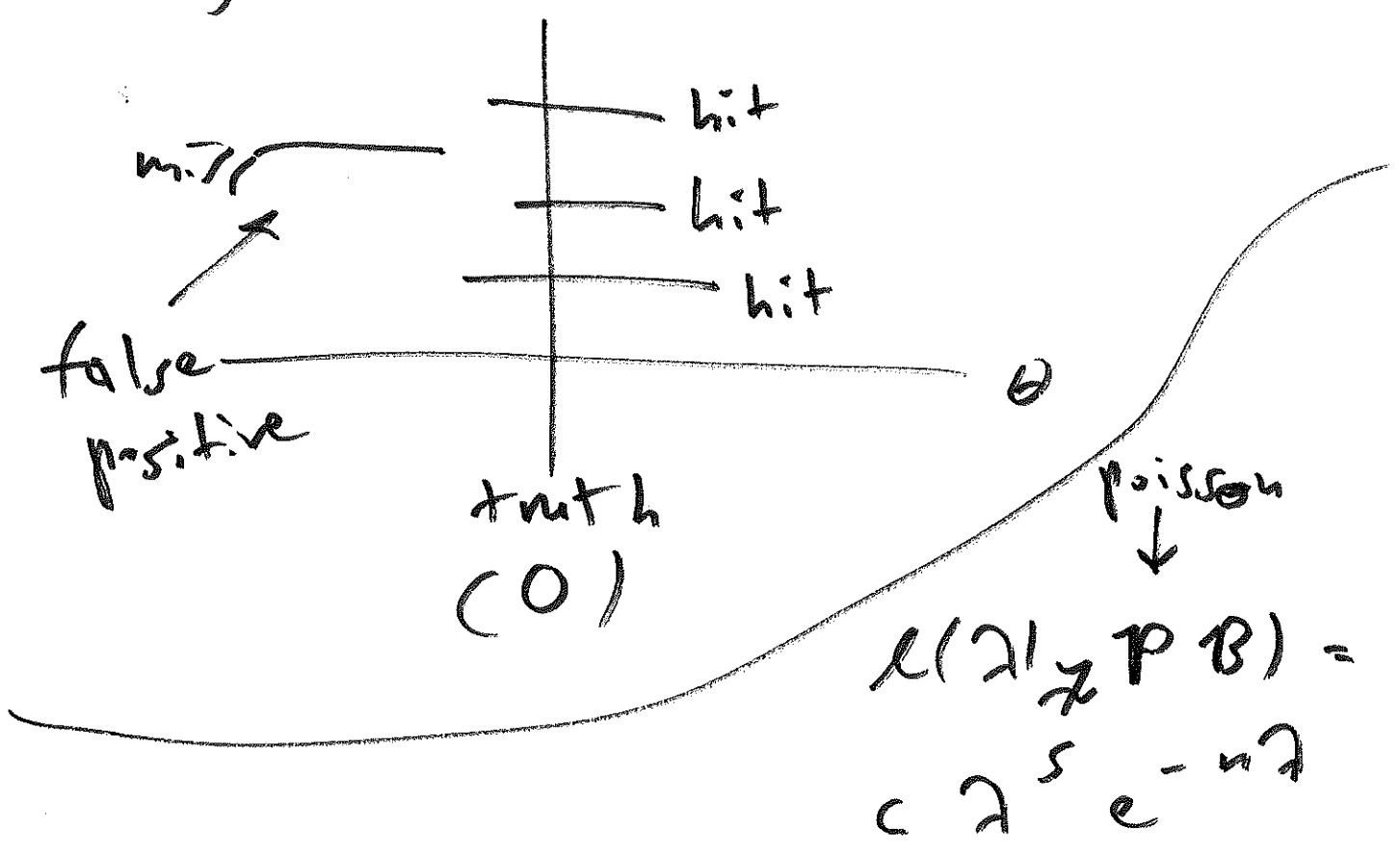
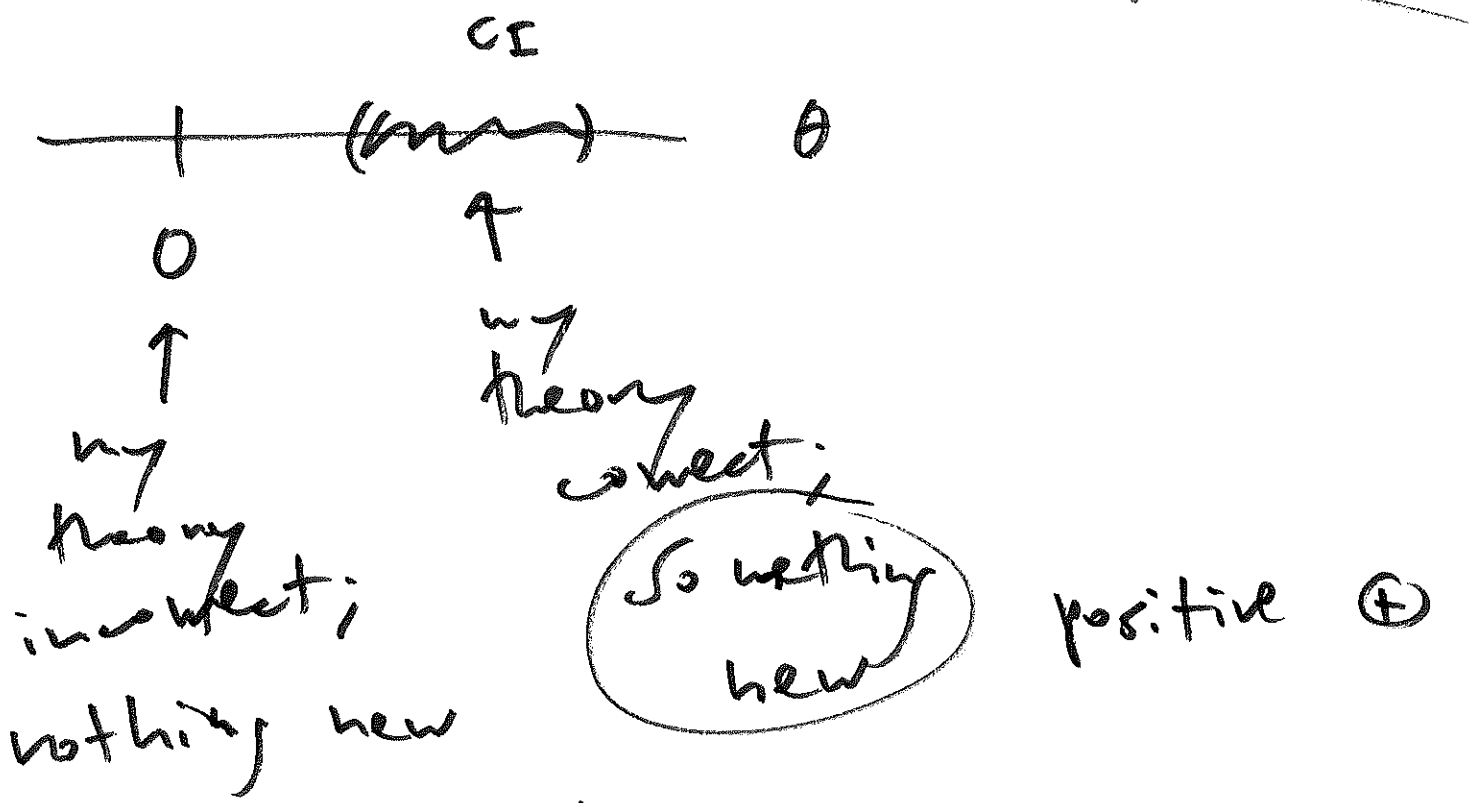


Disc. Sec.  
week 5

Hospital length of stay  
(Lecture notes part 5  
(continued))

STAT 206  
5 Feb 20  
p. 77 ①



$$p(\lambda | z, P, B) = c p(\lambda | B) \left[ L(\lambda | z, P, B) \right]^{\textcircled{2}}$$

$$c \lambda^{(d+s)-1} e^{-(\beta+h)\lambda} = \left[ c \lambda^{d-1} e^{-\beta\lambda} \right] \left[ c \lambda^s e^{-h\lambda} \right]$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\Gamma(d+s, \beta+h)$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\Gamma(d, \beta)$$

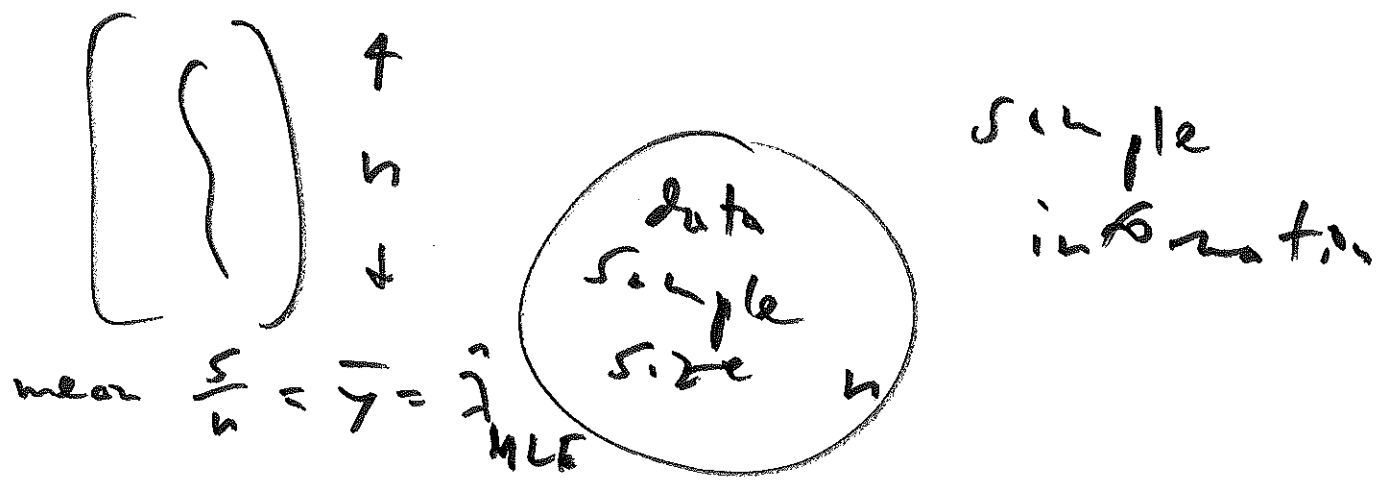
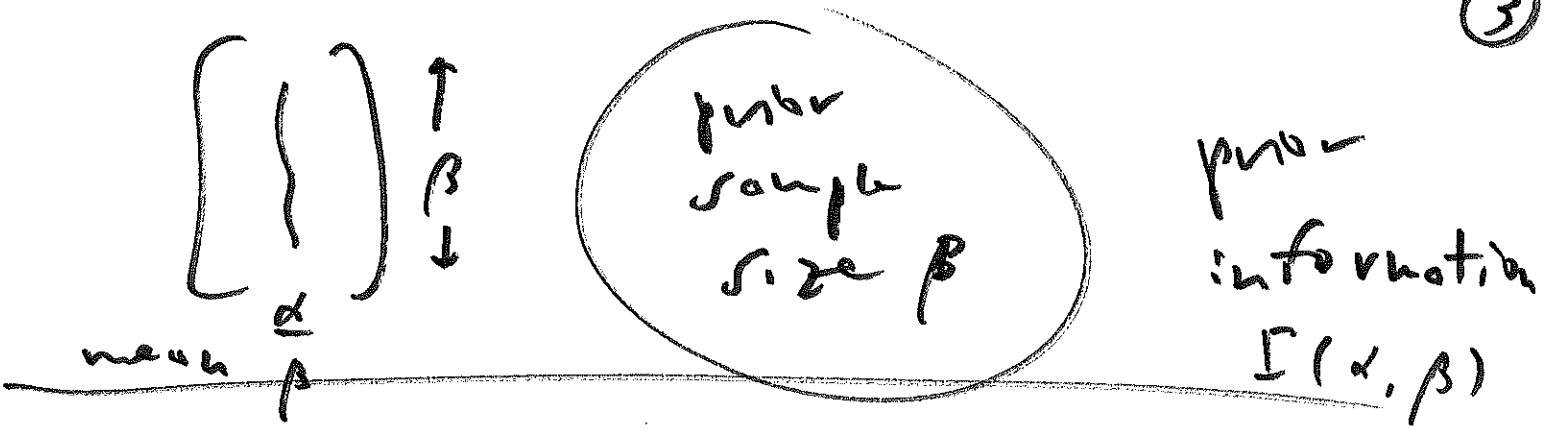
$(d > 0) (\beta > 0)$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\Gamma(s+1, h)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} d-1 = s \\ d = s+1 \end{array} \right)$$

the  $\Gamma$  family of PDFs (as per above)  
 is conjugate to the Poisson  
 sampling model / likelihood



posterior mean = (prior mean) (data mean)

$$\frac{d+s}{\beta+n} = \beta \left( \frac{d}{\beta} \right) + n \left( \frac{s}{n} \right)$$

$$\beta + n$$

if context suggest a low information prior, we want  $\beta$  close to 0 but  $> 0$

here we do want an LI prior, <sup>7</sup> (4)  
so let's use  $\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$  for  
 $\epsilon > 0$  but close to 0

ex.  $\epsilon = .001$

popular choice in this model:

$\Gamma(\epsilon, \epsilon)$  prior, i.e.  $\alpha = \beta = \epsilon$

prior mean  $E(\lambda | \Gamma \mathcal{B}) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 1$

another idea: make  $E(\lambda | \Gamma \mathcal{B}) = \bar{y}$

$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \bar{y} = \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon}$ , so  $\alpha = \bar{y} \cdot \epsilon$  &

you could use  $\Gamma(\bar{y} \cdot \epsilon, \epsilon)$  as

your LI prior

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