

Parameter: $p = \%$ green

1. Prior: $p \sim \text{Beta}(a, b)$ we will get $a+b$ by matching mean, Var
 i.e. pdf $\pi(p) \propto p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}$, $p \in (0, 1)$

2. Data: $L(\tilde{X}|p) = p^S (1-p)^{n-S}$ where $S = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$
 = # greens in sample

3. Posterior distribution for p

$$\pi(p|\tilde{X}) \propto L(\tilde{X}|p) \cdot \pi(p) \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

$$\propto p^S (1-p)^{n-S} \cdot p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}, \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

$\left(\int_0^1 p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1} dp \right)$ not required as it is a constant

$$\propto p^S (1-p)^{n-S} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}, \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

$$\propto p^{a+S-1} (1-p)^{b+n-S-1}, \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

So, $\pi(p|\tilde{X}) \equiv \text{Beta}(a_1, b_1)$

$$a_1 = a + S = a + x_1 + \dots + x_n$$

$$b_1 = b + n - S = b + n - (x_1 + \dots + x_n)$$

4. Posterior Inference

$$E[p|\tilde{X}] = \frac{a_1}{a_1 + b_1}$$

$$V[p|\tilde{X}] = \frac{a_1 b_1}{(a_1 + b_1)^2 (a_1 + b_1 + 1)}$$

$$L = \text{qbeta}(0.025, a_1, b_1)$$

$$U = \text{qbeta}(0.975, a_1, b_1)$$

