



# MERU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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University Examinations 2013/2014

FIRST YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR MASTER OF SCIENCE IN  
STATISTICS

STA 3113: DECISION THEORY

DATE: APRIL 2014

TIME: 3 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS: Answer question *one* and any other *two* questions.

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## QUESTION ONE – (30 MARKS)

(a) Define the following terminologies as used in Bayesian statistics (Hint: Use formula where applicable).

- (i) Prior distribution
- (ii) Posterior distribution
- (iii) Risk function
- (iv) Bayes action (4 Marks)

(b) Consider an experiment involving two bags. One bag contains 7 black and 2 white balls. The second bag contains 6 black and 5 white balls. By flipping a coin, we pick a ball from the first bag if head is obtained and second bag otherwise. What is the conditional probability of picking a ball from bag 1 given that the ball selected is white?

(4 Marks)

(c) Consider a random sample  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  where  $x$  is Bernoulli distributed with probability of success  $p$ . Obtain

- (i) The likelihood function for the random sample. (2 Marks)
- (ii) The posterior distribution of  $p$  if the prior density of  $p$  is assumed to be  $\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$  (6 Marks)

(iii) Express the posterior mean as a sum of the prior mean and the  $MLE(p)$ . (2 Marks)

(iv) Is the Beta prior applied on a Bernoulli likelihood a conjugate prior? (2 Marks)

(d) Let  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  be a random sample from a Binomial distribution  $(K, \theta)$ . Suppose the prior distribution of  $\theta$  is  $\pi(\theta) \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$ . Let the loss function for Bayesian decision making be  $L(\theta, a) = a^2 - 2\theta a + \theta^2$ . Determine

(i) The prior density of  $\theta$  (5 Marks)

(ii) The Bayes action for the loss function defined above. (Hint: Obtain the Posterior mean). (5 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO – (20 MARKS)**

Consider a random sample  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  from a normal population with mean  $\mu$  and unknown precision  $\tau$ .

$$X \sim N(\mu, \tau)$$

(a) Suppose  $\tau$  is assumed to have a Gamma  $(\alpha, \beta)$  prior distribution. Show that  $\tau$  has a Posterior Gamma density function given by the hyper parameters

$$\alpha^* = \frac{n}{2} + \alpha \tag{12 Marks}$$

$$\beta^* = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 + \frac{1}{\beta} \right]^{-1}$$

(b) Obtain the posterior mean under the quadratic loss function. (8 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE – (20 MARKS)**

(a) Consider a random sample  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  from a Poisson  $(\lambda)$  distribution.

Assume  $\lambda \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ . Using the loss function  $L(\hat{\lambda}, \lambda) = (\lambda - \hat{\lambda})^2$ , show that the

Posterior mean is given by  $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{n + \beta} \bar{x} + \frac{\beta}{n + \beta} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$  (10 Marks)

(b) (i) Consider a random sample  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  from a Normal  $(\theta, 1)$  distribution.

Suppose the prior density of  $\theta$  is  $p(\theta) = 1; -\infty < \theta < \infty$  show that the  $(1-\alpha)100\%$

HPD credible set for  $\theta$  is given by  $\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$  (7 Marks)

- (ii) Hence for a random sample size  $n = 25$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^{25} x_i = 1250$ , obtain the 95% HPD credible set for the parameter  $\theta$ . (3 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR – (20 MARKS)**

- (a)  $X \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$
- (i) Show that the the  $MLE(\theta) = \bar{x}$  (3 Marks)
  - (ii) Is  $\hat{\theta} = MLE(\theta)$  unbiased for  $\theta$ ? (2 Marks)
  - (iii) Obtain the Fisher's information  $I(\theta)$  (2 Marks)
  - (iv) Obtainer the Crammer Rao Lower bound for the variance of the estimator of  $\theta$  (2 Marks)
  - (v) Determine the Jeffrey's prior for  $\theta$  and comment on the suitability of such a prior density. (3 Marks)
- (b) Use the Jeffrey's prior obtained above to obtain the Posterior density for  $\theta$ . (8 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE – (20 MARKS)**

- (a) Let  $X \sim Poisson(\lambda)$ . Choose an improper prior of the form.  
 $p(\lambda) = C; -\infty < \lambda < \infty$
- (i) Show that the Posterior mode is equal to the maximum likelihood estimate for  $\lambda$ .
  - (ii) Obtain the Posterior mode. (10 Marks)
- (b) For  $X \sim Poisson(\lambda)$ , obtain the Jeffrey's prior for  $\lambda$  and use it to obtain the Posterior mean. (10 Marks)