MA 471: Lab Assignment 03

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A. K. Dey

Sai Teja Talasila 140123040

Problem 1

R Code:

```
rmixnormal <- function(n,p,mu1,s1,mu2,s2)</pre>
         res = vector(,n)
         for (i in 1:n)
               u = runif(1)
               if (u<p)
                     res[i] = rnorm(1, mu1, s1)
               else
                     res[i] = rnorm(1, mu2, s2)
10
         return (res)
   dmixnorm \leftarrow function(x,p,mu1,s1,mu2,s2)
15
         return (p*dnorm (x, mu1, s1) + (1-p) *dnorm (x, mu2, s2))
   dmynorm <- function(X, mu, s)</pre>
         res = vector(, length(X))
         for(i in 1:length(X))
               res[i] = dnorm(X[i], mu, s)
25
         return (res)
   EMmixnorm <- function (X, maxiter=1000)</pre>
         n = length(X)
         p = runif(1)
30
         mu1 = rnorm(1, 0, 1)
         mu2 = rnorm(1,0,1)
         s1 = rexp(1,1)
         s2 = \mathbf{rexp}(1, 1)
         m = \mathbf{vector}(, n)
35
         for(t in 1:maxiter)
               m = (p*dmynorm(X,mu1,s1))/(p*dmynorm(X,mu1,s1) + (1-p)*dmynorm(X,mu2,s2))
               m[is.na(m)] = 0.5
40
               p = mean(m)
               mu1 = (m%*\%X)/sum(m)
               mu2 = ((1-m) **\%X) / sum (1-m)
               s1 = (m%*\%((X-mu1)^2))/sum(m)
45
               s1 = \mathbf{sqrt}(s1)
               s2 = ((1-m) **\%((X-mu2)^2))/sum(1-m)
               s2 = \mathbf{sqrt}(s2)
         return (c (p, mu1, s1, mu2, s2))
```

Explanation:

$$p^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i^1$$

$$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\mathbf{m}_j \cdot \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{m}_j} \quad \forall j = 1, 2$$

$$\sigma_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\mathbf{m}_j \cdot \mathbf{s}_j^{(t+1)}}{\mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{m}_j} \quad \forall j = 1, 2$$

where

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{s}_{i,j}^{(t+1)} &= (x_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j^{(t+1)})^2 \\ m_i &= \frac{p^{(t)} N(x_i | \boldsymbol{\mu}_1^{(t)}, (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^{(t)})^2)}{p^{(t)} N(x_i | \boldsymbol{\mu}_1^{(t)}, (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^{(t)})^2) + (1 - p^{(t)}) N(x_i | \boldsymbol{\mu}_2^{(t)}, (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^{(t)})^2)} \end{split}$$

```
Estimates p = 0.599388 mu1 = -0.08259709 s1 = 5.052732 mu2 = -0.08925698 s2 = 0.9425193
```

Problem 2

R Code:

```
y = rnorm(2000,0,sqrt(5))
beta = 0.5*sum(y^2)+0.5
alpha = (length(y)+5)/2
cat("MAP estimate : ")
cat(beta/(alpha+1),"\n")
cat("Bayesian estimate : ")
cat(beta/(alpha-1))
```

Explanation:

$$y_{i} \sim N(0, \sigma^{2}) \qquad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$posterior(\sigma^{2}) \propto \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sigma^{n}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} . (\sigma^{2})^{-\frac{5}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}}$$

$$posterior(\sigma^{2}) \propto e^{\frac{-((\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}) + 1)}{2\sigma^{2}}} . (\sigma^{2})^{-(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{n}{2}) - 1}$$

Comparing it with the pdf of Inverse Gamma distribution,

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{-\alpha - 1} e^{(\frac{-\beta}{x})}$$

we get,

$$\alpha = \frac{n+5}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2 + 1 \right)$$

```
MAP estimate : 5.098528
Bayesian estimate : 5.10871
```