

Q1.

a).

$$L(\lambda, \alpha) \cdot \pi(\lambda, \alpha) \\ = \lambda^{n\alpha} \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha-1} \right\} \exp(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \cdot \frac{1}{[\Gamma(\alpha)]^n} \cdot \frac{1}{10000} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{100}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda}{100}} \quad \text{for } \lambda, \alpha > 0$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha-1} = \exp(\log(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i)^{\alpha-1}) = \exp((\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i) \\ = \exp(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i) \cdot \exp(-\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i)$$

$$\pi(\alpha, \lambda | x_1, \dots, x_n) = K(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot L(\lambda, \alpha) \cdot \pi(\lambda, \alpha) \\ = K(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \frac{1}{[\Gamma(\alpha)]^n} \cdot \exp(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100}) \cdot \exp(-\lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100})) \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha}$$

$$\pi(\alpha | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^\infty \pi(\alpha, \lambda | x_1, \dots, x_n) d\lambda \\ = K(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \frac{1}{[\Gamma(\alpha)]^n} \cdot \exp(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100}) \cdot \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100})) \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} d\lambda$$

When  $\lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(n\alpha+1, \beta)$

$$\pi(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(n\alpha+1)} \cdot \beta^{n\alpha+1} \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} \cdot \exp(-\lambda\beta) d\lambda = 1$$

$$\text{Let } \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(n\alpha+1)} \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100})^{n\alpha+1} \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} \cdot \exp(-\lambda(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100})) d\lambda = 1$$

Thus

$$\int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100})) \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} d\lambda = \Gamma(n\alpha+1) (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100})^{-(n\alpha+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi(\alpha | x_1 \dots x_n) &= \int_0^\infty \pi(\alpha, \lambda | x_1 \dots x_n) d\lambda \\
&= k(x_1 \dots x_n) \cdot \frac{1}{[\Gamma(\alpha)]^n} \cdot \exp\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100}\right) \cdot \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100}\right)\right) \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} d\lambda \\
&= k(x_1 \dots x_n) \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n\alpha + 1)}{[\Gamma(\alpha)]^n} \exp\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100}\right) \left(\frac{1}{100} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{-(n\alpha + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

b) For pre-normalization, we noticed that

$$\pi(\alpha | x_1 \dots x_n) = \frac{u(\alpha)}{\int_0^\infty u(s) ds}$$

and  $u(\alpha)$  can be computed as

$$u(\alpha) = \exp\left[\ln \pi(\alpha) + \ln \mathcal{L}(\alpha) - \max_{\theta} \{\ln \pi(\theta) + \ln \mathcal{L}(\theta)\}\right]$$

Since  $\ln(a) + \ln(b) = \ln(ab)$

$$u(\alpha) = \exp\left[\ln(\pi(\alpha) \cdot \mathcal{L}(\alpha)) - \max_{\theta} \{\ln(\pi(\theta) \cdot \mathcal{L}(\theta))\}\right]$$

In this case,  $u(\theta) = u(\alpha)$

$$\pi(\theta) \mathcal{L}(\theta) = \pi(\alpha) \mathcal{L}(\alpha)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \pi(\alpha, \lambda) \mathcal{L}(\alpha, \lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{10000} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{100}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha}{100}\right) \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha-1} \right\} \exp\left(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \cdot [\Gamma(\alpha)]^{-n} d\lambda \quad \text{for } \lambda, \alpha > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{10000} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha}{100}\right) \cdot \exp\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right) \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)^{-n} \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right) \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{100}\right) \cdot \lambda^{n\alpha} \cdot \exp\left(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{10000} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} \cdot \exp\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{-(n\alpha + 1)} \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right)$$

Thus  $\ln \pi(\alpha) \mathcal{L}(\alpha)$

$$= \ln\left[\frac{1}{10000} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} \cdot \exp\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{-(n\alpha + 1)} \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right)\right]$$

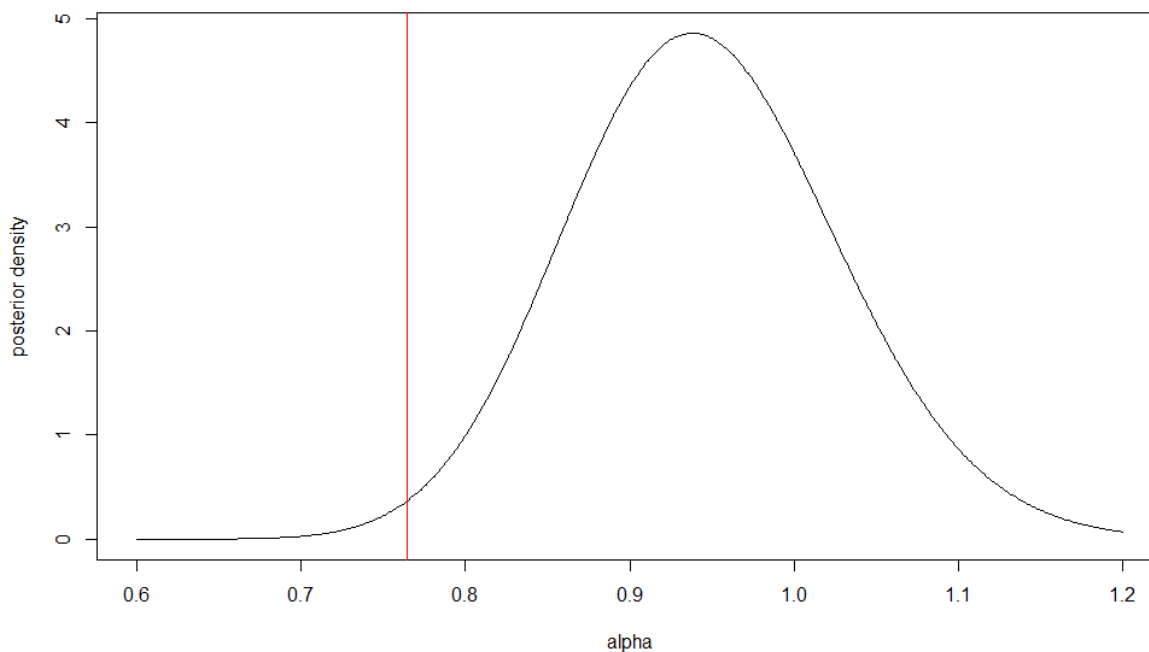
$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{10000}\right) + \ln(\Gamma(n\alpha + 1)) - n \ln(\Gamma(\alpha)) + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100} - (n\alpha + 1) \ln\left(\frac{1}{100} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

Therefore,  $U(\alpha) = \exp [\ln(\pi(\alpha) \cdot L(\alpha)) - \max \{ \ln(\pi(\alpha) \cdot L(\alpha)) \}]$

where  $\ln \pi(\alpha) L(\alpha)$  equals to

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{10000}\right) + \ln(\Gamma(n\alpha+1)) - n \ln(\Gamma(\alpha)) + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\alpha}{100} - (n\alpha+1) \ln\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{100}\right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

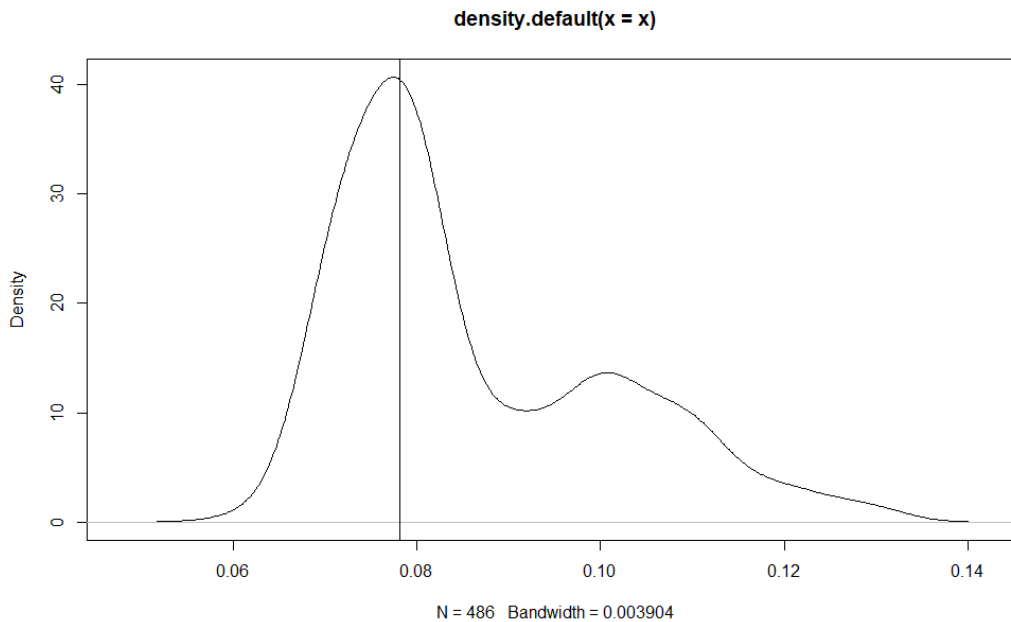
```
> prenorm <- function(x,alpha) {
+   n <- length(x)
+   r <- log(1/10000)+lgamma(n*alpha+1)-n*lgamma(alpha)+
+     alpha*sum(log(x))-alpha/100-(n*alpha+1)*log(sum(x)+1/100)-sum(log(x))
+   r <- r - max(r) # subtract maximum
+   pre <- exp(r) # pre-normalized
+   pre
+ }
>
> setwd("C:/Users/WLJY8/Desktop/资料/STA 355/HW3")
> air_data <- scan("aircon.txt")
Read 199 items
> alpha <- c(600:1200)/1000
> post <- prenorm(air_data,alpha)
> mult <- c(1/2,rep(1,599),1/2)
> norm <- sum(mult*post)/1000
> post <- post/norm # normalized posterior
> plot(alpha,post,type="l",ylab="posterior density")
> abline(v=mean(air_data)^2/var(air_data),col= "red")
```



Q2

a)

```
> venter <- function(x, tau=0.39917695) {  
+   x <- sort(x)  
+   n <- length(x)  
+   m <- ceiling(tau*n)  
+   x1 <- x[1:(n-m+1)]  
+   x2 <- x[m:n]  
+   j <- c(1:(n-m+1))  
+   len <- x2-x1  
+   k <- min(j[len==min(len)])  
+   (x[k]+x[k+m-1])/2  
+ }  
> setwd("C:/Users/WLJY8/Desktop/资料/STA 355/HW3")  
> x <- scan("stamp.txt")  
Read 486 items  
> plot(density(x))  
> abline(v=venter(x))
```



The  $\tau$  need to be around 0.39917695 in order that the estimate "make sense".

The optimal  $\tau$  is approximately between 0.39917694 and 0.39917696.