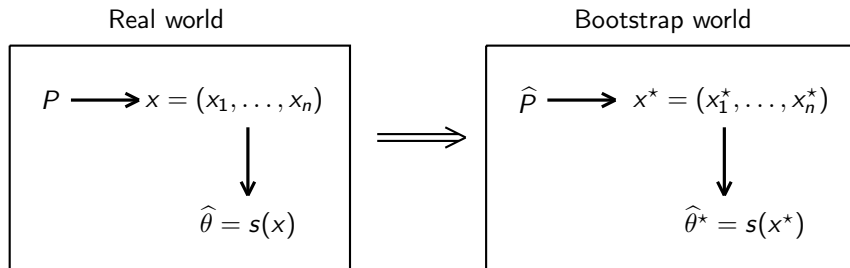


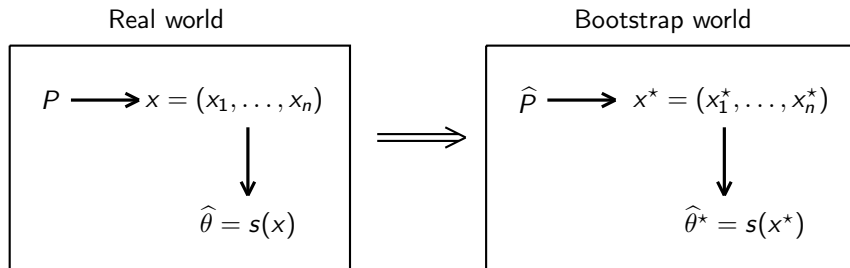
Bootstrapping

- ★ Schematic view of bootstrapping



Bootstrapping

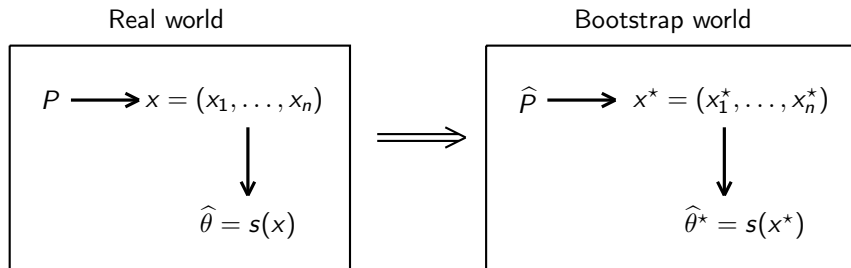
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- ★ We have discussed bootstrapping for estimating
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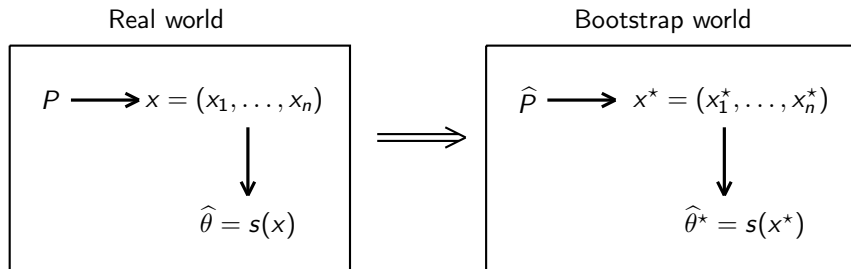
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 - standard deviation
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- ★ Today: bias-correction, confidence intervals, permutation tests

Bootstrapping of bias

► Observed data: $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim F$ iid

► Parameter of interest: $\theta = t(F)$

► Estimator: $\hat{\theta} = s(x)$

► Bias of $\hat{\theta}$:

$$\text{bias}_F = \text{bias}_F(\hat{\theta}, \theta) = E_F[s(x)] - t(F)$$

► Ideal bootstrap estimator for bias:

$$\text{bias}_{\hat{F}} = E_{\hat{F}}[s(x^*)] - t(\hat{F})$$

► bootstrap estimate for the bias:

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- ▶ Note: $\text{Var}[\hat{\theta}_c] \geq \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}]$ so bias correction will not always give a better estimator. If the bias is small we should not do bias correction.

Recall: Derivation of the t -interval

- ★ Assume: $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim F$ (iid)
 - notation: $E[x_i] = \theta$, $\text{Var}[x_i] = \sigma^2$
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$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \approx N(\theta, \text{se}^2) \quad \text{where } \text{se}^2 = \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

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- ▶ Note: This interpretation is ideal for bootstrapping