The following tables list the loss functions, the distribution of observations  $z_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$  given the states of nature  $\theta_i, i = 1, 2, 3$  and 4 strategies  $s_i, i = 1, 2, 3$ 1, 2, 3, 4.

Loss Table

|            | $a_1$ | $a_2$ | $a_3$ | $a_4$ |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\theta_1$ | 0     | 2     | 4     | 8     |
| $\theta_2$ | 6     | 4     | 2     | 5     |
| $\theta_3$ | 3     | 2     | 1     | 0     |

Distribution of observations given state of nature

|                 | $z_1$ | $z_2$ | $z_3$ | $z_4$ |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\theta_1(0.2)$ | 0     | 0.4   | 0.6   | 0     |
| $\theta_2(0.3)$ | 0.4   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   |
| $\theta_3(0.5)$ | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.4   |

Suppose the prior distributions of  $\theta$  is given by  $P(\theta = \theta_1) = 0.2, P(\theta = \theta_2) =$  $0.3, P(\theta = \theta_3) = 0.5.$ 

1). Find the conditional distribution of  $\theta$  given  $z = z_1$ . Based on this

distribution, which action should you take?  $p(\theta = \theta_1 | z_1) = \frac{p(z_1 | \theta_1) p(\theta_1)}{p(z_1 | \theta_1) p(\theta_1) + p(z_1 | \theta_2) p(\theta_2) + p(z_1 | \theta_3) p(\theta_3)} = \frac{0.4.0.2}{p(z_1)} = 0.$   $p(\theta = \theta_2 | z_1) = \frac{p(z_1 | \theta_2) p(\theta_2)}{p(z_1 | \theta_1) p(\theta_1) + p(z_1 | \theta_2) p(\theta_2) + p(z_1 | \theta_3) p(\theta_3)} = \frac{0.4*0.3}{0*0.2+0.4*0.3+0.1*0.5} = 10.417$ 12/17.and  $p(\theta = \theta_3 | z_1) = 5/17$ . The average loss of each action:  $a_1: 0*0+6*12/17+3*5/17=87/17,$  $a_2: 2*0+4*12/17+2*5/17=58/17,$  $a_3: 4*0+2*12/17+1*5/17=29/17,$  $a_4: 8*0+5*12/17+0*5/17=60/17.$ The best action to take is  $a_3$  if  $z_1$  is observed.

2). Find the best action to take given  $z = z_i, i = 2, 3, 4$ . Similarly, we can find the best action  $a_3$  if  $z_2$  is observed, the best action is  $a_3$  if  $z_3$  is observed, and the best action is  $a_4$  if  $z_4$  is observed.

3). Based on the results in 1) and 2), find the Bayes strategy and the associated Bayes risk.

Therefore, the best strategy (the Bayes strategy) is  $s = (a_3, a_3, a_3, a_4)$ . The expected loss of s given  $\theta = \theta_1$  is: 0.4\*4+0.6\*4=4,

The expected loss of s given  $\theta = \theta_2$  is

 $\begin{array}{l} 0.4^{*}2{+}0.2^{*}2{+}0.2^{*}2{+}0.2^{*}5{=}2.6,\\ \text{The expected loss of s given }\theta=\theta_{3} \text{ is}\\ 0.1^{*}1{+}0.2^{*}1{+}0.3^{*}1{+}0.4^{*}0{=}0.6,\\ \text{The mean risk (Bayes risk) is}\\ 4^{*}0.2{+}2.6^{*}0.3{+}0.6^{*}0.5{=}1.88. \end{array}$ 

Another way to compute the Bayes risk. The margin distribution of z is  $p(z = z_1) = 0.17, p(z = z_2) = 0.24, p(z = z_3) = 0.33, p(z = z_4) = 0.26.$ Use the law of total probability  $p(z_1) = \sum_i p(z_1|\theta_i)p(\theta_i)$  $29/17^*0.17+2.25^*0.24+25/11^*0.33+15/13^*0.26=1.88.$