

Noninformative Priors for the Ratio of Means of Two Poisson Distributions

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Abstract

In this paper, Jeffrey's and reference priors are derived when the parameter of interest is the ratio of means of two independent Poisson distribution. To achieve the parameter orthogonality in the sense of Cox and Reid (1987), non-trivial orthogonal transformation is provided. The orthogonal transformation makes to find noninformative priors easy. Our simulation study indicates that the reference prior meet very well the target coverage probabilities in a frequentist sense. Using the real data, we compute Bayes estimator and MLE for the ratio of means based on the reference prior.

Key words : , ,

1.

가
가
(noninformative prior) 가 (Jeffrey's prior)가
가
가
(nuisance parameter)가 가
(parameter of interest)
, Neyman - Scott , Marginalization , Stein ,
가

1.	110-1
2.	75
3.	1370

Berger Bernardo (1989, 1992) Bernardo
 (1979) (reference prior)
 (missing information:)
 가 가
 (ratio of means) Datta Ghosh (1995)가
 , Bernardo (1977)
 . Liseo (1993) 가
 ,
 가 가 Liseo (1993)
 가 . 2 (information matrix)
 . 3
 (posterior distribution) (propriety) ,
 . 4
 (frequentist coverage probability) ,
 (Bayes estimator) (MLE)

2.

X θ_1, Y θ_2
 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m X , Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n Y
 $\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ $\underline{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$
 , θ_1 θ_2 (likelihood
 function)

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2 | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) = \frac{\theta_1^{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i} \theta_2^{\sum_{j=1}^n y_j} \exp\{-m\theta_1 - n\theta_2\}}{\prod_{i=1}^m x_i! \prod_{j=1}^n y_j!}$$

$$\omega = \theta_1 / \theta_2$$

ω

가

$$\omega = \theta_1 / \theta_2, \quad \eta = m\theta_1 + n\theta_2$$

$$L(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \propto \left(\frac{\omega\eta}{n + \omega m}\right)^{T_1} \left(\frac{\eta}{n + \omega m}\right)^{T_2} \exp \left\{ -m \frac{\omega\eta}{n + \omega m} - n \frac{\eta}{n + \omega m} \right\}.$$

$$T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i, \quad T_2 = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j.$$

$$I_{\omega, \eta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{nm\eta}{\omega(n + \omega m)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\eta} \end{bmatrix}.$$

가
 Cox Reid (1987)가
 Cox Reid (1987) Berger Bernardo (1989, 1992)
 Datta Ghosh (1995)

($\{\omega, \eta\}$)

$$\pi_1^R(\omega, \eta) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega(n + \omega m)}}, \quad \omega > 0, \eta > 0$$

가

($\{\omega\}, \{\eta\}$) ($\{\eta\}, \{\omega\}$)

$$\pi_2^R(\omega, \eta) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega\eta(n + \omega m)}}, \quad \omega > 0, \eta > 0.$$

Remark 1. $m \quad n$

$$\pi_2^R(\omega, \eta) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega\eta(1 + \omega)}}, \quad \omega > 0, \eta > 0$$

가, Liseo (1993)가

Remark 2. $\theta_1 \quad \theta_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1^R(\theta_1, \theta_2) &\propto (\theta_1\theta_2)^{-1/2}, \quad \omega > 0, \eta > 0, \\ \pi_2^R(\theta_1, \theta_2) &\propto (\theta_1\theta_2)^{-1/2}(m\theta_1 + n\theta_2)^{-1/2}, \quad \omega > 0, \eta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

3.

2

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^G(\omega, \eta) &\propto \omega^\alpha (n + \omega m)^\beta \eta^\gamma. \\ \pi^G \quad \alpha = -1/2, \quad \beta = -1, \quad \gamma = 0 \\ &, \quad \alpha = -1/2, \quad \beta = -1, \quad \gamma = -1/2 \end{aligned}$$

가

(joint posterior distribution) $\pi^G(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y})$ (proper distribution) 가

$$L(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \propto \left(\frac{\omega\eta}{n + \omega m}\right)^{T_1} \left(\frac{\eta}{n + \omega m}\right)^{T_2} \exp\left\{-m\frac{\omega\eta}{n + \omega m} - n\frac{\eta}{n + \omega m}\right\},$$

$$T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i, \quad T_2 = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \quad \pi^G$$

$$\omega > 0, \quad \eta > 0,$$

$$\pi^G(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \propto L(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \pi^G(\omega, \eta)$$

$$\propto \eta^{T+\gamma} \exp\{-\eta\} (n + \omega m)^{\beta-T} \omega^{T_1+\alpha}.$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2$$

1. $T + \gamma + 1 > 0, \quad T_1 + \alpha + 1 > 0, \quad T_2 - \beta - \alpha - 1 > 0, \quad \omega, \eta$

$$\pi^G(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y})$$

$$\omega, \eta$$

$$\pi^G(\omega, \eta | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \propto \eta^{T+\gamma} \exp\{-\eta\} (n + \omega m)^{\beta-T} \omega^{T_1+\alpha}.$$

$$T + \gamma + 1 > 0 \quad \omega$$

(marginal posterior distribution)

$$\pi^G(\omega | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \propto (n + \omega m)^{\beta-T} \omega^{T_1+\alpha}$$

$$Z = \left(1 + \frac{m}{n} \omega\right)^{-1}$$

$$\int_0^\infty (n + \omega m)^{\beta-T} \omega^{T_1+\alpha} d\omega \propto \int_0^1 Z^{T_2-\beta-\alpha-2} (1-Z)^{T_1+\alpha} dZ$$

$$T_1 + \alpha + 1 > 0, \quad T_2 - \beta - \alpha - 1 > 0$$

$$\omega$$

$$\pi^G(\omega | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) \propto (n + \omega m)^{\beta-T} \omega^{T_1+\alpha}, \quad \omega > 0$$

$$\omega$$

2. ω

$$\pi^G(\omega | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) = \frac{m^{T_1+\alpha+1} n^{T_2-\beta-\alpha-1}}{B(T_1+\alpha+1, T_2-\beta-\alpha-1)} (n + \omega m)^{\beta-T} \omega^{T_1+\alpha}, \quad \omega > 0$$

$\alpha = 0.05(0.95)$ $P_{\theta_1, \theta_2}(\alpha; \omega)$ 1
 10,000
 가 , 1
 가 θ_1 θ_2
 가

1: $\omega = 0.05(0.95)$

(θ_1, θ_2)	(n, m)	π
0.2, 1	3, 3	0.0540 (0.9998)
	3, 5	0.0478 (1.0000)
	5, 5	0.0524 (0.9952)
	5, 7	0.0613 (0.9977)
	7, 7	0.0513 (0.9741)
	7, 10	0.0512 (0.9878)
	10, 10	0.0480 (0.9447)
0.5, 1	3, 3	0.0702 (0.9576)
	3, 5	0.0616 (0.9702)
	5, 5	0.0653 (0.9398)
	5, 7	0.0461 (0.9524)
	7, 7	0.0584 (0.9413)
	7, 10	0.0520 (0.9521)
	10, 10	0.0474 (0.9430)
1, 1	3, 3	0.0661 (0.9313)
	3, 5	0.0489 (0.9488)
	5, 5	0.0574 (0.9490)
	5, 7	0.0515 (0.9486)
	7, 7	0.0531 (0.9491)
	7, 10	0.0574 (0.9484)
	10, 10	0.0500 (0.9500)
3, 1	3, 3	0.0577 (0.9430)
	3, 5	0.0482 (0.9473)
	5, 5	0.0466 (0.9410)
	5, 7	0.0537 (0.9469)
	7, 7	0.0542 (0.9463)
	7, 10	0.0490 (0.9451)
	10, 10	0.0518 (0.9492)
5, 1	3, 3	0.0578 (0.9499)
	3, 5	0.0504 (0.9449)
	5, 5	0.0528 (0.9509)
	5, 7	0.0522 (0.9461)
	7, 7	0.0495 (0.9484)
	7, 10	0.0474 (0.9499)
	10, 10	0.0489 (0.9469)

가
4
(Snedecor Cochran, 1980).

X	14	27	8	18
Y	11	4	4	5

$T_1 = 67$, $T_2 = 24$, $m = 4$, $n = 4$, $\hat{\omega}_{MLE} = 2.7917$, $\hat{\omega}_{Bayes} = 2.8723$ 가

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