

Previously on MA40189:

- **prediction** about future observations of data

$$f(z | x) = \int_{\theta} f(z | x, \theta) f(\theta | x) d\theta$$

- if X and Z are **conditionally independent** given θ then only need the distributions $Z | \theta$ and $\theta | x$ and

$$f(z | x) = \int_{\theta} f(z | \theta) f(\theta | x) d\theta$$

Today on MA40189:

- example of Binomial-Beta distribution
 - prior for $\theta \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$
 - observations, $X | \theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$, $Z | \theta \sim \text{Bin}(m, \theta)$
 - distribution of $Z | x$ is Binomial-Beta.

- if X and Z are **conditionally independent** given θ then

$$E(Z | X) = E(E(Z | \theta) | X)$$

$$\text{Var}(Z | X) = \text{Var}(E(Z | \theta) | X) + E(\text{Var}(Z | \theta) | X)$$

- observations that classicists judge as **independent (and identically distributed)** judged as **exchangeable** by Bayesians
- X_1, \dots, X_n **finitely exchangeable** if

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_{\pi(1)}, \dots, x_{\pi(n)})$$

for all permutations π defined on $\{1, \dots, n\}$