

# Bootstrap Confidence Intervals

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Spring 2015

# Outline

- 1 Approximate Confidence Intervals Using the Bootstrap
  - Bootstrap Confidence Intervals

# Bootstrap Confidence Intervals

## Bootstrap Framework

- Data Model :  $\mathbf{X}_n = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  i.i.d. sample with pdf/pmf  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i | \theta)$
- Data Realization:  $\mathbf{X}_n = \mathbf{x}_n = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$
- $\hat{\theta}_n$ : Estimate of  $\theta$  given  $\mathbf{x}_n = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$   
( $\hat{\theta}_n$  can be MLE, MOM, or any well-defined estimate)
- $\theta_0$ : the true value of the parameter  $\theta$ .

## Exact Confidence Interval

- **Estimate Error:**  $\Delta = \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 = g(\mathbf{X}_n, \theta_0)$
- **Sampling Distribution of  $\Delta$ :**  $\Delta \sim P_\Delta$ , induced by  $(\mathbf{X} | \theta_0)$ .
- Exact confidence interval using  $\Delta$  as a *pivotal*.
  - Set  $\underline{\delta}$  and  $\bar{\delta}$  as the  $\alpha/2$  and  $(1 - \alpha/2)$  quantiles of  $P_\Delta$
  - $$\begin{aligned}
 P_\Delta(\underline{\delta} \leq \Delta \leq \bar{\delta}) &= P_{\mathbf{X}_n | \theta_0}(\underline{\delta} \leq \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 \leq \bar{\delta}) \\
 &= P(\hat{\theta}_n - \bar{\delta} \leq \theta_0 \leq \hat{\theta}_n - \underline{\delta}) \\
 &= 1 - \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

# Bootstrap Confidence Intervals

**Approximating**  $P_\Delta$ : Sampling Distribution of

$$\Delta = \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 = g(\mathbf{X}_n, \theta_0)$$

- If  $\theta_0$  known, then
  - Simulate  $\mathbf{X}_n^* \sim \mathbf{X}_n \mid \theta_0$
  - Use simulation distribution of  $\Delta^* = g(\mathbf{X}_n^*, \theta_0)$
- $\theta_0$  unknown, then
  - Simulate  $\mathbf{X}_n^* \sim \mathbf{X}_n \mid \hat{\theta}_n$
  - Use simulation distribution of  $\Delta^* = g(\mathbf{X}_n^*, \hat{\theta}_n)$

## Bootstrap Confidence Interval

- Generate  $B$  samples from the distribution of  $[\mathbf{X}_n \mid \hat{\theta}_n]$
- Compute estimate  $\hat{\theta}_j^*$  for each sample  $j, j = 1, \dots, B$ .
- Compute sample values:  $\Delta_j^* = (\hat{\theta}_j^* - \hat{\theta}_j), j = 1, \dots, B$ .
- Approximate  $\underline{\delta}$  and  $\bar{\delta}$  with appropriate quantiles of  $\{\Delta_j^*\}$
- Plug  $\hat{\theta}_n, \underline{\delta}$ , and  $\bar{\delta}$  into *pivotal* confidence interval formula

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## 18.443 Statistics for Applications

Spring 2015

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