0	Lecture - 17.	04/21/2020
omolia ou		1,9 = (8,8) = 9,0
ostoto, ou		
	1000,0) but both 0,0 (anknow!
	$P(\Phi, 6^2 X) \propto P(X \Phi, 6^2) P(\Phi, 6^2)$	1 (x1'0,009 1 moders)
(0)	= (2762) = n/2 = 1/202 E(X	1-θ)° ρ(θ,6°)
	$A\left(\delta^{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\delta^{2}}\sum_{i}\left(X_{i}-\epsilon\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	K(0,62)
	normal-inverse gamma kernal	
	Morman av Gramma (1/2, (n-1)/2, n/a, x)	20
	$\Sigma(X_1-\theta)_{\delta}=\Sigma((X_1+X_1)+(X_1-\theta))_{\delta}.$	(1,6)7
	$= \{(x_i - \bar{x})^2 + 2\{(x_i - \bar{x})\}$	$(\overline{x} - \theta) + \underline{\xi}(\overline{x} - \theta)$ Consta
	$\frac{2(x_{i}-\theta)}{2(x_{i}-x_{i})^{2}+2\xi(x_{i}-x_{i})^{2}} = \frac{2((x_{i}-x_{i})^{2}+2\xi(x_{i}-x_{i})^{2})}{2(x_{i}-x_{i})^{2}+2\xi(x_{i}-x_{i})^{2}}$	$(-x_i + x + y + y + y + y + y + y + y + y + y$
	= (n-1) + n(x-0) + 2	$(xnx - nx^2 - \theta nx + nx \theta)$
	$= (n-1) \int_{0}^{2} + n(\bar{x}-\theta)^{2}$	
	$= \frac{(n-1)}{1} + \frac{n(x-\theta)}{1}$ $= \frac{(6^2)^{-n/2}}{1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{26^2}((n-1)S^2 + n(x-\theta)^2)}{1} \times \frac{(\theta_1 6^2)}{1}$ $= \frac{(-\frac{n}{2})^{-1}}{1} = \frac{(n-1)S^2/9}{1} = (n-$	
	$-(\binom{n}{2}-1)-1 - (n-1)\binom{2}{2}\binom{2}{2}$	$e^{-\eta_{0}^{2}(\theta-\bar{x})^{3}}$
	Normany Gamma (X)	R X U)
	TOO IN ENVIOLENT	P)//>//
-	=> P(O)x, 62) P(02) x) K Normanu Gram	$ma(\alpha, \beta, \lambda, \mu) k(\theta, \delta^2)$
	P(0,621x)	
	-x2-1 -Bo/2	- /o/ (A-No)2. We won-
Comi	ugate prior & K(0,62) = (62) e Norm Day Gamma	e 152 study +1
Conj	R Norm Dry Gamma	(Ro, Bo, Ao, No) prior
P	C 0 /	and the second s
0	= K(0162) K(62) x (No	ormal) (DruGamma).
	P-3 13/3 1	
		and the state of the same

