

# Bayesian Statistics

## Test Review

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## Math 423 Review

## Fisher Information

$$I(\theta) = \text{Var} \left( \frac{d}{d\theta} \log f(x; \theta) \right) = -E \left[ \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \log f(x; \theta) \right]$$

# Cramer-Rao Enequality Theorem

If  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample from a distribution where the support of  $f(x; \theta)$  does not depend on  $\theta$ , then for any unbiased estimator  $\hat{\theta}$ :

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{1}{I(\theta)}$$

# Sampling Methods

- ▶ Bootstrapping
  - ▶ Assume sample is the population
  - ▶ Randomly draw from the data (with replacement)  $n$  number of times
- ▶ Jack Knife
  - ▶ Leave out one data point and sample
  - ▶ Repeat

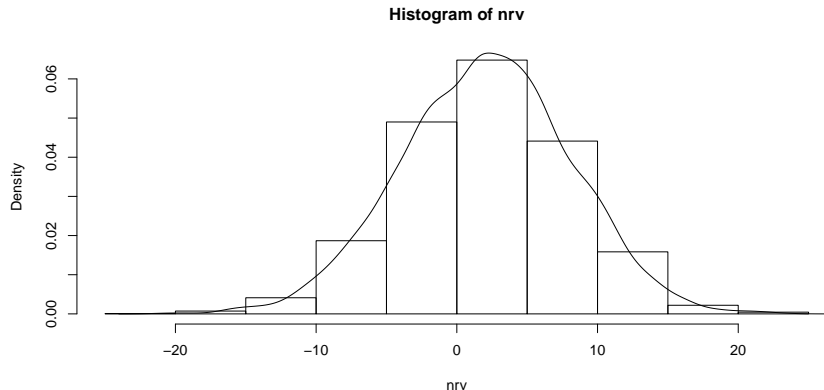
# Bootstrapping in R

```
# Observed data
obs <- c(88.0, 76.7, 63.3, 68.4, 60.3, 57.7, 62.9)
n <- length(obs)
# Number of bootstrap resamples to collect
nBoot <- 20000
# Initialize vector of sample means
xbar <- rep(0, nBoot)
# Calculate the bootstrap means
for(i in 1:nBoot) {x = sample(obs, n, replace = T); xbar[i]}
# Find the 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles
pander::pander(quantile(xbar,c(0.025, 0.975)))
```

2.5%	97.5%
61.53	76.1

# Histogram Plot

```
nrv <- rnorm(5000, 2, 6)
d <- density(nrv)
hist(nrv, probability = TRUE)
lines(d$x, d$y)
```



## Priors & Posteriors



## 2nd Section Slides