Exercise, 4.1 Normal approximation  $\gamma_{11} = \gamma_{5}$  with Cauchy  $(\theta, 1) \Rightarrow p(\gamma_{i}|\theta) \propto \frac{1}{1+|\gamma_{i}-\theta|^{2}}$   $\theta \sim U[0,1] \Rightarrow p(\theta) = 1$ , observationer  $(\gamma_{11} = \gamma_{5}) = (-2,-1,0,1.5,2.5)$ Bestam forsta och andra derivatan av log posterior funktionen  $p(\theta|y) = c_N \cdot \frac{5}{1-1} \frac{1}{1+(y_1-\theta)^2}$  $\log p(\Theta|y) = \log c_n + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \log \left| \frac{1}{1 + (\gamma_i - \Theta)^2} \right|$  $= \log c_n - \sum_{j=1}^{j} \log \left(1 + (\gamma_j - \theta)^2\right)$  $\frac{d \log p(\theta|y)}{d \log p(\theta|y)} = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{y_i - \theta}{1 + (y_i - \theta)^2}$  $\frac{d^{2} \log \varphi(\theta|y)}{\int_{1/2}^{2} = 2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{5} \frac{-1 \cdot (1 + (y_{j} - \theta)^{2}) - (y_{j} - \theta) \cdot 2 \cdot (y_{j} - \theta) \cdot (-1)}{[1 + (y_{j} - \theta)^{2}]^{2}}$  $= 2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{-1 - (y_{j} - \theta)^{2} + 2 \cdot (y_{j} - \theta)^{2}}{\left[1 + (y_{j} - \theta)^{2}\right]^{2}} = 2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{(y_{j} - \theta + 1) \cdot (y_{j} - \theta - 1)}{\left[1 + (y_{i} - \theta)^{2}\right]^{2}}$ 

Exercise 4.1 forts.

 $\overline{02}$ 

Finn posterior funtionens typrarde genom aut iterativit losa eluvationen som bestams genom all sada derivatur av log-Lihelihouden till noll, i.e.

$$\frac{1}{1+|y_j-\theta|^2} = 2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{5} \frac{y_j-\theta}{1+|y_j-\theta|^2} = 0$$

Vid utvardering av elevationen iterativt erhiller man  $\hat{\delta} \approx -0.1376$ 

Posterior functionen han approximents som

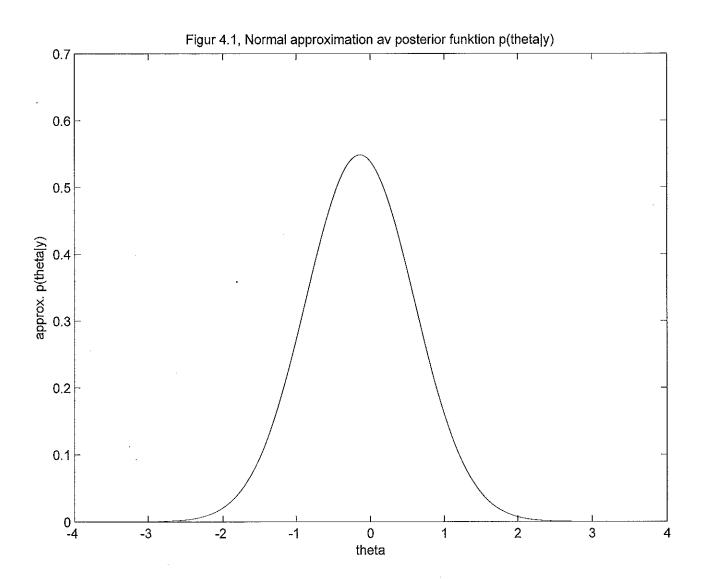
$$P(\Theta|Y) \approx N(\hat{\Theta}, [I(\hat{\Theta})]^{-1})$$
 dar  $\hat{\Theta}$  gavs i by och

$$I(\theta) = -\frac{d^2 \log p(\theta|y)}{d\theta^2} \Longrightarrow$$

$$I(\hat{\theta}) = -2 \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{5} \frac{(y_j - (-0_j 1376) + 1) \cdot (y_j - (-0_j 1376) - 1)}{[1 + (y_j - (-0_j 1376))^2]^2}}$$

× 1,3749, så att

$$P(\Theta|y) \approx N(-0.1376, 0.7273)$$
, se figur 4.1



## Exercise 2.13, Discrete data: I tabell 2.2 ges ant. livshotande objetur och anddet döda for schemologila flygninger per år mellen även 1976-1985. Angassning av dishveta datamodeller, år 1 or 1976. a) Lat $y_i = ant$ . livshotande objector for av i, i=1,2,...,10 $\gamma_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Poisson(\Theta) \Rightarrow P(\gamma_i | \Theta) = \frac{1}{\gamma_i!} \cdot \Theta^{\gamma_i} \cdot exp(-\Theta)$ Ansatt en honjugevande prior for $\theta$ , i.e. en prior på den par, formen $p(\theta) \propto \theta^{\alpha} \cdot \exp(-b\theta)$ . Valj $\alpha = x-1$ , $b=\beta$ , så att $\theta \sim Gamma(x,\beta) \implies p(\theta) \propto \theta^{x-1} \cdot e^{-\beta\theta}$ , $\theta > 0$ . Alldså bliv 6<sup>∞-1</sup>·e<sup>-30</sup>·6 ¥i·e<sup>-100</sup> $p(\theta|Y_i) \propto p(\theta) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(Y_i|\theta) \propto$ $= \Theta^{\infty} + 10\overline{y} - 1 \cdot e^{-(\beta+10)\Theta}$ Θ | Yi ~ Gamma (x + 10 \( \bar{y} \), \( \bar{\bar{y}} \) + 10)

 $\bar{\gamma}=23.8$  från tabell och ingen vetshap om  $\Theta$  medför att vi kan tagga en iche-informativ prior fördelning, d.v.s.  $\alpha=\beta=0$ , så att  $(p(\Theta) \propto \frac{1}{\Theta})$ 

0 | Yi ~ (namma (238,10)

Exercise 2.13 Jords.

 $= E[\Theta]Y] + Var(\Theta]Y) = 23,8 + \frac{238}{10^2} = 26,18$ 

Alldra,  $\tilde{y}|y \sim N \left[\tilde{y}|y\right], Var \left[\tilde{y}|y\right] = N(23.8, 26.18)$ 

och ett 95%-igt preditationsindervall ges som

 $23,8-1,96\cdot\sqrt{26,18}$  <  $\tilde{y}$  <  $23,8+1,96\cdot\sqrt{26,18}$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow$  13,77  $< \widetilde{\gamma} < 33,83$ .

Med åtminstone 95% sannolikhet kan vi havda att det sanna vardet y ligger i intervallet [13,34].

Depm = forvantat antal objetor por ar och gasagerermile Lât  $X_{\bar{i}} = ant$ . passagerarmiles for ar  $\bar{i}$ , sa att

Yilepmixi ~ Po (Opm·xi)

 $X_i$  han bestammas från tabell 2.2 som  $X_i = \frac{\text{ant. doda passagenere år i}}{\text{ant. doda passagenere per mile år i}}$  , t.ex.  $X_1 = \frac{734}{0.19/100.10^6}$  $\approx 3,863 \cdot 10^{11}$ 

vilhet ger en tabell åy Xi for Xi som 1 3,863.1011

Posterior functionen for  $e_{pm}$  ges som  $\frac{8}{\overline{02}}$  $P(\Theta_{pm} | Y_i, x_i) \propto P(\Theta_{pm} | x_i) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{10} P(Y_i | x_i, \Theta_{pm})$ dar vi han valja  $P(\Theta_{pm}|X_i) = Gamma(0,0) \propto \frac{1}{\Theta_{pm}}$  $\alpha = \Theta_{pm}^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \gamma_i} \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \cdot \Theta\right) = \Theta_{pm}^{10.\overline{\gamma}} \cdot \exp\left(-10.\overline{x} \cdot \Theta_{pm}\right)$ Så ast  $\Theta_{pm} | Y_i, X_i \sim \left( \Im \operatorname{amma} \left( 10. \overline{y}, 10. \overline{x} \right) = \operatorname{Gamma} \left( 238, 5.716.10^{12} \right) \right)$  $\tilde{\gamma} \mid \tilde{x}, \Theta_{pm} \sim P_0 \left( \tilde{x} \cdot \Theta_{pm} \right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P_0 \left( 8 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot \Theta_{pm} \right)$ P.s.s. som i as her edt 95%-igt preliberouinterall for y bestemmes med simularity d. normalaproximation. Fall 1 Simulaing Drag  $\Theta_{(k),pm}$  från  $P(\Theta_{pm}|y)$  och givet  $\Theta_{(k),pm}$  drag γ fran, ρ(γ | χ, epm); k=1,2,..., 1000 Fall 2, normal approximation  $P(\tilde{y}|y,\tilde{x}) \sim N[\tilde{y}|y,\tilde{x}], V_{m}[\tilde{y}|y,\tilde{x}]$ 

$$E[\tilde{y}|y,\tilde{x}] = E[E[\tilde{y}|\theta_{pm1}y,\tilde{x}]|y,x] = \frac{9}{52}$$

$$= E[8\cdot10^m,\theta_{pm}|y,x] = 8\cdot10^m \cdot \frac{238}{5716\cdot10^{12}} \approx 33,3$$

$$Vow[\tilde{y}|y,\tilde{x}] = E[Var(\tilde{y}|\theta_{pm1}y,\tilde{x})|y,x]$$

$$+ Vow[E[\tilde{y}|\theta_{1}y,\tilde{x}]|y,x] = E[8\cdot10^m,\theta_{1}|y,x]$$

$$+ Vow[8\cdot10^m,\theta_{1}|y,x] = 8\cdot10^m \cdot \frac{238}{5716\cdot10^{12}} + (8\cdot10^m)^2 \cdot \frac{238}{(5,716\cdot10^{12})^2}$$

$$\approx 38,0 , \text{ villed gew det } 95\% - \text{iga} \text{ preditions indervalled for } \tilde{y} \text{ till } [21.1,145.5] = 58 \text{ vi hum med adminstone}$$

$$95\% : s = 50000 \text{ inhod harda att } \tilde{y} \text{ ligger i intervalled } [21.1,146].$$
Preditions indervalled blar largue i b, an i a, outh det bevor pa at morn i b aven for hansyn till voriabiliseden i outh possayer writes oper av .

Exercise 2.13 c

Som i as med objects sharishing gav predibations in a value of the [638,750]

Exercise 2.13 d

Som i as med objects sharishin ersett med statishin over ontaled dada gass. Simularing gav predibations indevaled till [900, 1035]

· Poisson modell for cook of kan vara missvisande.
Om edt plan livasched kan det medfora flera dødsoffer

på summa gång.

Exercise 2,19, Posterior internal Det transformation, som det centrala posteriorintenallet av. T.ex. arriag att givet  $\sigma^2$ ,  $\frac{nv}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_n^2$ , och att J har den iche-informativa grior funktionen  $p(\sigma) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma} , \sigma > 0$  $Y = X = x \quad \text{oth} \quad X = x(X) = X^2,$  $f_{x}(x) \propto \frac{1}{x}$ Fundationer  $\underline{Y} = u(\underline{X}) = s$  tinvers existered, by x > 0, så alt  $x = v(y) = u^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y}$ ,  $v'(y) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{y}}$ . Med vaniabelsubstidutionstellnik far vi tath. flan for I till  $g_{X}(y) = f_{X}(v(y)) \cdot v'(y) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{y'}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{y'}} \propto \frac{1}{y}$  $\Rightarrow p(\sigma^2) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \sigma^2$ 

Exercise 2.19, Posteriurintervall fords.

(12)

 $\overline{0}2$ 

Bestammer forst de respellaire posterior fundamerna for  $\sigma$  och  $\sigma^2$ . Vi har adt

 $\varphi(\sigma) \propto \sigma^{-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{y}} \varphi(\sigma^{2}) \propto \sigma^{-2}$ 

 $\frac{NV}{\sigma^2} | \sigma^2 \sim \chi_n^2 \implies \rho \left( \frac{NV}{\sigma^2} | \sigma^2 \right) \propto \left[ \frac{NV}{\sigma^2} \right]^{\frac{\gamma}{2} - 1} \cdot e^{-\frac{NV}{2} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{\sigma^2}}$ 

 $dc = \frac{nv}{2}$   $\sigma^{2-n}$ ,  $e^{-c/\sigma^2}$ . Said  $q = \frac{nv}{\sigma^2}$ , så att

 $P(\sigma|Q) \propto \sigma^{-1} \cdot \sigma^{2-n} e^{-c/\sigma^2} = (\sigma^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \cdot e^{-c/\sigma^2}$ 

 $P\left(\sigma^{2} \mid Q\right) \propto \sigma^{-2} \cdot \sigma^{2-n} \cdot e^{-c \mid \sigma^{2}} = \left(\sigma^{2}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot e^{-c \mid \sigma^{2}}$ 

 $\frac{d p(\sigma|Q)}{d\sigma} = 0 \iff (1-n) \cdot \sigma^{-n-1} \cdot e^{-c/\delta^2} + \sigma^{1-n} \cdot e^{-c/\delta^2} \cdot \frac{2e}{\sigma^3}$ 

 $= e^{-c/\sigma^2} \cdot \sigma^{-n} \cdot \left[ 1 - n + 2c \cdot \sigma^2 \right] = 0 \iff$ 

 $(1-n)\cdot \sigma^2 + 2e = 0$   $\iff \vec{\sigma} = \frac{2c}{n-1} = \frac{2\cdot n\cdot v}{n-1}$ 

endast en maximipunht. Della innebit att det 95%-iga intervallet med högst tadhet av endast ed indervall.

(13)Låt (Ja', Jb') vara det 95%-iga intervallet av högst täthet for p(J | data). Da galler att  $a^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{h}{2}} \cdot \exp(-c/a) = b^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{h}{2}} \cdot \exp(-c/b)$  $\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2} \right) \cdot \log \alpha - \frac{c}{\alpha} = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2} \right) \cdot \log b - \frac{c}{\beta}$  (1) Om vi kvabrerer posteriorintervallet (Ja', Jb') till det 95%-iga intervallet av høgst tathet for p(o2) data), galler  $a^{-\frac{N}{2}} \cdot \exp(-c/a) = b^{-\frac{N}{2}} \cdot \exp(-c/b)$  $\iff -\frac{h}{2} \cdot \log a - \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{h}{2} \cdot \log b - \frac{c}{b} \qquad (2)$  $(1)-(2) \iff \frac{1}{2}\log \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\log b \implies \alpha = b$ motsagelse! [a,b] = [a,a] kan inte van något posterior intervall, ty intervalled ar endast en punht.

Exercise 2.22, Consored and uncensored data exponential  $\gamma \mid \Theta \sim \text{Exp}(\Theta) \implies p(\gamma \mid \Theta) \propto \Theta \cdot e^{-\Theta \gamma}$  $\Theta \sim Gamma(x,3) \Rightarrow p(\Theta) \propto \Theta^{x-1} \cdot e^{-\beta\Theta}$ Posterior Juntidionen, p(0/y > 100), som en funtation av «13  $\overline{\alpha}r$   $p(\Theta|\gamma \geqslant 100) \propto \Theta^{\kappa-1} \cdot e^{-\beta\Theta} \cdot p(\gamma \geqslant 100|\Theta)$  $= \Theta^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta \Theta} \cdot \int_{\Omega} \Theta \cdot e^{-\Theta \cdot Y} dy = \Theta^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta \Theta} \cdot \Theta \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\Theta}\right) \cdot \left[e^{-\Theta Y}\right]$  $= \Theta^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta\Theta} \cdot e^{-100\cdot\Theta} = \Theta^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-(\beta+100)\cdot\Theta} = Gamma(\alpha,\beta+100)$  $\mathbb{E}\left[\Theta|\gamma \geqslant 100\right] = \frac{\infty}{\beta + 100} \left[\operatorname{Var}\left[\Theta|\gamma \geqslant 100\right] = \frac{\infty}{(\beta + 100)^2}\right]$  $P(\gamma = 100 \mid \theta) \propto \Theta \cdot e^{-\Theta \cdot 100}, \text{ så att}$  $p(\Theta|Y=100)$   $\propto \Theta^{\kappa-1} \cdot e^{-\beta\Theta} \cdot \Theta \cdot e^{-\Theta \cdot 100} = 6^{\kappa} \cdot e^{-(\beta+100) \cdot \Theta}$ = Gamma  $(x+1, \beta+100)$  $E\left[\Theta \mid \gamma = 100\right] = \frac{\alpha + 1}{\beta + 100}, \quad \bigvee_{\Theta} \left[\Theta \mid \gamma = 100\right] = \frac{\alpha + 1}{(\beta + 100)^2}$  $Var(\Theta|\gamma > k) = \frac{\alpha}{(\beta + k)^2}$ ,  $Ver(\Theta|\gamma = k) = \frac{\alpha + 1}{(\beta + k)^2}$