Tarea 1: Paradigma Bayesiano

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Sea $x_1, ..., x_n$ una muestra de v.a.i.i.d $Binneg(r, \theta)$, donde $x_i = 1, 2, ...$ para i = 1, ..., n y los parámetros son tales que $\theta \in (0, 1)$ y $r \in \mathbb{N}^+$,

$$f(x) = \binom{r+x-1}{r-1} (1-\theta)^x \theta^r$$

1. Calcule la distribución final (a postoriori) de θ , es decir $f(\theta|\underline{x})$. Considerando la distribución inicial conjugada Beta, es decir, $\theta \sim Beta(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$ donde α_0 y β_0 son los hiperparémetros (valores fijos), es decir,

$$f(\theta) \propto \theta^{\alpha_0 - 1} (1 - \theta)^{\beta_0 - 1}$$

RESPUESTA

a) Función de verosimilitud

$$L(\theta|\underline{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} {r+x_i-1 \choose r-1} (1-\theta)^{x_i} \theta^r$$
$$= {r+x_i-1 \choose r-1}^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} \theta^{nr}$$
$$\propto (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} \theta^{nr}$$

b) Función a priori

$$f(\theta) \propto \theta^{\alpha_0 - 1} (1 - \theta)^{\beta_0 - 1}$$

Realizando las siguientes cuentas:

$$\mathbb{P}(\theta|\underline{x}) = L(\theta|\underline{x})f(\theta)$$

$$\propto (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} \theta^{nr} \theta^{\alpha_0 - 1} (1-\theta)^{\beta_0 - 1}$$

$$\propto (1-\theta)^{\beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} \theta^{\alpha_0 + nr - 1}$$

Y así:

$$\therefore \theta \sim Beta(\alpha_0 + nr, \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)$$

2. Se requiere obtener la predicción de una "nueva" observación Z. Calcule:

RESPUESTA

• La distribución predictiva inicial de Z, f(z).

$$f(x) = \int_{\Theta} \mathbb{P}(x|\theta)\mathbb{P}(\theta)d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \binom{r+x-1}{r-1} (1-\theta)^{x}\theta^{r} \frac{\theta^{\alpha_{0}-1}(1-\theta)^{\beta_{0}-1}}{B(\alpha_{0},\beta_{0})} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\binom{r+x-1}{r-1}}{B(\alpha_{0},\beta_{0})} \int_{0}^{1} \theta^{r+\alpha_{0}-1} (1-\theta)^{x+\beta_{0}-1} d\theta$$

$$\text{Completar Beta} = \frac{\binom{r+x-1}{r-1}}{B(\alpha_{0},\beta_{0})} B(r+\alpha_{0},x+\beta_{0}) \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\theta^{r+\alpha_{0}-1}(1-\theta)^{x+\beta_{0}-1}}{B(r+\alpha_{0},x+\beta_{0})} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\binom{r+x-1}{r-1}}{B(\alpha_{0},\beta_{0})} B(r+\alpha_{0},x+\beta_{0})$$

$$Gammas = \frac{\Gamma(r+x)\Gamma(r+\alpha_{0})\Gamma(x+\beta_{0})\Gamma(\alpha_{0}+\beta_{0})}{\Gamma(r)x!\Gamma(r+x+\alpha_{0}+\beta_{0})\Gamma(\alpha_{0})\Gamma(\beta_{0})}$$

• La distribución predictiva final de $Z, f(z|\underline{x})$

Definiré $\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + nr$ y $\beta_1 = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$.

$$f(x^*|\underline{x}) = \int_{\Theta} \mathbb{P}(x|\theta)\mathbb{P}(\theta|\underline{x})d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \binom{r+x^*-1}{r-1} (1-\theta)^{x^*} \theta^r \frac{\theta^{\alpha_1-1}(1-\theta)^{\beta_1-1}}{B(\alpha_1,\beta_1)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\binom{r+x^*-1}{r-1}}{B(\alpha_1,\beta_1)} \int_{0}^{1} \theta^{r+\alpha_1-1} (1-\theta)^{x+\beta_1-1} d\theta$$

$$\text{Completar Beta} = \frac{\binom{r+x^*-1}{r-1}}{B(\alpha_1,\beta_1)} B(r+\alpha_1,x^*+\beta_1) \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\theta^{r+\alpha_1-1}(1-\theta)^{x+\beta_1-1}}{B(r+\alpha_1,x+\beta_1)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\binom{r+x^*-1}{r-1}}{B(\alpha_1,\beta_1)} B(r+\alpha_1,x^*+\beta_1)$$

$$Gammas = \frac{\Gamma(r+x^*)\Gamma(r+\alpha_1)\Gamma(x+\beta_1)\Gamma(\alpha_1+\beta_1)}{\Gamma(r)x^*!\Gamma(r+x^*+\alpha_1+\beta_1)\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\beta_1)}$$

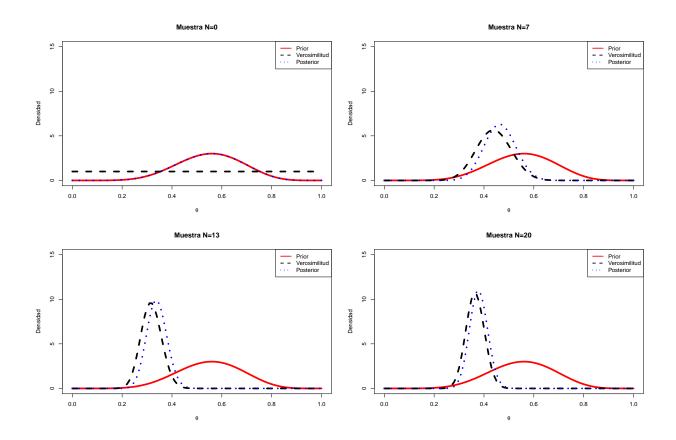
$$= \frac{\Gamma(r+x^*)\Gamma(r+\alpha_0+nr)\Gamma(x+\beta_0+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)\Gamma(\alpha_0+nr+\beta_0+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}{\Gamma(r)x^*!\Gamma(r+x^*+\alpha_0+nr+\beta_0+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)\Gamma(\alpha_0+nr)\Gamma(\beta_0+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

Hint: Las distribuciones predictivas pertenecen a la familia de distribuciones Beta-Binomial-Negativa

3. Usando los resultados de (1) y (2), especifique valores para los hiperparámetros de la verosimilitud y la distribución inicial, simula una muestra y grafique las distribuciones: $f(\theta), f(\theta|\underline{x}), f(z)$ y $f(z|\underline{x})$.

PRIORI, VEROSIMILITUD Y POSTERIORI

```
n = 20 # Número de muestras
r = 3 # Parámetro Binomial Negativa
theta = .4 # Parámetro Binomial Negativa sobre el que se encontrará distribución
alpha0 = 8 # Hiperparámetro Beta
beta0 = 6.5 # Hiperparámetro Beta
p = seq(0,1,0.01) # Probabilidades para primera gráfica
x = 0:n # valores para segunda gráfica
YY = c(0, round(n/3), round(2*n/3), n) # Numero de muestra iterativa
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
for(j in 1:4){
 n = YY[j]
  # Muestra Binomial negativa
  X = rnbinom(n = n, size = r, prob = theta)
  Prior = dbeta(x = p, shape1 = alpha0, shape2 = beta0)
  # Verosimilitud
  verosimilitud = dbeta(x = p, shape1 = n*r + 1, shape2 = sum(X) + 1)
  # Posteriori
  Posterior = dbeta(x = p, shape1 = alpha0 + n * r, shape2 = beta0 + sum(X))
  plot(x = p, y = Prior,xlab = expression(theta), ylab = "Densidad", col = "red", type = "l", ylim = c(
  lines(p,verosimilitud, col = "black", lty=2, lwd=4) # "Verosimilitud"
  lines(p,Posterior, col = "blue",lty=3, lwd=4) # "Posteriori"
  legend("topright", legend=c("Prior", "Verosimilitud", "Posterior"), lty=c(1,2,3), col=c("red", "black", "
```



PREDICTIVA INICIAL Y PREDICTIVA FINAL

```
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
for(j in 1:4){
    n = YY[j]

# Muestra Binomial negativa
    X = rnbinom(n = n, size = r, prob = theta)

# predictiva inicial
predict_inicial = dbnbinom(x = x, size = r, alpha = alpha0, beta = beta0)

# predictiva final
predict_final = dbnbinom(x = x, size = r, alpha = n*r + alpha0, beta = beta0 + sum(X))

plot(x, predict_inicial, col = "black",ylab="Densidad",type="h",lwd=2, main=paste0("Muestra N=",n)) #
points(x, predict_final, col="blue",pch=19,cex=1.5) # "Predictiva Final"

legend("topleft", legend=c("Predictiva Prior", "Predictiva Posterior"), lty=c(1,NA), col=c("black","black")
}
```

