## Class 13 in-class problems, 18.05, Spring 2022

## In class examples and discussion

## Class example 1.

- Three types of coins with probabilities $0.25,0.5,0.75$ of heads.
- Assume the numbers of each type are in the ratio 1 to 2 to 1 .
- Assume we pick a coin at random, toss it twice and get $T T$.

Compute the posterior probability the coin has probability 0.25 of heads.

## Concept questions

## Concept question 1. Discrete or continuous?

Suppose $X \sim \operatorname{Bernoulli}(\theta)$ where the value of $\theta$ is unknown. If we use Bayesian methods to make probabilistic statements about $\theta$ then which one of the following is true?

1. The random variable is discrete, the space of hypotheses is discrete.
2. The random variable is discrete, the space of hypotheses is continuous.
3. The random variable is continuous, the space of hypotheses is discrete.
4. The random variable is continuous, the space of hypotheses is continuous.

## Board questions

## Problem 1. Total probability

(a) A coin has unknown probability of heads $\theta$ with prior pdf, for the value of $\theta, f(\theta)=3 \theta^{2}$. Find the probability of throwing tails on the first toss.
(b) Describe an experiment with success and failure that this models. Include the reason for the prior in your description.

## Problem 2. Bent coin 1

We have a 'bent' coin with an unknown probability $\theta$ of heads. Assume the following:

- Prior for the value of $\theta: f(\theta)=2 \theta$ on $[0,1]$.
- Data: toss once and get heads.
(a) Find the posterior pdf to this data.
(b) Suppose you toss again and get tails. Update your posterior from part (a) using this data.
(c) On one set of axes graph the prior and the posteriors from parts (a) and (b).


## Problem 2. Bent coin 2

Same scenario: bent coin $\sim \operatorname{Bernoulli}(\theta)$.
Flat prior: $f(\theta)=1$ on $[0,1]$
Data: toss 27 times and get 15 heads and 12 tails.
Use this data to find the posterior pdf.
Write an integral formula for the normalizing factor (total probability of the data), but do not compute it. Call its value $T$ and give the posterior pdf in terms of $T$.

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### 18.05 Introduction to Probability and Statistics

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