习题 6.5

- 1. 设一页书上的错别字个数服从泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$,有两个可能取值: 1.5 和 1.8,且先验分布为 $P\{\lambda=1.5\}=0.45$, $P\{\lambda=1.8\}=0.55$,
 - 现检查了一页,发现有3个错别字,试求λ的后验分布.
- 解: 总体 X表示一页书上的错别字个数, $X \sim P(\lambda)$,样本为 $X_1 = 3$,有 $P\{X_1 = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$,则 $P\{X_1 = 3\} = P\{\lambda = 1.5\} P\{X_1 = 3 \mid \lambda = 1.5\} + P\{\lambda = 1.8\} P\{X_1 = 3 \mid \lambda = 1.8\}$ $= 0.45 \times \frac{1.5^3}{6} \cdot e^{-1.5} + 0.55 \times \frac{1.8^3}{6} \cdot e^{-1.8} = 0.0565 + 0.0884 = 0.1449$,

故参数
$$\lambda$$
 的后验分布为 $P\{\lambda=1.5|X_1=3\}=\frac{P\{\lambda=1.5\}P\{X_1=3|\lambda=1.5\}}{P\{X_1=3\}}=\frac{0.0565}{0.1449}=0.3899$,

$$P\{\lambda = 1.8 \mid X_1 = 3\} = \frac{P\{\lambda = 1.8\} P\{X_1 = 3 \mid \lambda = 1.8\}}{P\{X_1 = 3\}} = \frac{0.0884}{0.1449} = 0.6101.$$

- 2. 设总体为均匀分布 $U(\theta, \theta+1)$, θ 的先验分布是均匀分布 U(10, 16). 现有三个观测值: 11.7, 12.1, 12.0. 求 θ 的后验分布.
- 解: 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{6}I_{10<\theta<16}$,

总体 X 的条件分布为 $p(x|\theta) = I_{\theta < x < \theta + 1}$,

有样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 的联合条件分布为 $p(x_1, x_2, x_3 | \theta) = I_{\theta \le x_1, x_2, x_3 \le \theta + 1}$,

则样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \theta) = \frac{1}{6} I_{\theta < x_1, x_2, x_3 < \theta + 1, 10 < \theta < 16} = \frac{1}{6} I_{x_{(3)} - 1 < \theta < x_{(1)}, 10 < \theta < 16},$$

可得样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 的边际分布为 $m(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6} I_{x_{(3)} - 1 < \theta < x_{(1)}, 10 < \theta < 16} d\theta = \int_{11.1}^{11.7} \frac{1}{6} d\theta = 0.1$,

故参数
$$\theta$$
的后验分布为 $\pi(\theta | x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \theta)}{m(x_1, x_2, x_3)} = \frac{5}{3} I_{11.1 < \theta < 11.7}$.

3. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自几何分布的样本,总体分布列为

$$P\{X=k \mid \theta\} = \theta(1-\theta)^k, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots,$$

 θ 的先验分布是均匀分布 U(0,1).

- (1) 求 θ 的后验分布;
- (2) 若 4 次观测值为 4, 3, 1, 6, 求 θ 的贝叶斯估计.
- 解: (1) 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = I_{0 < \theta < 1}$,因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta (1-\theta)^{x_i} = \theta^n (1-\theta)^{x_1+\dots+x_n}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \theta^n (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < \theta < 1}, x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \theta^n (1-\theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(x_1 + \dots + x_n + 1)}{\Gamma(n+x_1 + \dots + x_n + 2)}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{\Gamma(n + x_1 + \dots + x_n + 2)}{\Gamma(n + 1)\Gamma(x_1 + \dots + x_n + 1)} \theta^n (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < \theta < 1};$$

(2)
$$\boxtimes E(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \theta \cdot \pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(n + x_1 + \dots + x_n + 2)}{\Gamma(n + 1)\Gamma(x_1 + \dots + x_n + 1)} \int_0^1 \theta^{n+1} (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} d\theta$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma(n+x_1+\cdots+x_n+2)}{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(x_1+\cdots+x_n+1)}\cdot\frac{\Gamma(n+2)\Gamma(x_1+\cdots+x_n+1)}{\Gamma(n+x_1+\cdots+x_n+3)}=\frac{n+1}{n+x_1+\cdots+x_n+2},$$

则贝叶斯估计
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{B} = E(\boldsymbol{\theta} \mid X_{1}, \dots, X_{n}) = \frac{n+1}{n+X_{1}+\dots+X_{n}+2}$$
,

因样本观测值为 4, 3, 1, 6, 即 $x_1 + \cdots + x_n = 15$, n = 4,

故
$$\hat{\theta}_B = \frac{4+1}{4+14+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$
.

- 验证: 泊松分布的均值λ的共轭先验分布是伽玛分布.
- 证: 设参数 λ 的先验分布是伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \beta)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(\lambda) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta \lambda} I_{\lambda>0}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{x_1 + \dots + x_n}}{x_1! \cdots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 λ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha} \lambda^{x_1 + \dots + x_n + \alpha - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_1 ! \dots x_n !} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} I_{\lambda > 0}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta^{\alpha} \lambda^{x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_{1}! \cdots x_{n}!} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_{1}! \cdots x_{n}!} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda^{x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha - 1} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_{1}! \cdots x_{n}!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha)}{(n+\beta)^{x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha}}, \quad x_{1}, \dots, x_{n} = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

即参数 λ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\lambda \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{(n+\beta)^{x_1+\dots+x_n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(x_1+\dots+x_n+\alpha)} \lambda^{x_1+\dots+x_n+\alpha-1} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} I_{\lambda>0},$$

后验分布仍为伽玛分布 $Ga(x_1 + \cdots + x_n + \alpha, n + \beta)$,

故伽玛分布是泊松分布的均值 λ 的共轭先验分布.

5. 验证: 正态总体方差(均值已知)的共轭先验分布是倒伽玛分布.

证: 设参数 σ^2 的先验分布是倒伽玛分布 $IGa(\alpha, \lambda)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(\sigma^2) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\alpha+1} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\sigma^2}}$,

又设总体分布为 $N(\mu_0, \sigma^2)$, 其中 μ_0 已知,密度函数为 $p(x|\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$,

有样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 σ^2 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \sigma^2) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_0)^2\right]},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n} \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]} d(\sigma^{2})$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n} \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \int_{+\infty}^{0} t^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-t \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]} \left(-\frac{1}{t^{2}}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n} \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha - 1} e^{-t \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]} dt = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n} \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \alpha\right)}{\left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha}},$$

即参数 σ^2 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\sigma^{2} \mid x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \frac{\left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \alpha\right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]},$$

后验分布仍为倒伽玛分布 $IGa\left(\frac{n}{2}+\alpha,\lambda+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\mu_0)^2\right)$,

故倒伽玛分布是参数 σ^2 的共轭先验分布.

6. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自如下总体的一个样本,

$$p(x \mid \theta) = \frac{2x}{\theta^2}, \quad 0 < x < \theta.$$

- (1) 若 θ 的先验分布为均匀分布 U(0,1), 求 θ 的后验分布;
- (2) 若 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = 3\theta^2$, $0 < \theta < 1$, 求 θ 的后验分布.

解: 样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2x_i}{\theta^2} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = \frac{2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

(1) 因参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = I_{0 < \theta < 1}$,

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{2^n x_1 \dots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta < 1} = \frac{2^n x_1 \dots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, x_{(n)} < \theta < 1}$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{x_{(n)}}^1 \frac{2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \frac{2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{2n - 1} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n - 1)} - 1] \cdot \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

故参数 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{2n - 1}{\theta^{2n} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n - 1)} - 1]} \mathbf{I}_{x_{(n)} < \theta < 1};$$

(2) 因参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = 3\theta^2 I_{0<\theta<1}$,则样本 X_1 , …, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n-2}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta < 1} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n-2}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, x_{(n)} < \theta < 1},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{x_{(n)}}^1 \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n-2}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{2n-3} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n-3)} - 1] \cdot \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{2n - 3}{\theta^{2n - 2} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n - 3)} - 1]} \mathbf{I}_{x_{(n)} < \theta < 1}.$$

7. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自如下总体的一个样本,

$$p(x | \theta) = \theta x^{\theta - 1}, 0 < x < 1.$$

若取 θ 的先验分布为伽玛分布, 即 $\theta \sim Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 求 θ 的后验期望估计.

解: 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \theta} I_{\theta>0}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta \, x_i^{\theta-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < 1} = \theta^n (x_1 \cdots x_n)^{\theta-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)]\theta} I_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1, \theta > 0},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)} \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)]\theta} I_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]\theta} I_{\theta>0},$$

后验分布仍为伽玛分布 $Ga(n + \alpha, \lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n))$,

$$= \frac{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha+1)}{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha+1}} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)},$$

故参数 θ 的后验期望估计 $\hat{\theta}_B = \frac{n+\alpha}{\lambda - \ln(X_1 \cdots X_n)}$.

- 8. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 是来自均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$ 的样本, θ 的先验分布是帕雷托(Pareto)分布,密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{\beta+1}}, \ \theta > \theta_0$,其中 β , θ 0 是两个已知的常数.
 - (1) 验证: 帕雷托分布是 θ 的共轭先验分布;
 - (2) 求 θ 的贝叶斯估计.
- \mathbf{m} : (1) 参数 θ 的先验分布是帕雷托分布,密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{\theta > \theta_0}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, \theta > \theta_0} = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \beta \theta_0^{\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+\beta) [\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_n\}]^{n+\beta}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{(n+\beta)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}]^{n+\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{\theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

后验分布仍为帕雷托分布,其参数为 $n + \beta$ 和 $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}$,故帕雷托分布是参数 θ 的共轭先验分布;

(2)
$$\boxtimes E(\theta \mid x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \theta \cdot \pi(\theta \mid x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \frac{(n+\beta)[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{n+\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta}} d\theta$$

$$= (n+\beta)[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{n+\beta} \cdot \frac{[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{-(n+\beta)+1}}{n+\beta-1} = \frac{n+\beta}{n+\beta-1} \max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\},$$

故 θ 的贝叶斯估计 $\hat{\theta}_B = \frac{n+\beta}{n+\beta-1} \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n, \theta_0\}$.

- 9. 设指数分布 $Exp(\theta)$ 中未知参数 θ 的先验分布为伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$,现从先验信息得知: 先验均值为 0.0002,先验标准差为 0.01,试确定先验分布.
- 解: 因伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$ 密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \theta} I_{\theta>0}$,

则由 $E(\theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} = 0.0002$, $Var(\theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} = (0.01)^2 = 0.0001$,解得 $\lambda = 2$, $\alpha = 0.0004$,

故参数 θ 的先验分布为伽玛分布 Ga(0.0004, 2).

10. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为来自如下幂级数分布的样本,总体分布密度为

$$p(x_1; c, \theta) = cx_1^{c-1}\theta^{-c}I_{0 \le x_1 \le \theta} \quad (c > 0, \theta > 0),$$

- (1) 证明: 若 c 已知,则 θ 的共轭先验分布为帕雷托分布;
- (2) 若 θ 已知,则c的共轭先验分布为伽玛分布.
- 证: 样本 X_1 , …, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n c x_i^{c-1} \theta^{-c} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = c^n (x_1 \cdots x_n)^{c-1} \theta^{-nc} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

(1) 设参数 θ 的先验分布是帕雷托分布,密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{\beta+1}} I_{\theta > \theta_0}$,

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta} c^n (x_1 \dots x_n)^{c-1}}{\theta^{nc+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0 < \theta} = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta} c^n (x_1 \dots x_n)^{c-1}}{\theta^{nc+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \theta_{0}^{\beta} c^{n} (x_{1} \dots x_{n})^{c-1}}{\theta^{nc+\beta+1}} I_{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n} > 0} d\theta$$

$$= \beta \theta_{0}^{\beta} c^{n} (x_{1} \dots x_{n})^{c-1} \frac{\left[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}\right]^{-(nc+\beta)}}{nc + \beta} I_{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n} > 0},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{(nc + \beta)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}]^{nc + \beta}}{\theta^{nc + \beta + 1}} \mathbf{I}_{\theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}}$$

后验分布仍为帕雷托分布,其参数为 $nc + \beta$ 和 $max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}$,故帕雷托分布是参数 θ 的共轭先验分布;

(2) 设参数 c 的先验分布为伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(c) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} c^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda c} I_{c>0}$,

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, c) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} c^{n+\alpha-1} (x_1 \dots x_n)^{c-1} e^{-\lambda c} \theta^{-nc} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, c > 0}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)} c^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)]c} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, c > 0},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} e^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda+n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)]c} I_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta} d\theta$$

$$=\frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\cdot(x,\cdots x)}\cdot\frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{[\lambda+n\ln\theta-\ln(x,\cdots x)]^{n+\alpha}}I_{0< x_1,\cdots,x_n<\theta},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(c \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\left[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} c^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-\left[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]c} I_{c>0},$$

后验分布仍为伽玛分布, 其参数为 $n + \alpha$ 和 $\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln (x_1 \cdots x_n)$,

故伽玛分布是参数 c 的共轭先验分布.

11. 某人每天早上在汽车站等公共汽车的时间(单位: min)服从均匀分布 $U(0,\theta)$, 其中 θ 未知,假设 θ 的 先验分布为

$$\pi(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{192}{\theta^4}, & \theta \ge 4; \\ 0, & \theta < 4. \end{cases}$$

假如此人在三个早上等车的时间分别为 5, 3, 8 分钟, 求 θ 后验分布.

解: 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{192}{\theta^4} I_{\theta>4}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{192}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, \theta > 4} = \frac{192}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}}^{+\infty} \frac{192}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \frac{192}{(n+3)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}]^{n+3}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{(n+3)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}]^{n+3}}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{\theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}},$$

后验分布仍为帕雷托分布, 其参数为 n+3 和 $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}$,

因样本观测值为 5, 3, 8, 即 $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\} = 8$, n = 3,

故参数 θ 的后验分布为帕雷托分布,其参数为6和8,密度函数为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{6 \times 8^6}{\theta^7} I_{\theta > 8}.$$

- 12. 从正态分布 $N(\theta, 2^2)$ 中随机抽取容量为 100 的样本,又设 θ 的先验分布为正态分布,证明:不管先验分布的标准差为多少,后验分布的标准差一定小于 1/5.
- 解:设 θ 的先验分布为正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,根据书上 P336 例 6.5.3 的结论可知, θ 的后验分布为

$$N\left(\frac{2^{-2}n\overline{X} + \mu\sigma^{-2}}{2^{-2}n + \sigma^{-2}}, \frac{1}{2^{-2}n + \sigma^{-2}}\right) = N\left(\frac{25\overline{X} + \mu\sigma^{-2}}{25 + \sigma^{-2}}, \frac{1}{25 + \sigma^{-2}}\right),$$

故后验分布的标准差为 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{25+\sigma^{-2}}} < \frac{1}{5}$.

13. 设随机变量 X 服从负二项分布, 其概率分布为

$$f(x \mid p) = {x-1 \choose k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k}, \quad x = k, k+1, \dots,$$

证明其成功概率 p 共轭先验分布族为贝塔分布族.

证: 设参数 p 的先验分布是贝塔分布 Be(a,b),密度函数为 $\pi(p) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1} I_{0 ,因样本 <math>X_1$,…, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid p) = \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} p^k (1 - p)^{x_i - k} = \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} \cdot p^{nk} (1 - p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk},$$

则样本 X_1 , …, X_n 和参数p的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, p) = \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk+b-1} I_{0$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} dp$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(nk+a) \cdot \Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - nk + b\right)}{\Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + a + b\right)},$$

即参数 p 的后验分布为

$$\pi(p \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a + b\right)}{\Gamma(nk+a) \cdot \Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b\right)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b-1} \mathbf{I}_{0$$

后验分布仍为贝塔分布,其参数为 nk + a 和 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - nk + b$,

故贝塔分布是参数 p 的共轭先验分布.

- 14. 从一批产品中抽检 100 个,发现 3 个不合格,假定该产品不合格率 θ 的先验分布为贝塔分布 Be(2, 200), 求 θ 的后验分布.
- 解:参数 θ 的先验分布是贝塔分布 Be(2,200),密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)}\theta(1-\theta)^{199}I_{0<\theta<1}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{1-x_i} = \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

则样本 X_1 , …, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \theta^{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} (1 - \theta)^{n + 199 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} I_{0 < \theta < 1},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \theta^{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1 - \theta)^{n + 199 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right) \Gamma\left(n + 200 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)}{\Gamma(n + 202)},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+202)}{\Gamma\left(2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \Gamma\left(n+200 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)} \theta^{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1 - \theta)^{n+199 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} I_{0 < \theta < 1},$$

后验分布仍为贝塔分布,其参数为 $2+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 和 $n+200-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$,

$$\boxtimes n = 100, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 3,$$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为贝塔分布 Be(5, 297), 密度函数为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma(302)}{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(297)} \theta^4 (1 - \theta)^{296} I_{0 < \theta < 1}.$$