

W1

a) $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Bin}(m, \theta)$

□

$$P_t(x) = C_m^x t^x (1-t)^{m-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t | \vec{x}) &\propto q(t) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n C_m^{x_i} t^{x_i} (1-t)^{m-x_i} = \\ &= q(t) \cdot t^{\sum x_i} (1-t)^{mn - \sum x_i} \prod_{i=1}^n C_m^{x_i} \\ q_\alpha(t) &\propto (1-t)^{\beta-1} \cdot t^{\alpha-1} \\ \text{Normieren } q(t) &= \frac{t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t | \vec{x}) &\propto \frac{t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \cdot t^{\sum x_i} (1-t)^{mn - \sum x_i} = \\ &= \frac{B(\alpha + \sum x_i, \beta + mn - \sum x_i)}{B(\alpha, \beta)} \cdot \frac{t^{\sum x_i + \alpha - 1} (1-t)^{\beta + mn - \sum x_i - 1}}{B(\alpha + \sum x_i, \beta + mn - \sum x_i)} \end{aligned}$$

$\sim \text{Beta}(\alpha + \sum x_i, \beta + mn - \sum x_i)$ - a noemaj. pacry.

Kaigen ans $\boxed{\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)}$ - conn. np. bo

$$\hat{\theta} = E(\theta | \vec{x}) = \frac{\alpha + \sum x_i}{\alpha + \beta + mn}$$

$$m(\theta | \vec{x}) = \arg \max_t (1-t)^{\beta + mn - \sum x_i - 1} t^{\alpha + \sum x_i - 1} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Oznaczamy } a = \beta + mn - \sum x_i - 1$$

$$b = \alpha + \sum x_i - 1$$

Wygryw ucream arg max $\ln((1-t)^a t^b)$.

Brzmi uomonności, oznaczaem c (*)

$$(\ln((1-t)^a t^b))' = \frac{a}{1-t} + \frac{b}{t} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a + ((1-t)b) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta - mn + 2 \sum x_i}$$

Brzmi

$$m(\theta | \vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta - mn + 2 \sum x_i}$$

$$\mu(\theta | \vec{x}) = \int_0^1 \mu_{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ z g} \frac{(1-t)^{\beta + mn - \sum x_i - 1} t^{\alpha + \sum x_i - 1}}{\text{Beta}(\alpha + \sum x_i, \beta + mn + \sum x_i)} dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} a = \beta + mn - \sum x_i - 1 \\ b = \alpha + \sum x_i - 1 \end{array} \right] = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^a t^b}{\text{Beta}(b+1, a+1)} dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

d) $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim U(0, \theta)$

$$p_t(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(\theta+1)^n} \cdot \prod \{x_{(n)} < t\}$$

$$q(t | \vec{x}) \propto q(t) \cdot p(\vec{x} | t) = q(t) \cdot \frac{1}{(\theta+1)^n} \cdot \prod \{x_{(n)} < t\} \propto$$

$$\propto q(t) \cdot \frac{1}{(\theta+1)^n} \cdot \prod \{\alpha < t\} \propto q(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n}$$

$$\text{Zauważ } q(t) = \frac{\beta}{t^{\beta+1}} \sim \text{Pareto}(\beta)$$

$$q(t | \vec{x}) \propto \frac{\beta}{t^{n+\beta+1}} \sim \text{Pareto}(n+\beta) \text{ - prawd. narys}$$

$Q = \text{Pareto } (\beta) - \text{Comp. k U}(0, \theta)$

$$E(\theta | \vec{x}) = \frac{n + \beta}{n + \beta - 1}$$

$$\mu(\theta | \vec{x}) = \arg \max_{\theta} \frac{\beta}{(n + \beta + 1)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}\{x_i < \theta\} = x_{(n)}$$

$$\mu(\theta | \vec{x}) = u \cdot \int_0^{\theta} \frac{\beta + n}{(n + \beta + 1)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}\{x_i < t\} dt \quad (\textcircled{2})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_0^{\theta} \frac{1}{t^{n+\beta}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n+\beta)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left[u = (2)^{\frac{1}{n+\beta}} \right] = \mu(\theta | \vec{x})$$

c) $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Cat}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$

$$P(X_i = i) = \theta_i$$

$$q(\vec{t} | \vec{x}) = q(\vec{t}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k \mathbb{I}\{X_j = i\}}{t_i} = q(\vec{t}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n t_i^{\sum_{j=1}^k \mathbb{I}\{X_j = i\}}$$

$$\text{Paccu. } q(\vec{t}) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha)} \prod_{i=1}^n t_i^{\alpha_i - 1} \sim \text{Dir}(\alpha)$$

unabhängig
Sema - gegeben

$q(\vec{t} | \vec{x}) \sim \text{Dir}(\alpha_1 + n_1, \dots, \alpha_k + n_k)$ - unabh. paccu.
 $\text{Dir}(\vec{\alpha})$ - Comp. paccu.

$$\text{Obergr. } \alpha_0 = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i$$

$$\text{Menge } E(\theta_i | \vec{x}) = \frac{\alpha_i + n_i}{\alpha_0 + n}$$

$$\mu(\vec{\theta} | \vec{x}) = \arg \max_{\vec{\theta}} \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\theta_i^{\alpha_i + n_i - 1}}{\prod_{j \neq i} \theta_j^{\alpha_j + n_j - 1}} \prod_{i=1}^k x_i^{\alpha_i + n_i - 1} \quad (\textcircled{3})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + n_1 - 1}{\alpha_0 + n - k}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_k + n_k - 1}{\alpha_0 + n - k} \right)$$

$\mu(\theta | \vec{x})$ - the posterior probability of one class

[N2]

$x_1, \dots, x_n \sim p \in \mathcal{P} = \{p_t | t \in \mathbb{N}\}$ - known classes

Dok - m. suff. comp. $p \in \mathcal{P}$ can be \mathbb{Q} , known moments
of unlabelled data known classes.

□

$$p_t(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(t)} e^{\langle \alpha(t), u(x) \rangle}$$

$$p_t(\vec{x}) = e^{\langle \alpha(t), \sum u(x_i) \rangle} \cdot \frac{1}{h^n(t)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n g(x_i)$$

$$\text{Рассм. } q(t) = \frac{\tilde{g}(t)}{\tilde{h}(t)} e^{\langle \tilde{\alpha}(x), \alpha(t) \rangle} \quad - \text{unlabelled known kl.}$$

$$\text{Послед. } q(t | \vec{x}) = \frac{\tilde{g}(t) \prod_{i=1}^n g(x_i)}{\tilde{h}(t) \cdot h^n(t)} e^{\langle \alpha(t), \tilde{\alpha}(x) + \sum u(x_i) \rangle} \quad - \text{unlabelled known classes}$$

N3

$Q = \{Q_\alpha | \alpha \in A\}$ - совр. к P , имеет если б
карешибе определено для этого Q_α , то иное.

Дадим $Q_{f(\alpha)}$.

Кажи: аноморфное расп., если расп. π входит
внутрь P , а π касишибе определено для этого
распределение $Q_\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^k \pi_j Q_{\alpha_j}$, где $\sum_{j=1}^k \pi_j = 1$

□

$$Q_\alpha(\theta|x) = Q_{f(\alpha)}(\theta)$$

$$(*) Q_{\alpha_i}(\theta) = \frac{Q_{\alpha_i}(\theta|x_i) \cdot P(x)}{P(x|\theta_{\alpha_i})} = \frac{P(x)}{P(x|\theta_{\alpha_i})} \cdot Q_{f(\alpha_i)}(\theta|x_i)$$

$$Q(\theta|x) = \frac{P(x|\theta) \cdot Q(\theta)}{P(x)} = \frac{P(x|\theta) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i \cdot Q_{\alpha_i}(\theta)}{P(x)} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i \cdot Q_{f(\alpha_i)}(\theta)}{P(x)}$$

$$= \frac{P(x|\theta)}{P(x)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i \cdot \frac{P(x)}{P(x|\theta)} Q_{f(\alpha_i)}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i Q_{f(\alpha_i)}(\theta)$$

Получим образом, аноморфное: $\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i Q_{f(\alpha_i)}$

№4

$$\Theta \sim \text{Bern}(\alpha)$$

Нашимо непрерывное распределение Θ
является функцией

□

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Bern}(\Theta)$$

$$L_x(\Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \Theta^{X_i} \cdot (1-\Theta)^{1-X_i} = \Theta^{\sum X_i} (1-\Theta)^{n-\sum X_i}$$

$$l_x(\Theta) = (\sum X_i) \ln \Theta + (n - \sum X_i) \ln (1-\Theta)$$

$$u_x(\Theta) = \frac{\partial l_x(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta} = \frac{\sum X_i}{\Theta} - \frac{n - \sum X_i}{1-\Theta} = \frac{\sum X_i - n\Theta}{\Theta(1-\Theta)}$$

$$u_{x_1}(\Theta) = \frac{x_1 - \Theta}{\Theta(1-\Theta)}$$

$$i_{x_1}(\Theta) = D\left(\frac{x_1 - \Theta}{\Theta(1-\Theta)}\right) = \frac{1}{\Theta(1-\Theta)}$$

π. о. $q(\Theta) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Theta(1-\Theta)}}$ норм.
- априорное расп.

Заменим, что наша $q(\Theta) \sim \text{Beta}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \mathcal{B}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) =$
 $= \# \pi \cdot \text{Beta}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

■