

Exercise 1 : Quadratic Bayesian regression using Stan

- The following $n = 9$ data sample

##	X	Y	sigma_i
##	2	105.5203	15.40459
##	3	227.4457	36.05480
##	4	405.6937	51.84040
##	5	661.2858	94.66744
##	6	886.1422	123.79828
##	7	1189.6514	216.99935
##	8	1631.8262	173.83507
##	9	1951.8381	318.46511
##	10	2528.5246	427.27788

is believed to follow

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot X + \beta_2 \cdot X^2$$

- Let the prior distributions for β parameters be,
 - β_0 normal distribution centered at 5 with a standard deviation of 1.
 - β_1 uniform distribution between -1 and 1.
 - β_2 normal distribution centered at 30 with a standard deviation of 15.

Build a **Stan** model and run a MCMC to obtain the posterior distribution of the β parameters using also the σ_i uncertainty for each measurement.

- Compute the 95% credibility interval for each β parameter.
- Draw the fitted quadratic function (using the mean values of the β parameters from MCMC) together with data points and their uncertainties.

Exercise 2

- A study on water quality of streams, a high level of bacter X was defined as a level greater than 100 per 100 ml of stream water. $n = 115$ samples were taken from streams having a high environmental impact on pandas. Out of these, $y = 10$ had a high bacter X level.
- Letting p be the probability that a sample of water taken from the stream has a high bacter X level,

(a) Find the frequentist estimator for p .

(b) Using a **Beta**(1, 11) prior for p , calculate and posterior distribution $P(p \mid y)$.

(c) Find the bayesian estimator for p , the posterior mean and variance, and a 95% credible interval.

(d) Test the hypothesis

$$H_0 : p = 0.1 \text{ versus } H_1 : p \neq 0.1$$

at 5% level of significance with both the frequentist and bayesian approach.

- A new measurement, performed one month later on $n = 165$ water samples, gives $y = 9$ high bacter X level

- (e) Find the frequentist estimator for p .
- (f) Find a bayesian estimator for p , assuming both a **Beta**(1, 10) prior for p , and assuming the posterior probability of the older measurement as the prior for the new one.
- (g) Find the bayesian estimator for p , the posterior mean and variance, and a 95% credible interval.
- (h) Test the hypothesis

$$H_0 : p = 0.1 \text{ versus } H_1 : p \neq 0.1$$

at 5% level of significance with both the frequentist and bayesian approach.

Exercise 3

- analyze the data of Exercise 2 and solve points (b) and (c) building and running a MCMC using **Stan**.