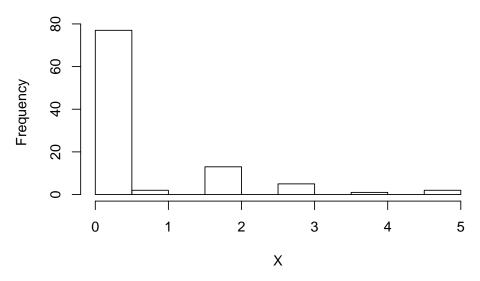
Problem 1

(a)

The histogram of X



$$f(\lambda|p, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{x}) \propto \lambda^{a-1+\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} \exp(-b\lambda + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i)$$

$$f(p|\lambda, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{x}) \propto p^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} nr_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^{n} nr_i}$$

$$f(r_i|\lambda, p, \boldsymbol{x}) \propto \left(e^{-\lambda} \frac{p}{1-p}\right)^{r_i} r_i^{x_i}$$

(c)

• For a = 1 and b = 1, the 95% confidence interval of λ is (1.511976, 2.824471), and the 95% confidence interval of p is (0.1802548, 0.3769580).

- For a = 1 and b = 10, the 95% confidence interval of λ is (1.013360, 1.918225), and the 95% confidence interval of p is (0.2049541, 0.4450217).
- For a = 10 and b = 1, the 95% confidence interval of λ is (1.921057, 3.296289), and the 95% confidence interval of p is (0.1799374, 0.3731253).
- For a = 10 and b = 10, the 95% confidence interval of λ is (1.306673, 2.288253), and the 95% confidence interval of p is (0.1927605, 0.3973745).

```
Gibbs_Sampler <- function(m, X, Y, a, b, init_lambda, init_p, init_r){
  n \leftarrow length(X)
  lambda <- rep(NA,m)
  p \leftarrow rep(NA,m)
  r \leftarrow \mathbf{matrix}(NA, n, m)
  lambda[1] <- init_lambda
  p[1] \leftarrow init_p
  r[,1] \leftarrow init_r
  for (k in 2:m) {
    lambda[k] \leftarrow rgamma(1, a+sum(X), b+sum(r[,k-1]))
    p[k] \leftarrow rbeta(1,1+sum(r[,k-1]),n+1-sum(r[,k-1]))
    r[,k] \leftarrow sapply(1:n, function(t)\{rbinom(1,1,p[k]*exp(-lambda[k])/
                                                       (p[k]*exp(-lambda[k])+(1-p[k])
                                                        *ifelse(X[t]==0,1,0)))
  }
  return(list(lambda, p, r))
}
gibsamp_1_1 \leftarrow Gibbs_Sampler(1000, X, Y, 1, 1, 2, 0.3, R)
quantile (gibsamp_1_1[[1]], c(0.025, 0.975))
quantile (gibsamp_1_1[[2]], c(0.025, 0.975))
```

Problem 2

- For Gamma(1, 1), the absolute error of E(Z) is 0.0106 and the absolute error of E(1/Z) is 0.0081.
- For Gamma(1, 10), the absolute error of E(Z) is 0.2968 and the absolute error of E(1/Z) is 0.1942.
- For Gamma(10,1), the absolute error of E(Z) is 0.4547 and the absolute error of E(1/Z) is 0.3125.

- For Gamma(10, 10), the absolute error of E(Z) is 0.0289 and the absolute error of E(1/Z) is 0.0117.
- For Gamma(0.1, 0.1), the absolute error of E(Z) is 0.0096 and the absolute error of E(1/Z) is 0.0134.

R code:

```
theta_1 < -1.5
theta_2 \leftarrow 2
Expec_Z <- sqrt(theta_2/theta_1)
Expec_Inv_Z \leftarrow sqrt(theta_1/theta_2) + 1/(2*theta_2)
f <- function(z){
  z^{-1.5}*exp(-theta_1*z-theta_2/z+2*sqrt(theta_1*theta_2)+
                    \log(\operatorname{sqrt}(2*\operatorname{theta}_{-}2)))
}
IMH <- function (m, gamma_shape, gamma_rate, init) {
  X \leftarrow rep(NA, m)
  X[1] \leftarrow init
  for (i in 2:m) {
    U \leftarrow runif(1,0,1)
    Y <- rgamma(1,gamma_shape, gamma_rate)
     r \leftarrow \min(f(Y)/f(X[i-1])*dgamma(X[i-1],gamma_shape, gamma_rate)/
                 dgamma(Y,gamma_shape, gamma_rate),1)
     if (U<=r) X[i] <- Y
     else X[i] <- X[i-1]
  }
  return(X)
}
IMH_{-sample} \leftarrow IMH(10000, 0.1, 0.1, 0.7)
abs(mean(IMH_sample) - Expec_Z)
abs(mean(1/IMH_sample) - Expec_Inv_Z)
```

Problem 3

```
C code:
```

```
#include <R.h>
#include <Rinternals.h>
#include <Rmath.h>
```

```
SEXP Gibbs_Sampler (SEXP Rm, SEXP RX, SEXP RY, SEXP Ra,
                SEXP Rb, SEXP Rinit_lambda,
                SEXP Rinit_p, SEXP Rinit_r){
        int m = asInteger(Rm), *init_r = INTEGER(Rinit_r), n, k, t;
        double a = asReal(Ra), b = asReal(Rb);
        double init_lambda = asReal(Rinit_lambda);
        doubleinit_p = asReal(Rinit_p);
        int *X = INTEGER(RX), *Y = INTEGER(RY);
        int sum_X = 0, sum_r_k = 0;
        n = length(RX);
        SEXP lambda = PROTECT(allocVector(REALSXP, m));
        SEXP p = PROTECT(allocVector(REALSXP, m));
        SEXP r = PROTECT(allocMatrix(INTSXP, m, n));
        SEXP Rout = PROTECT(allocVector(REALSXP, 2*m));
        REAL(lambda)[0] = init_lambda;
        REAL(p)[0] = init_p;
        for(k=0;k< n;k++)
                INTEGER(r)[k] = init_r[k];
                sum_X += X[k];
        }
        GetRNGstate();
        for(k=1;k\le m;k++)
                sum_r_k = 0;
                for (t=0; t< n; t++)
                         sum_r_k += NTEGER(r)[(k-1)*n+t];
                 }
                REAL(lambda)[k] = rgamma(a+sum_X, 1.0/(b+sum_r_k));
                REAL(p)[k] = rbeta(1+sum_r_k, n+1-sum_r_k);
                for (t=0; t< n; t++)
                         \mathbf{if}(X[t]==0)
                              INTEGER(r)[k*n+t] = rbinom(1,
                                         REAL(p)[k]*exp(-REAL(lambda)[k])
                                          (REAL(p)[k]*exp(-REAL(lambda)[k])+
                                          1 - REAL(p)[k]);
                          else INTEGER(r)[k*n+t] = 1;
```

```
}
}
PutRNGstate();

for(k=1;k<2*m;k++){
    if(k<m) REAL(Rout)[k] = REAL(lambda)[k];
    else REAL(Rout)[k] = REAL(p)[k-m];
}

UNPROTECT(4);
return(Rout);
}</pre>
```