

Poisson(λ)
pmf

$$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$1. \Lambda(x) = \frac{L(\lambda_0; x)}{L(\lambda_1; x)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda_0} \lambda_0^x}{e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^x} \leq k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \ln \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} \leq \ln \left(k \cdot \frac{e^{\lambda_0}}{e^{\lambda_1}} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X \leq c = \ln \left(k \cdot \frac{e^{\lambda_0}}{e^{\lambda_1}} \right) / \ln \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1}$$

$$(a) P_0(X_7 \leq c) = 0.05 \Rightarrow c = 5$$

Reject H_0 if $X_7 \leq 5$

$$(b) P_1(X_7 \leq 5) = P(\text{Poisson}(7) \leq 5) = 0.301$$

$$2. (a) \alpha = P_0(X_7 \leq 6) = P(\text{Poisson}(10.5) \leq 6) = 0.102$$

$$(b) p\text{-value} = P_0(X_7 \leq 4) = P(\text{Poisson}(10.5) \leq 4) = 0.021$$

$$3. \Lambda(t) = \frac{L(\lambda_0; t)}{L(\lambda_1; t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\Gamma(4)} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right)^4 t^{4-1} e^{-t/\lambda_0}}{\frac{1}{\Gamma(4)} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1}\right)^4 t^{4-1} e^{-t/\lambda_1}} \leq k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_0)t \leq \ln \left[k \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_0} \right)^4 \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t \geq c = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_0} \ln \left[k \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_0} \right)^4 \right]$$

$$0.05 = P_0(T_4 \geq c) = P_0(2T_4 \cdot \lambda_0 \geq 2\lambda_0 c)$$

$$= P(\chi^2_{(8)} \geq 3c)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c = 15.51 \Rightarrow c = 5.17$$

$$\text{Reject } H_0 \text{ if } T_4 \geq 5.17$$

$$4. (a) \alpha = P_0(T_4 \geq 5) = P_0(\text{Poisson}(5.15) \leq 4-1)$$

$$= P(\text{Poisson}(7.5) \leq 3)$$

$$= 0.059$$

$$(b) \text{ Power} = P_1(T_4 \geq 5) = P(\text{Poisson}(5) \leq 3) = 0.265$$

$$(c) p\text{-value} = P_0(T_4 \geq 6) = P(\text{Poisson}(6 \cdot 1.5) \leq 3) \\ = P(\text{Poisson}(9) \leq 3) \\ = 0.021$$

$$5. (a) L(x|\theta) = \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}$$

$$h(\theta) \propto \theta^{a-1} (1-\theta)^{b-1}$$

$$k(\theta|x) \propto L(x|\theta)h(\theta) \propto \theta^{x+a-1} (1-\theta)^{n-x+b-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta|x \sim \text{Beta}(x+a, n-x+b)$$

$$\text{Beta}(x+135, n-x+135)$$

$$(b) E(\theta|x) = \frac{x+135}{n+270} = \frac{n}{n+270} \hat{\theta} + \frac{270}{n+270} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad (\hat{\theta} = \frac{x}{n})$$

pbeta

$$b. \theta|x=255 \sim \text{Beta}(390, 380)$$

$$H_0: \theta > 0.5 \quad H_1: \theta < 0.5$$

$$P(\theta > 0.5 | x=255) = 0.6408$$

$$P(\theta < 0.5 | x=255) = 0.3592$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Accept } H_0$$

qbeta

$$7. \int_0^1 k(\theta|x=255) d\theta = 1$$

$$(\pi_{0.025}, \pi_{0.975}) = (0.4712, 0.5418)$$

$$8. (a) g(y_n|\theta) = n \left(\frac{y_n}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} \quad 0 < y_n < \theta$$

$$h(\theta) = \beta \alpha^\beta / \theta^{\beta+1} \quad \alpha < \theta < \infty$$

$$k(\theta|y_n) \propto \theta^{-n} 1_{(\alpha, \theta)}(y_n) \cdot \theta^{-\beta-1} \propto \theta^{-n-\beta-1} 1_{(\alpha, \theta)}(y_n)$$

$$\text{if } y_n < \alpha \quad \int_\alpha^\infty k(\theta|y_n) d\theta = \frac{1}{n+\beta} \alpha^{-n-\beta}$$

$$\text{if } y_n \geq \alpha \quad \int_\alpha^\infty k(\theta|y_n) d\theta = \frac{1}{n+\beta} y_n^{-n-\beta}$$

$$k(\theta|y_n) = \begin{cases} (n+\beta) \alpha^{n+\beta} \theta^{-n-\beta-1} & \alpha < \theta < \infty \quad \text{if } y_n < \alpha \\ (n+\beta) y_n^{n+\beta} \theta^{-n-\beta-1} & y_n < \theta < \infty \quad \text{if } y_n \geq \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$1b) \delta(y_n) = E(\theta | y_n) = \begin{cases} \frac{(n+\beta)\alpha}{n+\beta-1} & \text{if } y_n < \alpha \\ \frac{(n+\beta)y_n}{n+\beta-1} & \text{if } y_n \geq \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$9. \text{ if } y_n < \alpha \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\pi_{0.025}} k(\theta | y_n) d\theta = 0.025 \Rightarrow \pi_{0.025} = \frac{\alpha}{0.975^{\frac{1}{n+\beta}}}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\pi_{0.975}} k(\theta | y_n) d\theta = 0.975 \Rightarrow \pi_{0.975} = \frac{\alpha}{0.025^{\frac{1}{n+\beta}}}$$

$$\text{if } y_n \geq \alpha \quad \int_{y_n}^{\pi_{0.025}} k(\theta | y_n) d\theta = 0.025 \Rightarrow \pi_{0.025} = \frac{y_n}{0.975^{\frac{1}{n+\beta}}}$$

$$\int_{y_n}^{\pi_{0.975}} k(\theta | y_n) d\theta = 0.975 \Rightarrow \pi_{0.975} = \frac{y_n}{0.025^{\frac{1}{n+\beta}}}$$

$$10. \quad g(y|\theta) = \frac{y^{r-1} e^{-y/\theta}}{\Gamma(r) \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^r} \quad y > 0$$

$$h(\theta) = \frac{\theta^{s-1} e^{-\theta/\mu}}{\Gamma(s) \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^s} \quad \theta > 0$$

$$k(\theta|y) \propto e^{-(\mu+y)\theta} \cdot \theta^{r+s-1} \Rightarrow \theta | Y=y \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha=r+s, \lambda=y+\mu)$$

$$11. \quad g_1(x) = \frac{L(x|\theta)h(\theta)}{k(\theta|x)} = \frac{\binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x} \cdot \theta^{a-1} (1-\theta)^{b-1} / B(a,b)}{\theta^{x+a-1} (1-\theta)^{n-x+b-1} / B(x+a, n-x+b)}$$

$$B(x+a, n-x+b) = B(x+a-1, n-x+b) \cdot \frac{x+a-1}{n+a+b-1}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= B(a, n-x+b) \cdot \frac{x+a-1}{n+a+b-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a}{n+a+b-x}$$

$$B(a, n-x+b) = B(a, n-x+b-1) \cdot \frac{n-x+b-1}{n-x+a+b-1}$$

$$= B(a, b) \cdot \frac{n-x+b-1}{n-x+a+b-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{b}{a+b}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n}{x} B(x+a, n-x+b)}{B(a, b)}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n}{x} \cdot \frac{(x+a-1)!}{(a-1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-x+b-1)!}{(b-1)!}}{(n+a+b-1)! / (a+b-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(x+a-1)!}{x! (a-1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-x+b-1)!}{(n-x)! (b-1)!}}{\frac{(n+a+b-1)!}{n! (a+b-1)!}}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{x+a-1}{x} \binom{n-x+b-1}{n-x}}{\binom{n+a+b-1}{n}}$$

$$12. L(x|\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)^2 / 2\sigma^2\right)$$

$$h(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\tau^2}} \exp(-(\theta - \mu)^2 / 2\tau^2)$$

$$k(\theta|x) \propto \exp\left(-(\theta - \mu)^2 / 2\tau^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n -(x_i - \theta)^2 / 2\sigma^2\right)$$

$$\propto \exp\left[-\left(\frac{1}{2\tau^2} + \frac{n}{2\sigma^2}\right)\theta^2 + \left(\frac{\mu}{\tau^2} + \frac{\sum x_i}{\sigma^2}\right)\theta\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow k(\theta|x) \sim N(\mu', \sigma'^2)$$

$$\mu' = \frac{\frac{\mu}{\tau^2} + \frac{\sum x_i}{\sigma^2}}{\frac{1}{\tau^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}} = \frac{\frac{\sigma^2 \mu}{n\tau^2} + \frac{\sum x_i}{n}}{\frac{\sigma^2}{n\tau^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n\tau^2}} \bar{X} + \frac{\frac{\sigma^2}{n\tau^2}}{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n\tau^2}} \mu = \tilde{X}$$

$$\sigma'^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\tau^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n\tau^2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}}$$