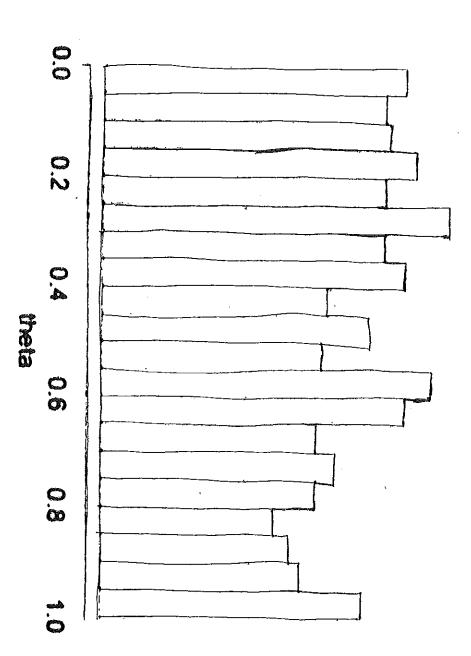
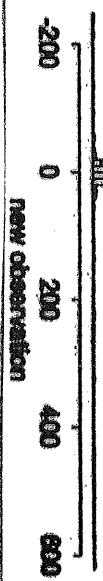
Exercise 2.11, Computing with a nonconjugate single-pur model $Y_{41} - Y_{5} \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} Cauchy(\Theta,1) \Longrightarrow P(Y_{1}|\Theta) \propto \frac{1}{1+(Y_{1}-\Theta)^{2}}$ $\Theta \sim U[0,1] \quad \text{observationer} \quad (Y_{41}-Y_{5}) = (-2,-1,0,1.5,2.5)$ Berahm den onomntiserale posterior funktionen $p(\theta|y) \propto p(\theta) \cdot p(y|\theta)$ på en grid av punktor $\Theta = 0, \frac{1}{m}, \frac{2}{m}, \dots, 1$ $\longrightarrow \Theta = 0, 0.001, 0.002, \dots, 1$ $P(\Theta|Y) \propto P[(Y_1 \dots |Y_5)|\Theta] = \frac{5}{11} P(Y_3|\Theta)$ $= \frac{1}{1+(\gamma_j-\theta)^2}.$ Bevolum P(O1Y) for varie Θ och bestämmer aream A for den onormaliserale posterior fundationen som $\frac{1000}{\tilde{c}=0}$ P($\frac{1}{1000}$ IY). $\frac{1}{1000}$ = $\frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{5}{\tilde{c}=0}$ $\frac{1}{\tilde{c}=0}$ $\frac{5}{\tilde{c}=0}$ $\frac{1}{\tilde{c}=0}$ $\frac{1}{\tilde{c}=0}$ $\frac{1}{\tilde{c}=0}$ ≈ 0,0033944, så att den normaliseinde posteriorfunktionen ges som $P_N(\Theta|y) = \frac{1}{0,0033944} \cdot P(\Theta|y)$, se figur 2.2

Exercise 2.11 forts. "Utfor 1000 slumpmassiga drugninger från posterior funktionen $P(\Theta|Y) \propto \frac{1}{1+(Y_i-\Theta)^2}$ och platar ett histogram over dragningarna, se figur 2.3 Posterior predictiv fördelningen, $P(Y_b|y_i|\Theta_{(i)})$, för en framtida sbservation, Y_b , givet parameterdrigningen $\Theta_{(i)}$; $\bar{\iota}=1,...,1000$ $\gamma_6 | \gamma_1 \Theta_{(i)} \sim \text{Cauchy} \left(\Theta_{(i)} | 1 \right) \Rightarrow \gamma(\gamma_6 | \gamma_1 \Theta_{(i)}) =$ $=\frac{1}{1+\left(\gamma_{6}-\Theta_{(i)}\right)^{2}}$. Alltså, 1000 dragninger av en framtida observation 1461 från 1000 oliha Cauchy ($\Theta(t)$, 1) - fordelningar, Histogram over predimende dragninger, se figur 2.4.





Bergeran dan makatakan mekatik berd

Action in the second second

Kapitel 2, exercise 14, Algebra of the normal model Fyll i de stey som havis for all erhålle (2.9)-(2.10) och (2.11)-(2.12) se sid. 46-47 könd varians $\Theta \sim N\left(\mu_0, \chi_0^2\right) \implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} - \sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2 \cdot \chi_0^2} \cdot \left(\theta - \mu_0\right)^2}$)et ger oss $P(\Theta|Y) \propto \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{(Y-\Theta)^2}{\sigma^2}+\frac{(\Theta-H_0)^2}{\delta_0^2}\right)\right]$ (*) $= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2 \cdot \chi^2} \cdot \left[(\chi_0^2 + \sigma^2) \cdot \Theta^2 + (\chi_0^2 \cdot (-2\gamma) + \sigma^2 \cdot (-2\mu_0)) \cdot \Theta + \gamma^2 \cdot \chi_0^2 + \mu_0^2 \right]$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\chi_0^2 + \chi_0^2)}{(\chi_0^2 + \chi_0^2)} \cdot \left[\Theta^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{\chi_0^2 \cdot \gamma + (\chi_0^2 + \chi_0^2)}{\chi_0^2 + (\chi_0^2)} \cdot \Theta + \gamma^2 \cdot \chi_0^2 + \chi_0^2 \cdot \chi_0^2 \right]$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\delta_0^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\Theta - \frac{\chi_0^2 \cdot \gamma + \sigma^2 \cdot \mu_0}{\chi_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right)^2 + \gamma^2 \cdot \chi_0^2 + \mu_0^2 \cdot \sigma^2 - \left(\frac{\chi_0^2 \cdot \gamma + \sigma^2 \cdot \mu_0}{\chi_0^2 + \sigma^2} \right)^2 \right]$ $\Rightarrow p(\theta|y) \propto \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1^2} \cdot (\theta - y_1)^2\right], dar$ $\frac{1}{\chi_{1}^{2}} = \frac{1}{\chi_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \quad \text{och} \quad M = \frac{\chi_{0}^{2} \cdot y + \sigma^{2} \cdot \mu_{0}}{\chi_{0}^{2} + \sigma^{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\chi_{0}^{2}} \cdot \mu_{0} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \cdot y}{\frac{1}{\chi_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}}$ Kapitel 2, exercise 14 forts. 1 forts. P. s.s. som for en observation y tidique, kan vi latu y vara en observation. Darfor ersatter vi y med \overline{y} och σ^2 med $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ $\left(\overline{y} \mid \Theta \sim N\left(\Theta, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)\right)$ \bar{t} elv. (2.9) - (2.10). D_{α} far $v\bar{t}$ att $\mu_{N} = \frac{1}{Y_{0}^{2}} \cdot \mu_{0} + \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \cdot y = \frac{1}{Y_{0}^{2}} \cdot \mu_{0} + \frac{\eta_{1}}{\sigma^{2}} \cdot y = \frac{1}{Y_{0}^{2}} \cdot y = \frac{1}{Y_$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_n^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma_0^2} + \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} = \frac{1}{\gamma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}$$