



[Lecture 18: Jeffreys Prior and](#)

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> 10. Bayesian Statistics for Estimation

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Bayesian Estimation

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Bayesian estimation



- ▶ The Bayesian framework can also be used to estimate the true underlying parameter (hence, in a frequentist approach).
- ▶ In this case, the prior distribution does not reflect a prior belief: It is just an artificial tool used in order to define a new class of estimators.

(Caption will be displayed when you start playing the video.)

X_1, \dots, X_n is associated with a statistical model $(E, (\mathbb{P}_\theta)_{\theta \in \Theta})$.

- ▶ Define a prior (that can be improper) with pdf π on the parameter space Θ .
- ▶ Compute the posterior pdf $\pi(\cdot | X_1, \dots, X_n)$ associated with π .

▶ 0:00 / 0:00

▶ 1.50x 🔊 🗑️ 📄 🗣️

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(a)

1/1 points (graded)

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Consider the posterior distribution derived in the worked example from the previous lecture ([here](#) and [here](#)).

To recap, our parameter of interest is λ , prior distribution **Exp** (a), and likelihood **Poiss** (λ) for n observations X_1, \dots, X_n . This is a Gamma distribution with parameters q_0 and λ_0 that you must get from the last two answerboxes in Worked Example Part II.

As before, recall the **Gamma distribution**, which is a probability distribution with parameters $q > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$, has support on $(0, \infty)$, and whose density is given by $f(x) = \frac{\lambda^q x^{q-1} e^{-\lambda x}}{\Gamma(q)}$. Here, Γ is the Euler Gamma function.

Of the four sample statistics (mean, median, mode, variance), the Gamma distribution has a simple closed form for three of them. Look up statistics for the Gamma distribution, then for the three that have a simple closed form, calculate them and express your answer in terms of a , n , and $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ (use **SumXi**), otherwise enter -1 .

Note that depending on your source, the format of the Gamma distribution may be different, so you must make sure that you have the correct corresponding parameters.

mean:

(SumXi+1)/(a+n) ✓

$\frac{\text{SumXi}+1}{a+n}$

median:

-1 ✓

-1

mode:

(SumXi)/(a+n) ✓

$\frac{\text{SumXi}}{a+n}$

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$$(\text{SumXi}+1)/(\text{a}+\text{n})^2$$



$$\frac{\text{SumXi}+1}{(\text{a}+\text{n})^2}$$

STANDARD NOTATION

Submit

You have used 1 of 3 attempts

(b)

4/4 points (graded)

Suppose we have the improper prior $\pi(\lambda) \propto e^{-a\lambda}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (and $a \geq 0$). Conditional on λ , we have observations $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{N}(\lambda, 1)$. Compute the posterior distribution $\pi(\lambda|X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$, then provide the following statistics on the posterior distribution.

Use **SumXi** for $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

mean:

$$(\text{SumXi} - \text{a})/\text{n}$$



$$\frac{\text{SumXi} - \text{a}}{\text{n}}$$

variance:

$$1/\text{n}$$



$$\frac{1}{\text{n}}$$

$q_{0.025}$ (cutoff for highest 2.5%):

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$$(\text{SumXi} - a)/n + 1.96/\sqrt{n}$$



$$\frac{\text{SumXi} - a}{n} + \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{n}}$$

STANDARD NOTATION

True or False: The variance of this distribution models our uncertainty about the value of the parameter λ .

☒ True

☐ False



Submit

You have used 2 of 3 attempts

(c)

1.0/2 points (graded)

Now, suppose that we instead have the proper prior $\pi(\lambda) \sim \text{Exp}(a)$ ($a > 0$). Again, just as in part (b): conditional on λ , we have observations $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{N}(\lambda, 1)$. You may assume that $a < \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. Compute the posterior distribution $\pi(\lambda | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$, then provide the following statistics on the posterior distribution. Write phi for the CDF function $\Phi()$ and phiInv for its inverse.

Use **SumXi** for $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

median:

$$(\text{SumXi} - a)/n + (\text{PhiInv}(0.75)$$



mode:

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(SumXi-a)/n



$$\frac{\text{Sum}Xi - a}{n}$$

STANDARD NOTATION

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You have used 3 of 3 attempts

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Disagreement with Wikipedia page?

question posted 2 days ago by [kirill94](#)

I believe the last part (c) disagrees with wikipedia article on trunkated normal: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truncated_normal_distribution

Substituting α and β I've got another answer to (c)...

This post is visible to everyone.

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3 responses

[aajagnow](#)

2 days ago

I double checked that page (thanks for the link, by the way). The stats there worked for me, but I had to be very, very careful.

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Add a comment

markweitzman (Community TA)

2 days ago



I did the calculation and then compared with the wikipedia page, and they agree and get green check marks.

Add a comment

sandipan dey

about 2 hours ago

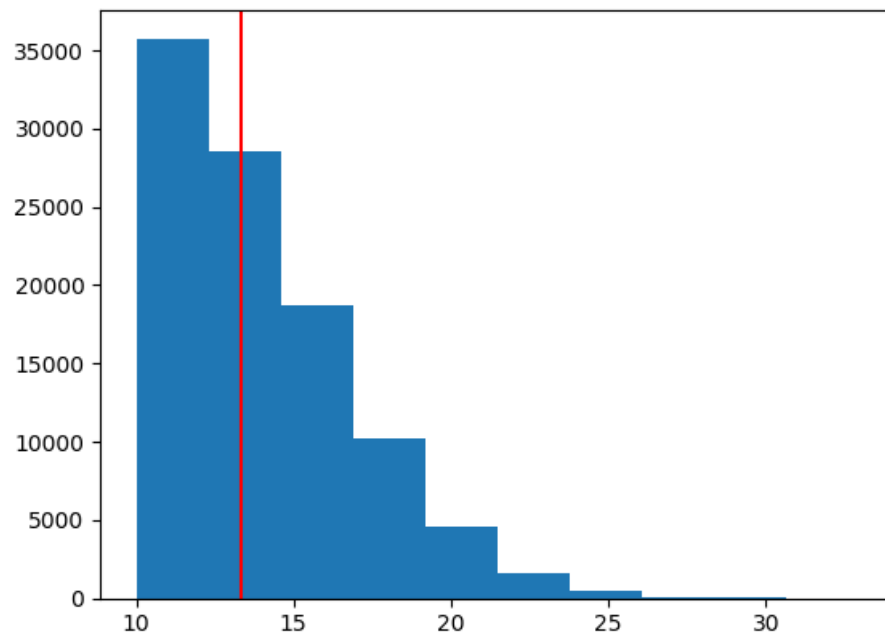


I thought the median will be $\mu + \Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\Phi(0) + \Phi(\infty)}{2} \right) \sigma = \mu + \Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{0.5+1}{2} \right) \sigma = \mu + \Phi^{-1} (0.75) \sigma$, where μ and σ^2 are same as computed in the earlier problems, since posterior is $\propto \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ with the left part with the corresponding standardized value ≤ 0 being truncated. But I got it marked wrong.

With the following code in python, I tried for a few different μ, σ and the median returned by python's *truncnorm.median()* function and my computed value were exactly same, as shown below (also wikipedia's formula $\mu + \Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\Phi(-\mu/\sigma) + \Phi(\infty)}{2} \right) \sigma$ with the standardized values do not seem to work, as shown below):

```
from scipy.stats import truncnorm
mu = 10
sigma = 5
print(truncnorm.median(a=0, b=np.Inf, loc=mu, scale=sigma))    # scipy's implementation
# 13.372448750980409
print(mu+norm.ppf(0.75)*(sigma))                                # my formula
# 13.372448750980409
print(mu+norm.ppf((1+norm.cdf(-mu/sigma))/2)*(sigma))          # wikipedia's formula
# 10.142584632954586
```

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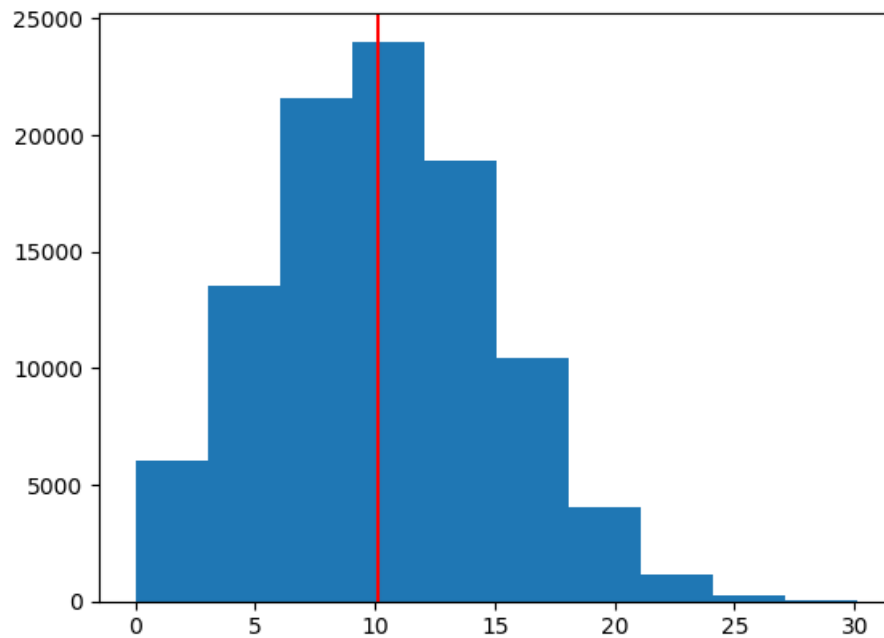
Did not get what's going wrong here, can anyone help? thanks in advance.

Also, I was thinking of writing some MCMC / variational inference code to approximate the posterior distribution, but never done it before (may be some examples in **computational Bayesian** will be useful, since I am a beginner in probabilistic programming).

[UPDATE] I think I got the issue, a parameter value passed to the scipy function was wrong (it needs to be standardized), wiki's formula is correct.

The correct code should be:

```
print(truncnorm.median(a=-mu/sigma, b=np.Inf, loc=mu, scale=sigma)) # scipy's implementation  
# 10.142584632954586
```

You seem determined to post answers (often incorrect but still basically complete answers) before the deadline. This is not a proper way to get help and is against the spirit of the honor code. Also the answer is available by hitting show answer.

posted about an hour ago by [markweitzman](#) (Community TA)

Okay, deleting, anyway I did not reveal much information than the ones already available in wikipedia and open source codes. Also, I ended up with a wrong answer even with a last available attempt.

posted less than a minute ago by [sandipan.dey](#).

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Showing all responses

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