

MITx: 6.041x Introduction to Probability - The Science of Uncertainty

Bookmarks

Unit 7: Bayesian inference > Lec. 14: Introduction to Bayesian inference > Lec 14 Introduction to Bayesian inference vertical4

- Unit 0: Overview
- Exercise: Continuous unknown and observation

■ Bookmark

▶ Entrance Survey

(4/4 points)

▶ Unit 1: Probability models and axioms

Let $oldsymbol{\Theta}$ and $oldsymbol{X}$ be jointly continuous nonnegative random variables. A particular value $oldsymbol{x}$ of $oldsymbol{X}$ is observed and it turns out that $f_{\Theta|X}(heta\,|\,x)=2e^{-2 heta}$, for $heta\geq 0$.

with parameter λ , we have $\mathbf{E}[Y] = 1/\lambda$ and $\mathrm{var}(Y) = 1/\lambda^2$.

The following facts may be useful: for an exponential random variable $m{Y}$

▶ Unit 2: Conditioning a) The LMS estimate (conditional expectation) of Θ is

and independence

Answer: 0.5 1/2

Unit 3: Counting b) The conditional mean squared error $\mathbf{E}[(\Theta - \widehat{\Theta}_{ ext{LMS}})^2 \, | \, X = x]$ is

Unit 4: Discrete random variables

Answer: 0.25 1/4

c) The MAP estimate of Θ is

0

Exam 1

Answer: 0

▶ Unit 5: Continuous random variables

d) The conditional mean squared error $\mathbf{E}[(\Theta - \widehat{\Theta}_{ ext{MAP}})^2 \, | \, X = x]$ is

1/2

Answer: 0.5

- Unit 6: Further topics on random variables
- Answer:
- a) The posterior PDF is exponential with parameter 2. The LMS estimate is the mean of this distribution, which is 1/2.
- **▼** Unit 7: Bayesian inference
- b) Since Θ_{LMS} is the conditional mean, the mean squared error is the conditional variance, that is, the variance of an exponential random variable with parameter 2, and is equal to 1/4.
- c) The posterior PDF, which is exponential, is largest at zero.

Unit overview

Lec. 14: Introduction to Bayesian inference

Exercises 14 due Apr 06, 2016 at 23:59 UT

Lec. 15: Linear models with normal noise

Exercises 15 due Apr 06, 2016 at 23:59 UT

Problem Set 7a

Problem Set 7a due Apr 06, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Lec. 16: Least mean squares (LMS) estimation

Exercises 16 due Apr 13, 2016 at 23:59 UT

Lec. 17: Linear least mean squares (LLMS) estimation

Exercises 17 due Apr 13, 2016 at 23:59 UT

Problem Set 7b

Problem Set 7b due Apr 13, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Solved problems

Additional theoretical material

Unit summary

d) Since $\widehat{\Theta}=0$, the conditional mean squared error is the second moment of the exponential distribution (that is, of the form $\mathbf{E}[Y^2]$, where Y is exponential with parameter 2). Using the formula $\mathbf{E}[Y^2]=\mathrm{var}(Y)+\left(\mathbf{E}[Y]\right)^2$, we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}[Y^2] = rac{1}{4} + \left(rac{1}{2}
ight)^2 = rac{1}{2}.$$

Note that the LMS estimator results in a smaller mean squared error.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

© All Rights Reserved



© edX Inc. All rights reserved except where noted. EdX, Open edX and the edX and Open EdX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.

















