

1. Hoff 6.1

Since  $\theta \sim \text{gamma}(a_\theta, b_\theta)$ ,  $r \sim \text{gamma}(a_r, b_r)$

$\theta$  and  $r$  are indep

$$\begin{aligned} a. \text{Cov}(\theta_A, \theta_B) &= E[\theta_A \theta_B] - E[\theta_A] \cdot E[\theta_B] \\ &= E[\theta^2 r] - E[\theta] \cdot E[\theta r] \\ &= E[\theta^2] \cdot E[r] - E[\theta] \cdot E[\theta] \cdot E[r] \\ &= E[\theta^2] \cdot E[r] - (E[\theta])^2 \cdot E[r] \\ &= (E[\theta^2] - (E[\theta])^2) \cdot E[r] \\ &= \text{Var}[\theta] \cdot E[r] = \frac{a_\theta}{b_\theta^2} \cdot \frac{a_r}{b_r} \\ &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\text{Cov}(\theta_A, \theta_B) \neq 0$ ,  $\theta_A$  and  $\theta_B$  are independent.

The prior is justified, if we have reason to believe that  $\theta_B$  is some product of  $\theta_A$  + random Gamma-distributed noise

b. The sampling model for  $y_A$  and  $y_B$  are:

$$\begin{cases} P(y_{A1}, \dots, y_{An} | \theta) \propto \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{Ai}} e^{-n\theta} \\ P(y_{B1}, \dots, y_{Bn} | \theta, r) \propto (\theta r)^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{Bi}} e^{-n(\theta r)} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \theta \sim \text{Ga}(a_\theta, b_\theta) \\ r \sim \text{Ga}(a_r, b_r) \end{cases}$$

Joint distribution:

$$P(y_A, y_B, \theta, r | a_\theta, b_\theta, a_r, b_r) = P(y_A | \theta) \cdot P(y_B | \theta, r) \cdot P(\theta | a_\theta, b_\theta) \cdot P(r | a_r, b_r)$$

Full conditional of  $\theta$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P(\theta | y_A, y_B, r) &\propto P(y_A | \theta) \cdot P(y_B | \theta, r) \cdot P(\theta | a_\theta, b_\theta) \\ &\propto \theta^{\sum y_{Ai}} e^{-n_A \theta} \cdot (\theta r)^{\sum y_{Bi}} e^{-n_B (\theta r)} \cdot \theta^{a_\theta - 1} e^{-b_\theta \theta} \\ &\propto \theta^{\sum y_{Ai} + \sum y_{Bi} + a_\theta - 1} e^{-(n_A + n_B r + b_\theta) \cdot \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \theta | y_A, y_B, r \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} y_{Ai} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_B} y_{Bi} + a_\theta, n_A + n_B r + b_\theta\right)$$

Full conditional of  $r$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P(r | y_A, y_B, \theta) &\propto P(y_B | \theta, r) \cdot P(r | a_r, b_r) \\ &\propto (\theta r)^{\sum y_{Bi}} e^{-n_B (\theta r)} \cdot r^{a_r - 1} e^{-b_r r} \\ &\propto r^{\sum y_{Bi}} e^{-n_B (\theta r)} \cdot r^{a_r - 1} e^{-b_r r} \\ &\propto r^{\sum y_{Bi} + a_r - 1} e^{-(n_B \theta + b_r) r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore r | y_A, y_B, \theta \sim \text{Gamma}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_B} y_{Bi} + a_r, n_B \theta + b_r\right)$$

see d) in r portion of homework (page 3).