

$$E(\Sigma + \mathcal{I} = x) =$$

you v \$ if you trade

STAT 131  
27 May 20

DD extra  
office  
1.5-hour  
session

$$\frac{p(x)}{p(x) + p(\frac{x}{2})} (2x) + \frac{p(\frac{x}{2})}{p(x) + p(\frac{x}{2})} (x)$$

claim:  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  (1)

is there any prior  $p(m)$  such

that

$$\frac{p(x)}{p(x) + p(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

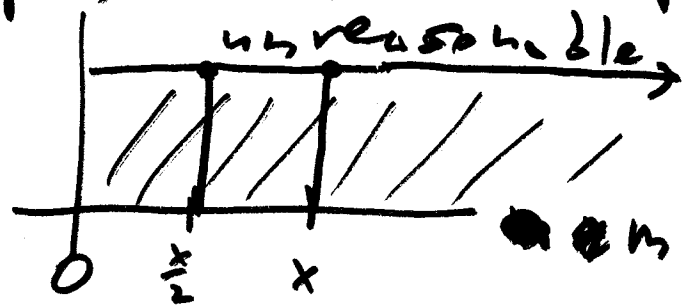
for all  $x > 0$ !



$$2p(x) = p(x) + p(\frac{x}{2})$$

Confusing  
between  
 $E(\Sigma)$  and  
 $E(\Sigma | \mathcal{I} = x)$

$$p(x) = p(\frac{x}{2}) \text{ for all } x > 0$$



improper prior:  
integrates to  $\infty$

THH  
3(b)(i)  
(λ > 0)

(Z | λ) ~ Poisson (λ)

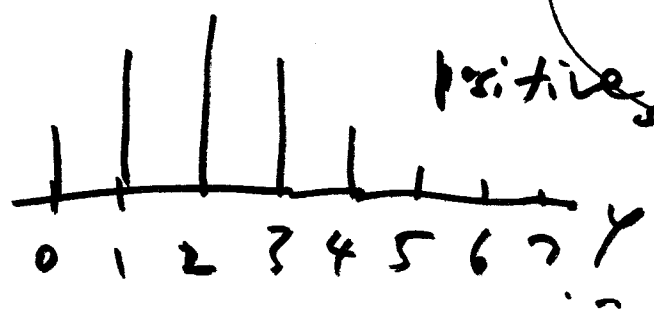
# of interesting events in [0, T]

PMF = P(Z=y | λ)

$$f_Z(y) = \frac{\lambda^y e^{-\lambda}}{y!} \text{ for } y=0, 1, \dots$$

else

~~P(Z=y | λ)~~



$$\psi(t) = E(e^{tZ} | \lambda)$$

(t any real #)

(L.O.T.U.S)

$$= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} e^{ty} \cdot P(Z=y | \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} e^{ty} \cdot \frac{\lambda^y e^{-\lambda}}{y!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda e^t)^y}{y!}$$

$$\varphi_{(Z|\lambda)}(t) = \sum_{\gamma=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{t\gamma} \cdot \lambda^{\gamma} \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{\gamma!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{\gamma=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{t\gamma} \lambda^{\gamma}}{\gamma!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{\gamma=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda e^t)^{\gamma}}{\gamma!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda e^t} = e^{-\lambda + \lambda e^t}$$

$$= e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)} \quad \checkmark$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$n \leftrightarrow \gamma$   
 $x \leftrightarrow \lambda e^t$

$$E(Z|\lambda) = \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \varphi_{(Z|\lambda)}(t) \right]_{t=0}$$

$$= \lambda$$

$$V(Z|\lambda) = \lambda$$

skewness  $(\Sigma | \lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} > 0$   
 $(\lambda > 0) = O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \lambda \uparrow \infty$  (long right-tail)

dist.	mean	variance	SD	skewness
Poisson( $\lambda$ )	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\sqrt{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$

THAT 2  
 4(C)(i)  
 $(W | \alpha, \beta) \sim \text{Pareto}(\alpha, \beta)$   
 c PDF  
 $f_W(w | \alpha, \beta) = \dots$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$ )

normalizing constant

$L(\theta | Y) = c \cdot \theta^{-n} I(\theta \geq \min(x))$   
 $\alpha \beta^\alpha w^{-(\alpha+1)} I(w \geq \beta)$

$(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$   
 so here for  $d$   
 $\begin{cases} -n = \\ -(n+1) \end{cases} \max(x)$   
 $d = n - 1$

$L$	(Pareto)
$n-1$	$\alpha$
$n$	$\beta$

Bayes' theorem for T/F statements

$U = \text{unknown}$

$D = \text{data}$

prior info. about  $U$

$$P(U|D) = \frac{P(U)P(D|U)}{P(D)}$$

$P(D)$

normalizing constant

likelihood info. about  $U$  given  $D$

posterior information about  $U$  given  $D$

unknown =  $\theta$  cont. var.  
data =  $z$

(this works)

prior PDF

unnormalized likelihood PDF

posterior PDF

$$f(\theta|z) = \frac{f(\theta) \ell(\theta|z)}{\int f(\theta) \ell(\theta|z) d\theta}$$

normalizing constant

$$f_{(\theta|z)}(\theta|z) = C \cdot \boxed{f_{\theta}(\theta)} \cdot L(\theta|z)$$

$\alpha > 0$   
 $\beta > 0$

↑  
 $\text{Pareto}(\alpha, \beta) \cdot \text{Pareto}(n-1, m)$

↑  
 $= C \cdot C \theta^{-(\alpha+1)} I(\theta \geq m)$

↑  
 $C \theta^{-n} I(\theta \geq m)$

missing step: once  $z$  has arrived

$$\boxed{f_{(\theta|z)}(\theta|z)}$$

$$= C \cdot f_{\theta}(\theta) \cdot \overset{\text{start using } f_{\theta} \text{ of fixed } \theta}{L(z|\theta)}$$

we want to treat this as a  $f'_{\theta}$  of  $\theta$  for fixed  $z$

set equal  $L(\theta|z)$

need to think of this as a  $f'_{\theta}$  of  $\theta$  for fixed  $z$