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 $\begin{aligned} \text{question 1. 1} & p(\lambda,\theta) \propto \lambda^{-1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} N \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} = f \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \\ p(N,\theta) = p(\lambda,\theta) * \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial N} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial N} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} \\ \text{Our Jacobian is } \begin{vmatrix} \theta & -\lambda N^{-2} \\ N & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \text{and its determinant is } \theta + \frac{\lambda}{N} \end{aligned}$ 

$$p(N,\theta) \propto \frac{1}{\theta N} * (\theta + \frac{\lambda}{N})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta N} * (\theta + \frac{\theta N}{N})$$

$$= \frac{2}{N}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{N}$$

2 It is an improper prior:  $\int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \lambda^{-1} d\theta d\lambda \to \ln(\infty) - \ln(0)$ . This cannot integrate to 1 with any constant factor.

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4 See R code

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