

# 450D Political Methodology IV

## TA Section 2

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October 6, 2017

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Estimated time: 1hr 30min

# Goal Today

- ▶ Derive posterior distributions for binomial and poisson models with conjugate priors.

Road map to those goals:

1. Functions
  - 1.1 Binomial coefficient
  - 1.2 Gamma function
  - 1.3 Beta function
2. Distributions
  - 2.1 Beta distribution
  - 2.2 Binomial distribution
  - 2.3 Gamma distribution
  - 2.4 Poisson distribution
3. Posterior Derivations
  - 3.1 Binomial distribution
  - 3.2 Poisson distribution
4. Posterior Predictive
  - 4.1 Binomial distribution

Starting with some basic functions...

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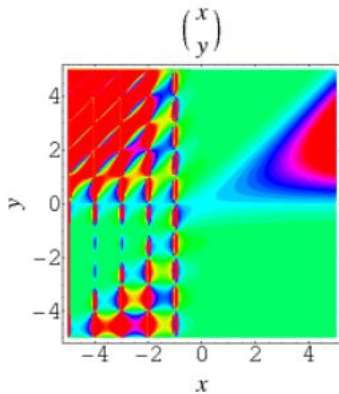
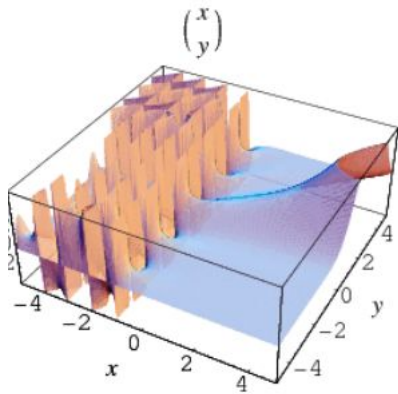
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There are no assumptions here, this is just true.

## Functions



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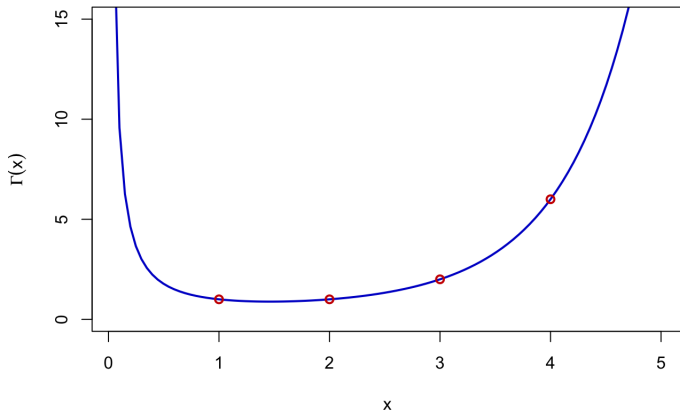
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Here are some properties:

1.  $\Gamma(x + 1) = x \cdot \Gamma(x)$ , i.e. its a factorial
2.  $\Gamma(x) = (n - 1)!$

# Functions



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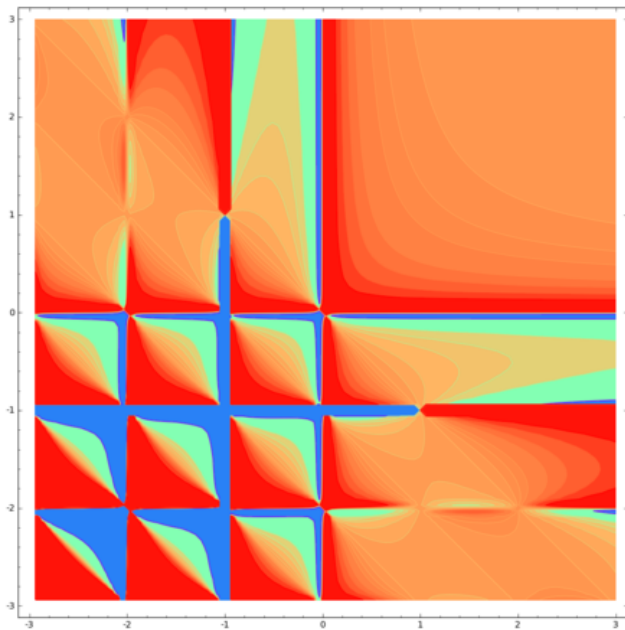
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$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{1}{(n + 1) B(k + 1, n - k + 1)}$$

It can also be written in integral form, and as it relies on Gammas.

$$B(a, b) = \int_0^1 t^{a-1}(1 - t)^{b-1} dx \quad (a, b > 0)$$

# Functions



Moving on to distributions ...

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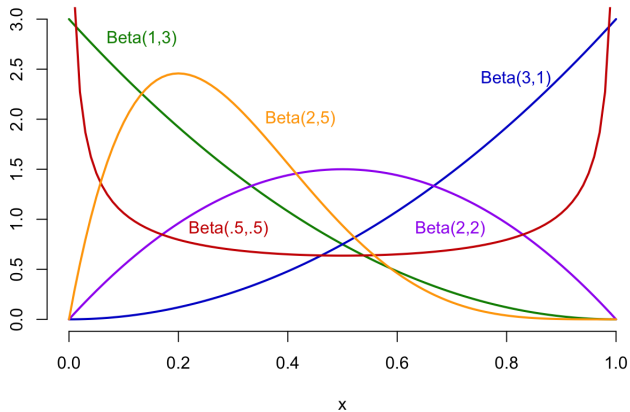
If  $X \sim Beta(\alpha, \beta)$  then

$$E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$Var[X] = \frac{\alpha \cdot \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$



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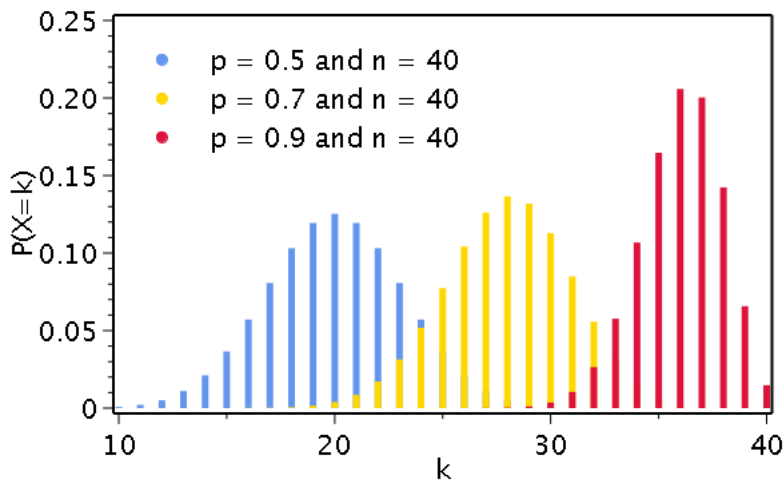
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If  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, \theta)$  then

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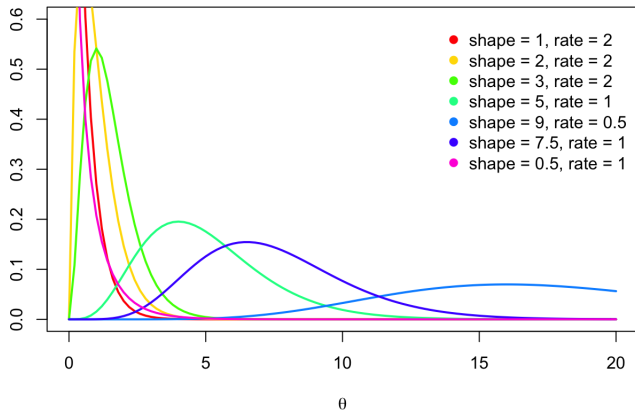
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Surprisingly friendly!

# Distributions

Examples of Gamma distributions



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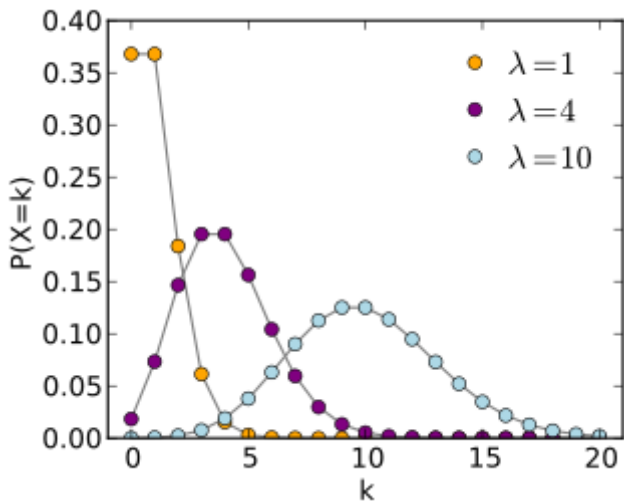
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Having the same mean and variance is convenient for now but is usually a hinderence in political science data so we will use a *negative binomial* distribution.

## Distributions



Moving on to the derivations ...

## Deriving the Binomial Posterior

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$$p(\theta|y, n) \propto \overbrace{\theta^{a-1} \cdot (1-\theta)^{b-1}}^{p(\theta)} \times \overbrace{\theta^y (1-\theta)^{n-y}}^{p(y|\theta, n)}$$

Group exponents together

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Therefore, the beta distribution and the binomial distribution are *conjugate*, our posterior has the same distribution as the prior, we have just added additional data.

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Plug in the Beta-binomial case

$$= \int_0^1 \overbrace{\binom{\tilde{n}}{\tilde{y}} \theta^{\tilde{y}} (1-\theta)^{\tilde{n}-\tilde{y}}}^{p(\tilde{y}|\theta, y)} \cdot \overbrace{\frac{1}{B(a', b')} \theta^{a'-1} (1-\theta)^{b'-1} d\theta}^{p(\theta|y)}$$



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Move and group terms

$$= \binom{\tilde{n}}{\tilde{y}} \frac{1}{B(a', b')} \int \theta^{a'+\tilde{y}-1} (1-\theta)^{b'+\tilde{n}-\tilde{y}-1} d\theta$$

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This is called the Beta-Binomial Distribution

# Posterior Predictive distributions

Table: Summary of Distribution

Data	Prior	Posterior	Posterior Predictive
Binomial	Beta	Beta	Beta-Binomial
Poisson	Gamma	Gamma	Negative-Binomial

(Wikipedia has a good page on [conjugate priors](#))

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The overarching idea is that we need to incorporate our uncertainty about  $\theta$  into our predictions. This creates greater variance than we would see given a set  $\theta$ .

Feedback on section...



Feedback on section...too easy? ...

Feedback on section...too easy? ... too hard? ...

Feedback on section...too easy? ... too hard? ... just right?