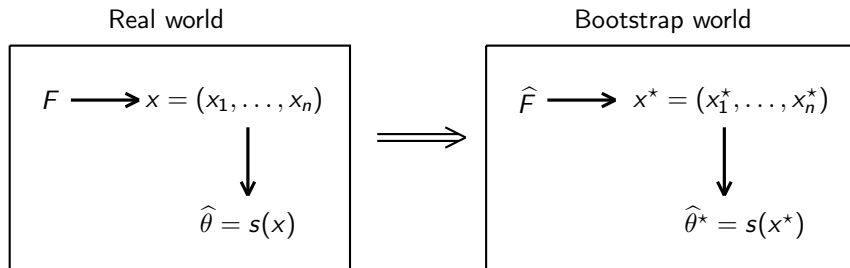


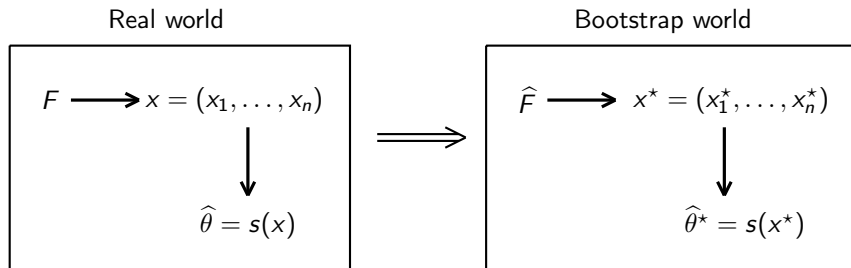
Bootstrapping

- ★ Schematic view of bootstrapping



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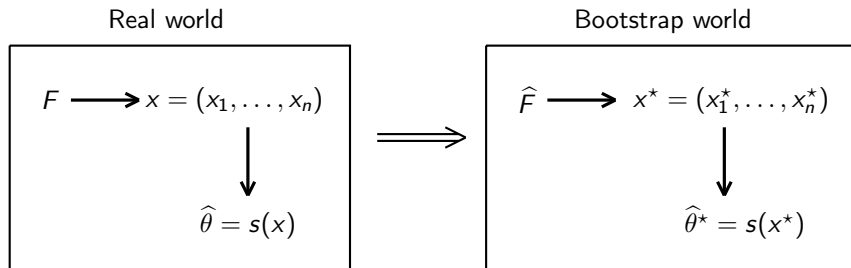
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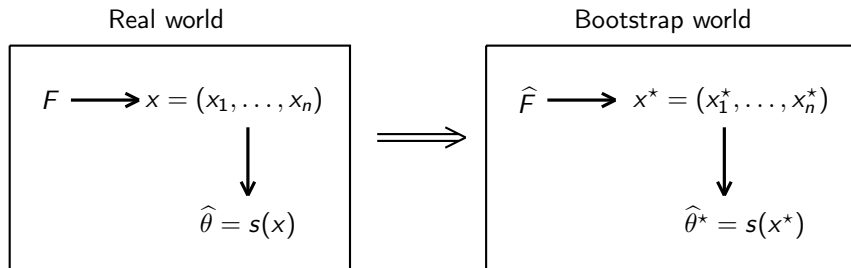
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- ★ Today: confidence intervals, prediction error, permutation tests

Recall: Derivation of the t -interval

- ★ Assume: $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim F$ (iid)
 - notation: $E[x_i] = \theta$, $\text{Var}[x_i] = \sigma^2$
- ★ Estimator for θ :

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \approx N(\theta, \text{se}^2) \quad \text{where} \quad \text{se}^2 = \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

- ★ Thereby

$$\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\text{se}} \approx N(0, 1)$$

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- ★ Confidence interval

$$\left[\hat{\theta} - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1} \hat{\text{se}}, \hat{\theta} + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1} \hat{\text{se}}\right]$$

Recall: The z-confidence interval

- ★ The z-confidence interval (assuming n to be large):

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- ★ An interpretation of this interval is:
 - if we draw a sample $\theta \sim N(\hat{\theta}, \hat{s.e.})$
 - the lower and upper limits in the confidence interval are the $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ and $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$ percentiles in the normal distribution

Recall: Classification problem

- ★ Training data: $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim F$ (iid), where $x_i = (z_i, y_i)$
- ★ Estimated classification rule

$$\hat{y}(z; x) \text{ where } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

- ★ Define

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- ★ Apparent misclassification rate

$$\text{err}(x, \hat{F}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(y_i \neq \hat{y}(z_i; x))$$