

Name: _____ Section: (day/time) _____

The solutions I am submitting are my own work. I understand the University's policy on Academic Integrity and the consequences of submitting work which is not truly my own.

Signature: _____

AMS131 - Quiz 2

Tuesday 22th May, 2018.

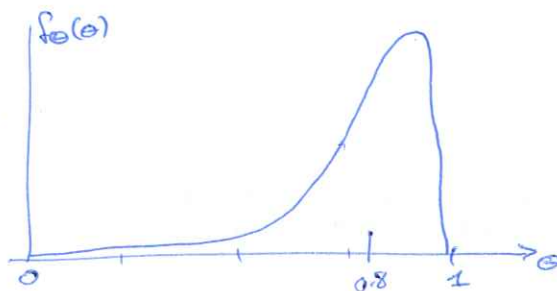
You must show working/explain all answers for full credit.

6 total

1. A Beta(a,b) distribution is used to represent the pdf $f_{\theta}(\theta)$ of the success parameter of a series of independent Bernoulli trials. In total, we have observed 8 successes and 2 failures.

(a) Sketch $f_{\theta}(\theta)$ Beta $a=8$ $b=2$.

- ① shape of curve
- ① labelling x-axis (ie cut off at 1)
- ① labelling of y-axis



mode is at higher value than 0.8.

(b) What is the probability that the success parameter lies in the range $0.75 \leq \theta \leq 0.85$?

$$P(0.75 \leq \theta \leq 0.85) = \int_{0.75}^{0.85} f_x(x) dx = \int_{0.75}^{0.85} \frac{\Gamma(10)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(8)} x^{8-1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx$$

- ① limits of integration
- ① doing the integral
- ① answer.

$$= \frac{9!}{1!7!} \int_{0.75}^{0.85} x^7 (1-x) dx$$

$$= 9 \times 8 \times \left[\frac{x^8}{8} - \frac{x^9}{9} \right]_{0.75}^{0.85}$$

= 0.29914

≈ 0.30

[TURN OVER]

6 total

2. When finding the pdf for the slope and intercept of the straight line model $y = mx + c$, I suggested using as the prior distribution on m , $f_M(m) \sim \text{Unif}()$ over some range.

(a) If $f_M(m) \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1000)$ does this put equal probability mass on lines that are roughly horizontal and lines that are roughly vertical? Explain your answer.

① answer
② explanation

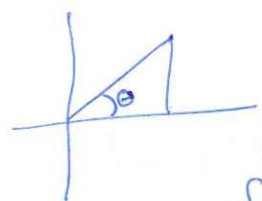
No, it puts much more prob. mass on lines that are ~ vertical



Most of the lines are near vertical.

(b) An alternative prior distribution would be to say that θ , the angle between the line and the positive x-axis, has the distribution $\theta \sim \text{Unif}(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$. What distribution does this imply for the slope, m ?

① relationship bet m, θ
② formula for transformation of variables



$m = \tan \theta$
Transformation of variables

$$f_M(m) = f_\theta(\theta) \left| \frac{d\theta}{dm} \right| = \frac{f_\theta(\theta)}{\left| \frac{dm}{d\theta} \right|}$$

③ PDF
④ stating valid range for m .

~~$f_M(m) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+m^2}$~~

$\theta = \tan^{-1} m$

$\frac{d\theta}{dm} = \frac{1}{1+m^2}$

$$f_M(m) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+m^2}$$

$$-\infty \leq m \leq \infty$$