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# I. Beta - Binomial conjugation:

proof: For convenience, we take coin tossing as an example.  
Assume that we toss a coin  $N$  times, with  $m$  times resulting in heads.

Previously, there have been  $a$  heads  $a$  times and tails  $b$  times.

Denote the probability of tossing heads by  $\theta$ .

$$\text{Then } P(\theta | \text{event}) = \frac{P(\text{event} | \theta) \cdot P(\theta)}{P(\text{event})}$$

$$(*) = \frac{\binom{N}{m} \cdot \theta^m \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m} \cdot \theta^{a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{b-1} \cdot \frac{T(a+b)}{T(a) \cdot T(b)}}{\int_0^1 \binom{N}{m} \cdot \theta^m \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m} \cdot \theta^{a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{b-1} \cdot \frac{T(a+b)}{T(a) \cdot T(b)} d\theta}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \beta(\theta | m+a, N-m+b) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^1 \theta^{m+a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m+b-1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(N+a+b)}{\Gamma(m+a)\Gamma(N-m+b)} = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \theta^{m+a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m+b-1} = \left( \frac{\Gamma(N+a+b)}{\Gamma(m+a)\Gamma(N-m+b)} \right)^{-1}$$

Thus (\*) becomes  $\theta^{m+a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{N-m+b-1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(N+a+b)}{\Gamma(m+a)\Gamma(N-m+b)}$

$$= \beta(\theta | m+a, N-m+b) \#$$

2. Gamma - Poisson conjugation :

$$\text{Gamma distribution : } f(x | \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta x}$$

proof: By Bayes Rule, we have  $P(\lambda|X) = \frac{P(X|\lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}{P(X)}$

$$\propto P(X|\lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)$$

↳ X: event

Assume there are  $n$  data points,

$$P(X|\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{(x_i)!} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum x_i} \cdot e^{-n\lambda}}{\prod(x_i)!} \propto \lambda^{\sum x_i} \cdot e^{-n\lambda}$$

$$\underline{P(\lambda)} \propto \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta\lambda} \quad (\text{prior})$$

$$\text{Thus, } P(\lambda|X) \propto \lambda^{\sum x_i} \cdot e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta\lambda}$$

$$= \lambda^{n\bar{x}} \cdot \lambda^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-(\beta+n)\lambda}$$

$$= \lambda^{(n\bar{x} + \alpha - 1)} \cdot e^{-(\beta+n)\lambda} = \text{gamma}(n\bar{x} + \alpha, \beta + n) \#$$