6.4

令 $p_1 = 0.05, p_2 = 0.1$, 并设 A 事件为从产品中随机取出 10 个,有 2 个不合格,则

$$p(A|p_1) = C_{10}^2 \cdot 0.05^2 \cdot 0.95^8 = 0.0746$$

$$p(A|p_2) = C_{10}^2 \cdot 0.1^2 \cdot 0.9^8 = 0.1937$$

从而

$$\pi(p_1|A) = \frac{p(A|p_1)\pi(p_1)}{p(A|p_1)\pi(p_1) + p(A|p_2)\pi(p_2)} = \frac{0.0746 * 0.8}{0.0746 * 0.8 + 0.1937 * 0.2} = 0.6064$$
$$\pi(p_2|A) = \frac{p(A|p_2)\pi(p_2)}{p(A|p_1)\pi(p_1) + p(A|p_2)\pi(p_2)} = 1 - \pi(p_1|A) = 0.3936$$

6.5

(1) 当 X 的观察值为 12 时, θ 的后验

$$\pi(\theta|x) \propto \pi(\theta) * p(x|\theta) \propto \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} * 1 & 11.5 \le \theta \le 12.5 \\ 0 & other \end{cases}$$

从而

$$\pi(\theta|x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 11.5 \le \theta \le 12.5 \\ 0 & other \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 X 有 6 个观察值 12,11.7,11.5,11.1,11.4,11.9 时, θ 的后验

$$\pi(\theta|x) \propto \pi(\theta) * p(x|\theta) \propto \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} * 1^6 & 11.5 \le \theta \le 11.6 \\ 0 & other \end{cases}$$

从而

$$\pi(\theta|x) = \begin{cases} 10 & 11.5 \le \theta \le 11.6 \\ 0 & other \end{cases}$$

6.7

由题目可知,顾客服务时间 $T \sim Exp(\lambda)$, 其中参数 λ 的先验分布是 $\lambda \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$, 且其均值为 0.2,标准差为 1,因此

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 0.2, \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} = 1$$

 $\mathbb{P} \ \alpha = 0.04, \beta = 0.2$

λ 的后验分布有形式

$$\pi(\lambda|x) \propto \pi(\lambda)\pi(x|\lambda) \propto \lambda^{\alpha-1}e^{-\beta\lambda} * \lambda^n e^{-\lambda\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \propto \lambda^{n+\alpha-1}e^{-\lambda(\beta+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)} \propto \lambda^{n+\alpha-1}e^{-\lambda(\beta+n\bar{x})}$$

因此, $\pi(\lambda|x) \sim \Gamma(n+\alpha,\beta+n\bar{x})$,由 Gamma 分布的性质, $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的后验为逆 Gamma 分布,即 $\pi(\frac{1}{\lambda}|x) \sim IG(n+\alpha, \frac{1}{\beta+n\bar{x}})$ 将 $\alpha = 0.04, \beta = 0.2, n = 20, \bar{x} = 3.8$ 代入得, λ 的后验期望估计为

$$E\lambda = \frac{n+\alpha}{\beta + n\bar{x}} = 0.263$$

 $\frac{1}{1}$ 的后验期望估计为

$$E\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\beta + n\bar{x}}{n + \alpha - 1} = 4.002$$

6.8

设 X 为 1000 名成年人中投赞成票的人数,则 X ~ $B(1000, \theta), 0 < \theta < 1$.

(1) 由题意可知样本分布 $p(710 \mid \theta) = C_{1000}^{710} \theta^{710} (1 - \theta)^{290}$.

对于 A, $\pi(\theta \mid 710) \propto p(710 \mid \theta) \cdot \pi_A(\theta) \propto \theta^{710} (1-\theta)^{290} \cdot \theta = \theta^{711} (1-\theta)^{290}$

∴ θ 的后验分布 $\pi(\theta \mid 710) \sim \beta(712, 291)$.

对于 B, $\pi(\theta \mid 710) \propto p(710 \mid \theta) \cdot \pi_B(\theta) \propto \theta^{710} (1 - \theta)^{290} \cdot \theta^3 = \theta^{713} (1 - \theta)^{290}$

∴ θ 的后验分布 $\pi(\theta \mid 710) \sim \beta(714, 291)$.

(2) 对于 A 与 B 给出的先验分布,分别记 θ 的后验期望估计为 $\hat{\theta}_A$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_B$,

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_A = E(\theta \mid 710) = \frac{712}{712 + 291} = 0.7098, \, \hat{\theta}_B = E(\theta \mid 710) = \frac{714}{714 + 291} = 0.7104.$$

6.9(可参考例题 6.2.5)

由题设知 $\pi(\theta) = N(\theta_0, \sigma_0^2) = N(3, 1)$, 即 $\theta_0 = 3, \sigma_0^2 = 1$.

$$\because \pi(\theta) \varpropto \exp\{-\tfrac{1}{2} \tfrac{(\theta-\theta_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}\}, \ p(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta) \varpropto \exp\{-\tfrac{1}{2} \textstyle \sum_{i=1}^n \tfrac{(x_i-\theta)^2}{\sigma^2}\},$$

 $\therefore \pi(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}) \propto \pi(\theta) p(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)$

$$\therefore \pi(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}) \propto \pi(\theta) p(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)$$

$$\propto \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(\theta - \theta_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)^2 \right] \}$$

$$\propto \exp\{-\frac{(\theta - a)^2}{2b^2} \}.$$

曲例 6.2.5, $a=(\frac{n\bar{\mathbf{x}}}{\sigma^2}+\frac{\theta_0}{\sigma_0^2})/(\frac{n}{\sigma^2}+\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2})=3, b^2=1/(\frac{n}{\sigma^2}+\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2})=0.25.$

因此, θ 的后验概率分布 $\pi(\theta \mid \mathbf{x})$ 为正态分布 N(3, 0.25).

对于 $\alpha=0.05$, 查找标准正态分布 N(0,1) 的分布表可得 $u_{\alpha/2}=1.96$,

故 θ 的 95% 可信区间为 $(a - bu_{\alpha/2}, a + bu_{\alpha/2}) = (2.02, 3.98).$