text{sketch of normal curve}$$

$$\propto \exp\left\{ \lambda_0 \mu_0 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_0 \theta^2 \right\} \quad \text{by (5)} \quad (6)$$

(3) Posterior update.

$$p(\theta | x_{1:n}) \propto \underbrace{p(x_{1:n} | \theta)}_{\theta} p(\theta)$$

$$\propto \underbrace{N(\theta | \mu_0, \lambda_0^{-1})}_{\theta} \times \prod_{i=1}^n \underbrace{N(x_i | \theta, \lambda^{-1})}_{\theta}$$

by eqns (5,6) \propto by 6

prior $\exp\{\lambda_0 \mu_0 \theta - \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \theta^2\}$

likelihood $\exp\{\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \theta - \frac{n\lambda}{2} \theta^2\}$ by 5

$\propto_{\theta} \exp\left\{(\lambda_0 \mu_0 + \lambda \sum x_i) \theta - \frac{1}{2} (\underbrace{\lambda_0 + n\lambda}_{\text{define "L"}}) \theta^2\right\}$

define

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda_0 \mu_0 + \lambda \sum x_i}{\lambda_0 + n\lambda}$$

$ML = \lambda_0 \mu_0 + \lambda \sum x_i$

$\propto_{\theta} \exp\left\{ML \theta - \frac{1}{2} L \theta^2\right\}$ $x=M, l=L$

$\propto_{\theta} N(M | \theta, L^{-1}) \stackrel{\text{symm}}{=} N(\theta | \mu, L^{-1})$

$\theta | x_{1:n} \sim N\left(\overset{\uparrow}{\mu}, \overset{\uparrow}{L^{-1}}\right)$

post mean post precision.

Why does symmetry hold!!

$$N(\theta | \mu_0, \lambda_0^{-1}) \stackrel{??}{=} N(\mu_0 | \theta, \lambda_0^{-1})$$

LHS:

$$p(\theta | \mu_0, \lambda_0^{-1}) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_0}{2\pi}} \exp\{(\theta - \mu_0)^2\}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_0}{2\pi}} \exp\{(\mu_0 - \theta)^2\},$$

$$= N(\mu_0 | \theta, \lambda_0^{-1}), \quad \text{RHS}$$

