

Problem 6:

$$\frac{d(\theta^t(1-\theta)^h)}{d\theta} = t\theta^{t-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^h - \theta^t \cdot h \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-1}$$

$$= ((1-\theta) \cdot t - h\theta) \cdot \theta^{t-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-1}$$

$$\frac{d^2(\theta^t(1-\theta)^h)}{d\theta^2} = \frac{d[(1-\theta) \cdot t - h\theta] \cdot \theta^{t-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-1}}{d\theta}$$

$$= [(-t-h) \cdot \theta^{t-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-1} + ((1-\theta) \cdot t - h\theta) \cdot [(t-1)\theta^{t-2} \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-1} - \theta^{t-1} \cdot (h-1) \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-2}]]$$

$$= [((1-\theta) \cdot t - h\theta) \cdot (t-1) \cdot \theta^{t-2} - (t+h) \cdot \theta^{t-1}] \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-1} - ((1-\theta) \cdot t - h\theta) \cdot \theta^{t-1} \cdot (h-1) \cdot (1-\theta)^{h-2}$$

$$\log \theta^t(1-\theta)^h:$$

$$\frac{d \log \theta^t(1-\theta)^h}{d\theta} = \frac{d(t \log \theta + h \log(1-\theta))}{d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{t}{\theta} + \frac{h}{\theta-1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \log \theta^t(1-\theta)^h}{d\theta^2} = \frac{d(\frac{t}{\theta} + \frac{h}{\theta-1})}{d\theta} = -\frac{t}{\theta^2} - \frac{h}{(\theta-1)^2}$$

Problem 7: for θ_1 is the local maximum of $\log f(\theta)$

$$\log f(\theta_1) > \log f(\theta_2)$$

$$\log f(\theta_1) > \log f(\theta_3) \quad \text{for } \theta_2 < \theta_1, \theta_3 > \theta_1, \theta_2 \text{ and } \theta_3 \text{ are close to } \theta_1$$

\log is monotonic function

$$\Rightarrow f(\theta_1) > f(\theta_2)$$

$$f(\theta_1) > f(\theta_3)$$

so we can also say θ_1 is the local minimum of $f(\theta)$

we can conclude that we can use \log to compute the local minimum or maximum θ , the result remains the same as using without \log but the computation is smaller.

Problem 8:

$$\text{Prior: } p(\theta/\alpha, b) = \text{Beta}(\alpha, b) \propto \theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{b-1} \quad E(\theta/\alpha, b) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+b}$$

$$\text{Likelihood: } p(X=m | N, \theta) \propto \theta^m (1-\theta)^{N-m}$$

$$p(\theta|D) = \frac{p(D|\theta) \cdot p(\theta)}{p(D)} \propto p(D|\theta) \cdot p(\theta) \propto \theta^m \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m} \cdot \theta^{\alpha-1} (1-\theta)^{b-1}$$
$$= \theta^{m+\alpha-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m+b-1} \propto \text{Beta}(m+\alpha, N-m+b)$$

$$E(\theta|D) = \frac{m+\alpha}{m+\alpha+N-m+b}$$

$$= \frac{m}{N+\alpha+b} + \frac{\alpha}{N+\alpha+b}$$

$$\text{MLE: } \frac{d \log \theta^m (1-\theta)^{N-m}}{d\theta} = \frac{m}{\theta} - \frac{N-m}{1-\theta} = 0$$

$$m(1-\theta) = (N-m) \cdot \theta$$

$$m - m\theta = (N-m)\theta$$

$$N\theta = m$$

$$\theta_{\text{MLE}} = \frac{m}{N}$$

$$E(\theta|D) = (1-\lambda) \cdot \frac{m}{N} + \lambda \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+b}$$

$$E(\theta|D) = \frac{N}{N+\alpha+b} \cdot \frac{m}{N} + \frac{\alpha+b}{N+\alpha+b} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+b}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha+b}{N+\alpha+b}$$

$$1-\lambda = \frac{N}{N+\alpha+b}$$

Problem 9:

$$\lambda_{MAP} = \arg \max_{\lambda} P(\lambda | x, a, b)$$

$$= \arg \max_{\lambda} \log(p(x|\lambda) \cdot p(\lambda|a, b))$$

$$= \arg \max_{\lambda} \log(\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}) - \log x! + \log \left(\frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \right) + (a-1) \log \lambda + \log e^{-b\lambda}$$

$$= \arg \max_{\lambda} \left(x \cdot \log \lambda - \lambda + \log \left(\frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \right) + (a-1) \cdot \log \lambda - b\lambda - \log x! \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} (x \cdot \log \lambda - \lambda + \log \left(\frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \right) + (a-1) \log \lambda - b\lambda - \log x!) = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{\lambda} - 1 + (a-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} - b = 0$$

$$\frac{a-1+x}{\lambda} = b+1$$
$$\lambda_{MAP} = \frac{a-1+x}{b+1}$$