## LECTURE SEVEN

### PLAN FOR TODAY

- 1) Basic facts about Beta Densities
- 2 Previous Lecture Recap
- 3) Beta priors & posteriors (Bernoulli Binomial
- 4 Real Data Application

## Beta Density

Beta (a, b)  $f(u) = \frac{I}{30 \le u \le 1} u^{a-1} (1-u)^{a-1} \int_{0}^{1} y^{a-1} (1-y)^{b-1} dy$ Beta (3,5)

- (1) a=1, b=1

  Beta(1,1) = Uniform I30&u41}
- 2) Mean corresponding to Beta (a, b)
  = \frac{a}{a+b}

Beta (1,4) 
$$(\frac{\text{mean}}{1+4} = 0.2)$$
  
Beta (4,1)  $(\text{mean} = \frac{4}{4+1} = 0.8)$ 

3 Variance corresponding to Bota (a, b)

$$= \frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{b}{a+b} \times \frac{a+b+1}{a+b+1}$$

Corollary: atb large => variance small skinny Beta

#### LAST LECTURE

Quality of a product based on reviews: Pos, Neg Post Neg = Tot

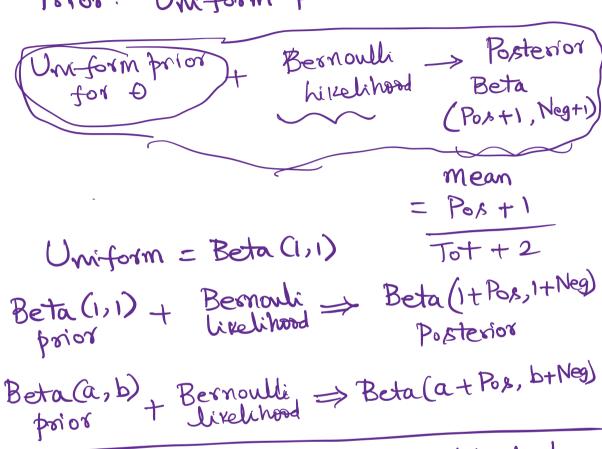
-> 1) Name Estimate of 0

2 Propostion 3 Naive Propostion a MLE & Frequentist Estimate

Lixelihood: TP(observing the data (0=u)

# = pPos (1-0) Neg

Prior: Uniform prior.



Eg. Very rare for the quality to be below 0.8. Typically quality is 0.9.

$$\frac{a}{a+b} = 0.9 \Rightarrow a = 9b$$

standard deviation = 0.05