

Homework 3

STA-360

Due at 5:00 PM EDT on Friday 10 September

There is no reproducibility component to this homework, so you only need to upload this assignment to Gradescope. You do not need to submit your solution to the lab exercise since it's not worth any points.

General instructions for homeworks: Please follow the uploading file instructions according to the syllabus. You will give the commands to answer each question in its own code block, which will also produce plots that will be automatically embedded in the output file. Each answer must be supported by written statements as well as any code used. Your code must be completely reproducible and must compile.

Advice: Start early on the homeworks and it is advised that you not wait until the day of. While the professor and the TA's check emails, they will be answered in the order they are received and last minute help will not be given unless we happen to be free.

Commenting code Code should be commented. See the Google style guide for questions regarding commenting or how to write code <https://google.github.io/styleguide/Rguide.xml>. No late homework's will be accepted.

1. *Lab component* (0 points total) Please refer to module 2 and lab 3 and complete tasks 3—5. **This will not be graded as the entire solution is already posted. You will still be responsible for this material on the exam.**
 - (a) (0) Task 3
 - (b) (0) Task 4
 - (c) (0) Task 5

Practice problems for exam 1 (not to be graded).

2. (15 points total) *The Uniform-Pareto*

Suppose $a < x < b$. Consider the notation $I_{(a,b)}(x)$, where I denotes the indicator function. We define $I_{(a,b)}(x)$ to be the following:

$$I_{(a,b)}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a < x < b, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let X be a random variable and let x be an observed value. Let

$$\begin{aligned} X = x & \mid \theta \sim \text{Uniform}(0, \theta) \\ \theta & \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha, \beta), \end{aligned}$$

where $p(\theta) = \frac{\alpha\beta^\alpha}{\theta^{\alpha+1}}I_{(\beta,\infty)}(\theta)$. Write out the likelihood $p(X = x \mid \theta)$. Then calculate the posterior distribution of $\theta \mid X = x$.

3. (15 points total) *The Bayes estimator or Bayes procedure*

- (5 pts) Find the Bayes estimator (or Bayes procedure) when the loss function is $L(\theta, \delta(x)) = c(\theta - \delta(x))^2$, where $c > 0$ is a constant.
- (10 pts) Derive the Bayes estimator (or Bayes procedure) when $L(\theta, \delta(x)) = w(\theta)(g(\theta) - \delta(x))^2$. Do so without writing any integrals. Note that you can write $\rho(\pi, \delta(x)) = E[L(\theta, \delta(x)) \mid X]$. You may assume that $w(\theta) > 0$. Don't forget to prove or state why the Bayes rules are unique.

4. (10 points total) *Basic decision theory*

Consider the decision problem in which $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2\}$, $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$, and the loss function is given as follows:

$$L(\theta_1, a_1) = 0, \quad L(\theta_1, a_2) = 3, \quad L(\theta_1, a_3) = 1, \quad L(\theta_1, a_4) = 3, \quad L(\theta_1, a_5) = 4;$$

$$L(\theta_2, a_1) = 4, \quad L(\theta_2, a_2) = 6, \quad L(\theta_2, a_3) = 0, \quad L(\theta_2, a_4) = 0, \quad L(\theta_2, a_5) = 1.$$

Consider the prior π under which $\pi(\theta_1) = 4/5$ and $\pi(\theta_2) = 1/5$. Find the Bayes action(s) or rule(s) under this prior.