



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science
Manuscript Number:	2013_BJMCS_7930
Title of the Manuscript:	Bayesian Inference Based on the Interval Grouped Data from the Weibull Model with Application

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
In the original manuscript, I issued the following questions: - English writing should be polished. For example, line 49, "Type II" not "Type 2". Line 61, What is singly censored data? - From line 105 to line 110, it needs mathematical proof to show the substitution by the average Z is right way to obtain the same result of integral in the denominator of (9). I personally do not believe it is right mathematics. - In the application, how to decide the end point for each interval. - The manuscript needs major revision Author(s) had not response the major parts, items 2 and 3 properly. You may ask the second reviewer to provide the second opinion. To answer Item 2, author needs to provide mathematics proof. To answer item 3, author need to do sensitivity analysis or provide more citation to support 1.5 interval width is the right one. Otherwise, author need to use data whose original report is a group type.	- Please see lines 41-46 - Please see the new lines 111-115 and the proof in the appendix lines 326-360 - Please see the new lines 50-53 - we already reviewed the manuscript About taking the interval length=1.5 see the new lines 228-229. This length is probable to the above data range to terminate the experiment at the times $a_k = 4.5, 6, \text{ and } 7.5$ to have 3,4,5 otherwise you will have less than 3 intervals which is not probable to make any inference.

Remarks: Basically, the right hand side of Equation 13 is different from the right hand side of Equation (12). The difference depends upon the difference among w1, w2, and z. Therefore, Equation (13) is not right, since Equation (12) is the right posterior. I do not understand your definition of a best approximation estimate for the posterior and the Bayesian estimator.