## In-class exercise for Lecture 2

## Instructions

- Don't look at the solution yet! This is for your benefit.
- This exercise must be submitted within 48 hours of the lecture in which it was given.
- As long as you do the exercise on time, you get full credit—your performance does not matter.
- Without looking at the solution, take 5 minutes to try to solve the exercise.
- Pre-assessment: Write down how correct you think your answer is, from 0 to 100%.
- Post-assessment: Now, study the solution and give yourself a "grade" from 0 to 100%.
- Submit your work on the course website, including the pre- and post- assessments.

## Exercise

We write  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\theta)$  if X has the Poisson distribution with rate  $\theta > 0$ , that is, its p.m.f. is

$$p(x|\theta) = \text{Poisson}(x|\theta) = e^{-\theta}\theta^x/x!$$

for  $x \in \{0, 1, 2, ...\}$  (and is 0 otherwise). Suppose  $X_1, ..., X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Poisson}(\theta)$  given  $\theta$ , and your prior is

$$p(\theta) = \text{Gamma}(\theta|a, b) = \frac{b^a}{\Gamma(a)} \theta^{a-1} e^{-b\theta} \mathbb{1}(\theta > 0).$$

What is the posterior distribution on  $\theta$ ?

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Since the data is independent given  $\theta,$  the likelihood factors and we get

$$(\theta_i x)q \prod_{i=i}^{n} e^{-\theta_i \theta_i \sum_{i=i}^n e^{-\theta_i \sum_{i=i}^n \cdots \sum_{i=i}^n e^{-\theta_i \sum_{i=i}^n \cdots \sum_{i=i}^n \cdots \sum_{i=i}^n e^{-\theta_i \sum_{i=i}^n e^{-\theta_i \sum_{i=i}^n \cdots \sum_{i=i}^n e^{-\theta_i \sum_{i=i}$$

Thus, using Bayes' theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} & (\theta) p(\theta|_{n:1}) \propto p(x_{1:n}) \left( \theta \right) p(\theta) \\ & \propto e^{-n\theta} \theta^{\sum i} \theta^{a-1} e^{-b\theta} \mathbb{1}(\theta > 0) \\ & \propto e^{-(n+n)\theta} \theta^{a+\sum x_i-1} \mathbb{1}(\theta > 0) \\ & \propto \text{Gamma} \left( \theta \mid a + \sum x_{i,i} h + a^{i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since the posterior density must integrate to 1, we have

$$p(\theta|x_{1:n}) = \operatorname{Gamma}(\theta \mid a + \sum x_i, b + n).$$