

Analyzing Proportions: Given Prior as A Beta Parametric Model and Moments

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Abstract:

The minimum χ^2 -divergence principle [1] states: *When a prior probability density function of X , $g(x)$, which estimates the underlying probability density function $f(x)$ is given in addition to some constraints, then among all the density functions $f(x)$ which satisfy the given constraints we should select that probability density function which minimizes the χ^2 -divergence.* We consider the applications of this principle in analyzing the proportions given a prior parametric model for proportions as the beta distribution and partial information on moments, in particular on mean and variance. Thus, having selected (diagnosed) the model for a given application, we provide an appropriate method to characterize and analyze the data set. The main result is:

Theorem: Let given be a prior beta probability distribution of X with the density function.

$$g(x) = \frac{x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}}{B(p, q)}, p, q > 0, 0 < x < 1, \quad (1)$$

where

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 u^{p-1}(1-u)^{q-1} du, \quad (2)$$

and the constraints

$$f(x) \geq 0, \int f(x)dx = 1, \int [h(x)]^t f(x)dx = m_{t,f}, t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, r. \quad (3)$$

Then, the minimum χ^2 -divergence probability distribution of X has the density function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}}{2B(p, q)} \left(\alpha_0 + \sum_{t=1}^r [h(x)]^t \alpha_t \right), \quad (4)$$

and the $(r+1)$ constants, α_0 and $\alpha_t, t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, r$, are determined from

$$\int \frac{x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}}{2B(p, q)} \left(\sum_{t=1}^r [h(x)]^t \alpha_t \right) dx = 1 - \frac{\alpha_0}{2}, \quad (5)$$

and

$$\int \frac{x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}}{2B(p, q)} [h(x)]^t \left(\alpha_0 + \sum_{t=1}^r [h(x)]^t \alpha_t \right) dx = m_{t,f}. \quad (6)$$

The minimum χ^2 -divergence:

$$\chi_{\min}^2(f, g) = \int \frac{x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1}}{4B(p, q)} \left(\alpha_0 + \sum_{t=1}^r [h(x)]^t \alpha_t \right)^2 dx - 1. \quad (7)$$

References

- [1] Kumar, P. and Taneja, I.J. (2005). Chi-square Divergence and Minimization Problem for Continuous Probability Distributions, *Preprint*.