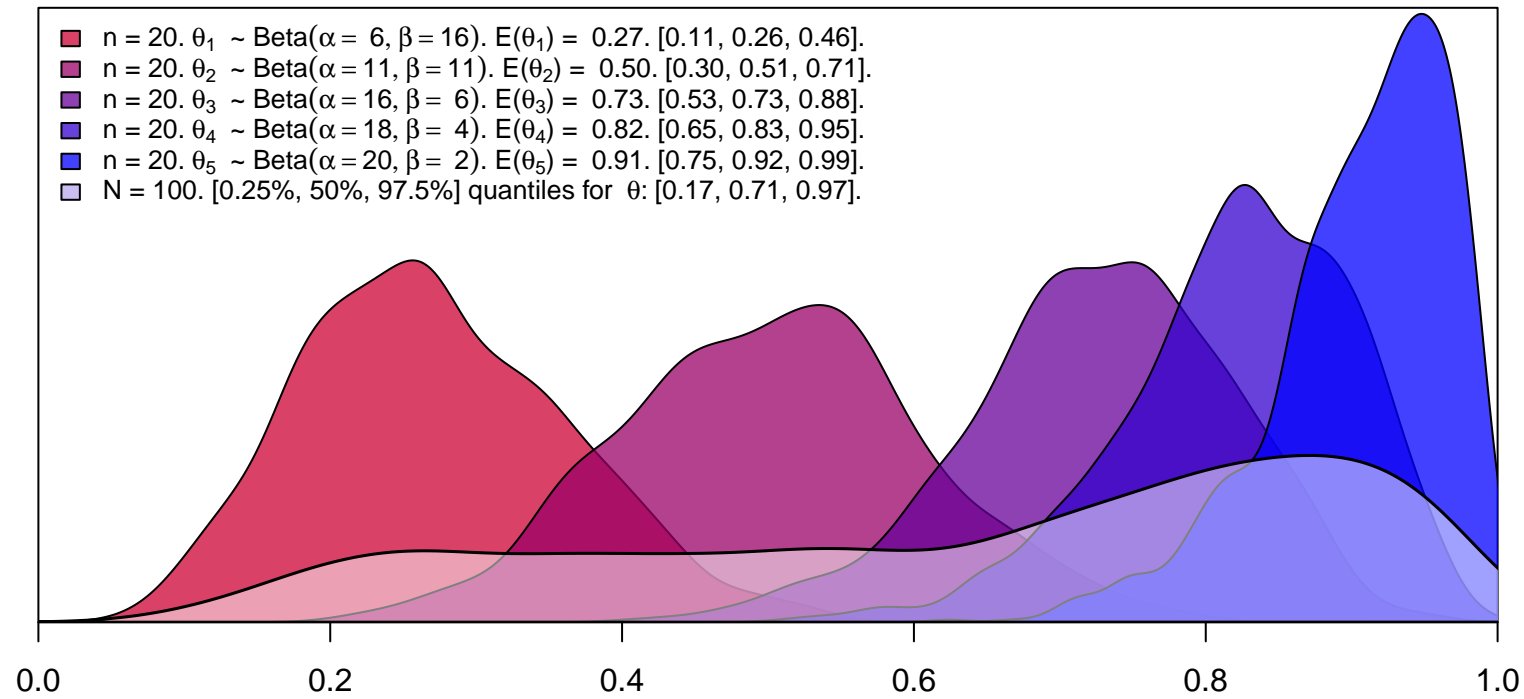


1000 random samples from subgroup priors

- $n = 20$. $\theta_1 \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha = 6, \beta = 16)$. $E(\theta_1) = 0.27$. $[0.11, 0.26, 0.46]$.
- $n = 20$. $\theta_2 \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha = 11, \beta = 11)$. $E(\theta_2) = 0.50$. $[0.30, 0.51, 0.71]$.
- $n = 20$. $\theta_3 \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha = 16, \beta = 6)$. $E(\theta_3) = 0.73$. $[0.53, 0.73, 0.88]$.
- $n = 20$. $\theta_4 \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha = 18, \beta = 4)$. $E(\theta_4) = 0.82$. $[0.65, 0.83, 0.95]$.
- $n = 20$. $\theta_5 \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha = 20, \beta = 2)$. $E(\theta_5) = 0.91$. $[0.75, 0.92, 0.99]$.
- $N = 100$. $[0.25\%, 50\%, 97.5\%]$ quantiles for θ : $[0.17, 0.71, 0.97]$.



Cumulative density of θ

