

2a) Let  $g \sim \Gamma(3, \gamma)$

$$\frac{f(x; \gamma)}{g(x; \beta)} = \frac{(1/k(\gamma)) x^2 \exp\{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \gamma x\}}{(\beta^3 / \Gamma(3)) x^2 \exp\{-\beta x\}}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(3)}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2} - (\gamma - \beta)x\right\}$$

$$= h(x; \beta, \gamma)$$

Find the supremum of  $h(x)$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\Gamma(3)}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)} \underbrace{(-x - (\gamma - \beta))}_{>0} \underbrace{\exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2} - (\gamma - \beta)x\right\}}_{>0}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow -x + \beta - \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \beta - \gamma$$

Show this is a supremum

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\Gamma(3)}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)} \underbrace{\exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2} - (\gamma - \beta)x\right\}}_{>0} \underbrace{\left((\beta - \gamma - x)^2 - 1\right)}_{>0}$$

$$(\beta - \gamma - x)^2 - 1 < 0 \text{ when } x = \beta - \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{maximum when } x = \beta - \gamma$$

Now calculate  $M$

$$M = h(\beta - \gamma; \beta, \gamma)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(3)}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\beta - \gamma)^2}{2} - (\gamma - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)\right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)} \exp\left\{\frac{(\beta - \gamma)^2}{2}\right\}$$



Now ~~max~~ minimise  $M$  w.r.t.  $\beta$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \beta} = \frac{-6}{\beta^4 k(\gamma)} \exp\left\{\frac{(\beta-\gamma)^2}{2}\right\} + \frac{2(\beta-\gamma)}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)} \exp\left\{\frac{(\beta-\gamma)^2}{2}\right\}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{2}{\beta^3 k(\gamma)}}_{>0} \underbrace{\exp\left\{\frac{(\beta-\gamma)^2}{2}\right\}}_{>0} \left(\frac{-3}{\beta} + \beta - \gamma\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \beta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{\beta} + \beta - \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta^2 - \gamma\beta - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 + 12}}{2}$$

Since  $\beta > 0$ , the positive solution is required.

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 + 12}}{2}$$

Sub back in to  $M$ :

$$M(\gamma) = \frac{2}{\hat{\beta}^3 k(\gamma)} \exp\left\{\frac{(\hat{\beta} - \gamma)^2}{2}\right\}$$

$M(\gamma)$  is the expected number of attempts required to produce an accepted from  $f$ .