Q1

$$P(\lambda, \beta) = (\lambda + \beta)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\theta_{3} | \lambda, \beta \sim \beta_{eta}(\lambda, \beta) \frac{1}{1}$$

$$y_{3} | \theta_{3} \sim \beta_{eta}(\lambda, \beta) \frac{1}{1}$$

$$marginal$$

$$P(\lambda, \beta, \gamma) = \int p(0, \lambda, \beta, \gamma) d\theta$$

$$\int p(\gamma, \theta) p(\theta, \lambda, \beta) p(\lambda, \beta) d\theta$$

$$= P(\lambda, \beta) \int p(\gamma, \beta) p(\theta, \lambda, \beta) p(\theta, \lambda, \beta) d\theta$$

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$$\frac{d p(d, b)}{\Gamma(d) \Gamma(b)} \int \frac{(d + y)^{-1}}{(1 - \theta)} \int \frac{(d + y)^{-1}}{(1 - \theta)} \frac{d \theta}{d \theta}$$

$$\frac{d (d + 1)^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\Gamma(d)(b)} \frac{\Gamma(d + y)}{\Gamma(d + y)} \frac{\Gamma(d + y)}{\Gamma(d + y + y)}$$





