## Worksheet 18

**1**. Consider a prior distribution where  $\lambda \sim Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$  and a likelihood  $X_j | \lambda \sim Poisson(\lambda)$  for an i.i.d. sample of size *n*. Find (a) the posterior distribution, (b) the Bayesian point estimator, and (c) the limit of the point estimator when the data dominates the prior.

**2**. Assume you have a sample of size n = 10 from a Poisson distribution. The average of the data is  $\bar{x} = 3$ . What are the (a) MLE estimator of  $\lambda$ , (b) the Bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$  with a *Gamma*(1,1), and (c) the Bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$  with a *Gamma*(10,1)?<sup>1</sup>

**3**. Consider a prior distribution where  $\lambda \sim Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$  and a likelihood  $X|\lambda \sim Exp(\lambda)$  for an i.i.d. sample of size *n*.. Find (a) the posterior distribution, (b) the Bayesian point estimator, and (c) the limit of the point estimator when the data dominates the prior.

4. Assume you have a sample of size n = 30 from an Exponential. The average of the data is  $\bar{x} = 0.5$ . What are the (a) MLE estimator of  $\lambda$ , (b) the Bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$  with a Gamma(1, 1), and (c) the Bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$  with a Gamma(1, 4)?

**5.** Consider a prior distribution where  $p \sim Beta(a, b)$  and a likelihood  $X|p \sim Geometric(1, \beta)$  for an i.i.d. sample of size *n*. Find (a) the posterior distribution, (b) the Bayesian point estimator, and (c) the limit of the point estimator when the data dominates the prior.

6. Assume you have a sample of size n = 12 from a Geometric distribution. The average of the data is  $\bar{x} = 2$ . What are the (a) MLE estimator of p, (b) the Bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$  with a Beta(1,10), and (c) the Bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$  with a Beta(10,1)? What are the means of the two priors?

<sup>1</sup> Take a moment to compare the results and see how the relate the means of the two priors.