



SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF DATA SCIENCE AND ANALYTICS
FALL 2024 – QUIZ 3

COURSE CODE: STA 4030A

UNIT NAME: BAYESIAN INFERENCE AND DECISION THEORY

DATE: 25TH OCTOBER 2024

TOTAL MARKS: 10 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS:

For this exercise:

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. Do all your working in the Rmarkdown (.rmd).
3. Submissions should be in a **`.rmd` file**
4. NO SUBMISSIONS SHOULD BE DONE VIA EMAIL

QUESTIONS:

1. In previous years, students in this course collected data on people's preferences in the two Allais Gambles.

Gamble 1:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| A: | \$2500 with probability 0.33 | B: | \$2400 with certainty |
| | \$2400 with probability 0.66 | | |
| | \$0 with probability 0.01 | | |

Gamble 2:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| C: | \$2500 with probability 0.33 | D: | \$2400 with probability 0.34 |
| | \$0 with probability 0.67 | | \$0 with probability 0.66 |

For this problem, we will assume that responses are independent and identically distributed, and the probability is θ that a person chooses both B in the first gamble and C in the second gamble.

- a. Assume that the prior distribution for θ is Beta(1, 3).
 - i. Find the prior mean and standard deviation for θ .
 - ii. Find a 95% symmetric tail area credible interval for the prior probability that a person would choose B and C.
 - iii. Do you think this is a reasonable prior distribution to use for this problem? Why or why not?
 - b. In 2009, 19 out of 47 respondents chose B and C.
 - i. Find the posterior distribution for the probability θ that a person in this population would choose B and C.
 - ii. Name the distribution and the posterior hyperparameters.
 - c. Find the posterior mean and standard deviation. Find a 95% symmetric tail area credible interval for θ .
 - d. Make a triplot of the prior distribution, normalized likelihood and posterior distribution.
 - e. Comment on your results.
2. Times were recorded at which vehicles passed a fixed point on the M1 motorway in Bedfordshire, England on March 23, 1985.² The total time was broken into 21 intervals of length 15 seconds. The number of cars passing in each interval was counted. The result was: 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4, 0, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2. This can be summarized in the following table, that shows 3 intervals with zero cars, 5 intervals with 1 car, 7 intervals with 2 cars, 3 intervals with 3 cars and 3 intervals with 4 cars.

Number of Cars	Number of Occurrences
0	3
1	5
2	7
3	3
4	3
5 or more	0

Assume that counts of vehicles per 15-second interval are independent and identically distributed by Poisson random variables with unknown mean Λ .

- a. Assume that Λ , the rate parameter of the Poisson distribution for counts, has a continuous gamma prior distribution for Λ with shape 1 and scale 10^6 . (The gamma distribution with shape 1 tends to a uniform distribution as the scale tends to ∞ , so this prior distribution is “almost” uniform.)
 - i. Find the posterior distribution of Λ .
 - ii. State the distribution type and hyperparameters.
- b. Find the posterior mean and standard deviation of Λ .
- c. Find a 95% symmetric tail area posterior credible interval for Λ .
- d. Find a 95% symmetric tail area posterior credible interval for Θ , the mean time between vehicle arrivals.