

## 6.1 Bayes' Rule for Discrete Value of $\theta$

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2023-06-12

This chapter mainly deals with inferring a binomial proportion via grid approximation (for discrete values).

### 6.1 Bayes' Rule for Discrete Value of $\theta$

In previous chapter, the parameter  $\theta$  denotes the value of a binomial proportion, such as the underlying propensity for a coin to come up heads.

Previously, we assume that  $\theta$  was continuous over the interval  $[0,1]$ . We assume that  $\theta$  has any value in that domain. The prior probability density at each value of  $\theta$ , such as a beta distribution.

However, in this case, we assume that  $\theta$  is discrete, like 0.25, 0.75, etc. Then the Bayes' rule can be expressed as

$$p(\theta|D) = \frac{p(D|\theta) p(\theta)}{\sum_{\theta} p(D|\theta) p(\theta)}$$

where the sum in the denominator is over the finite number of discrete values of  $\theta$  that we are considering, and  $p(\theta)$  denotes the probability mass at  $\theta$ .