

2. r-kw Section

problem of self/semi supervised learning Bootstrap method
 empirical distribution F_n^1 | $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} F$ 1.2.1

$$E_F \psi(F, F_n^1, \epsilon) = 0 \quad \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\epsilon = 0$ is a solution to the equation $\hat{\epsilon}$ is the root

Empirical Bootstrap : problem

empirical distribution F_n^* is $E_{F_n^1}(\psi(F_n^1, F_n^*, \epsilon))$
 F_n^1 is random

random $X_1^*, \dots, X_n^* \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} F_n^1$

X_1, \dots, X_n

problem of self supervised $\hat{\epsilon}$ is a solution to

for the problem 1.5

Empirical Bootstrap method

$$T(F) = \left[\int x dF \right]^2$$

2. (2) $T(F_n^1)$ is a random variable problem

$$\underbrace{\text{var}[T(F_n^1)]}_{\epsilon} = E_F[T(F_n^1)^2] - \left(E_F T(F_n^1) \right)^2$$

\downarrow

$$\hat{\epsilon} = E_{F_n^1} [T(F_n^1)^2] - \left(E_{F_n^1} T(F_n^1) \right)^2$$

\uparrow bootstrap

self supervised $X \leq X^* \sim$ bootstrap

bootstrap

$$T(F_n) = (\bar{X}_n)^2$$

$$E = \underbrace{E_{F_n}(\bar{X}_n^*)^4}_I - \underbrace{\left(E_{F_n}(\bar{X}_n^*)^2\right)^2}_{II}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{II} \quad E_{F_n}(\bar{X}_n^*)^2 &= \text{var}_{F_n} \bar{X}_n^* + \left(E \bar{X}_n^*\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\text{var}(X_1^*)}{n} + \left(E_{F_n} X_1^*\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{F_n}(X_1^*) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} X_i = \bar{X}_n$$

$$\text{var}_{F_n}(X_1^*) = E_{F_n}(X_1^* - \bar{X}_n)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 \stackrel{\text{proprio}}{=} \hat{M}_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Klammern}} \quad \hat{M}_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^k = E_F (X_1^* - \bar{X}_n)^k}$$

$$= \frac{\hat{M}_2}{n} + (\bar{X}_n)^2$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad E_{F_n}[(\bar{X}_n^*)^4] = E_{F_n}[(\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n + \bar{X}_n)^4]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= E_{F_n} \left[\underbrace{(\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n)^4}_B + 4 \bar{X}_n \underbrace{(\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n)^3}_a + 6 \bar{X}_n^2 \underbrace{(\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n)^2}_{\text{var}_F(\bar{X}_n^*)} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

~~$$-4 \bar{X}_n^3 E_{F_n^1} (\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n) = \bar{X}_n^4$$~~

oder

$$A: E_{F_n^1} (\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n)^3 = E_{F_n^1} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^* - \bar{X}_n) \right]^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} E_{F_n^1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^* - \bar{X}_n)^3 = \frac{1}{n^3} n E_{F_n^1} (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^3$$

per Symmetrie

$$E_{F_n^1} (X_i^* - \bar{X}_n) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \hat{M}_3$$

$$B: E_{F_n^1} (\bar{X}_n^* - \bar{X}_n)^4 = E_{F_n^1} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^* - \bar{X}_n) \right]^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot n \cdot E_{F_n^1} (X_i^* - \bar{X}_n)^4 + \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot 3n(n-1) \left(E_{F_n^1} (X_i^* - \bar{X}_n)^2 \right)^2$$

\hat{M}_4
 \hat{M}_2

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \hat{M}_4 + 3 \frac{1}{n^3} (n-1) \hat{M}_2^2$$

oder

$$E_n^1 = \frac{1}{n^3} (\hat{M}_4 - 3 \hat{M}_2^2) + \frac{1}{n^2} (2 \hat{M}_2 + 4 \hat{M}_3 \bar{X}_n) + \frac{1}{n} 4 \bar{X}_n^2 \hat{M}_2$$

$T(F_n^1)$ ist

symmetrisch

$$Var_F [T(F_n^1)] = Var_F (\bar{X}_n^2) = \frac{4 \sigma_F^2}{n^3} + o(n^{-3/2})$$

* Bootstrap method for $\hat{P}_{F_n}(\bar{X}^* = x)$

Example: $n=3$ random sample from a normal distribution

Bootstrap method for $\hat{P}_{F_n}(\bar{X}^* = x)$

Let (x_1, x_2, x_3) be a random sample from a normal distribution

Bootstrap method for $\hat{P}_{F_n}(\bar{X}^* = x)$

Let (x_1, x_2, x_3) be a random sample from a normal distribution

Let x^* be a value of \bar{X}^*

unordered entries of X^*	frequency	value x of \bar{X}^*	$\mathbb{P}_{\hat{F}_n}(\bar{X}^* = x)$
(x_1, x_1, x_1)	1	$\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_1$	$\frac{1}{27}$
(x_2, x_2, x_2)	1	x_2	$\frac{1}{27}$
(x_3, x_3, x_3)	1	x_3	$\frac{1}{27}$
(x_1, x_1, x_2)	3	$\frac{2}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_2$	$\frac{3}{27}$
(x_1, x_1, x_3)	3	$\frac{2}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_3$	$\frac{3}{27}$
(x_2, x_2, x_1)	3	$\frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_1$	$\frac{3}{27}$
(x_2, x_2, x_3)	3	$\frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3$	
(x_3, x_3, x_1)	3	$\frac{2}{3}x_3 + \frac{1}{3}x_1$	
(x_1, x_2, x_3)	6	$\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3$	$\frac{6}{27} = \frac{2}{9}$

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$\gamma(F) = F(x_0)$ via Bootstrap $n(1-\delta)$ proportion $1-\delta$
 around x_0

Bootstrap $n(1-\delta)$ proportion

$$P_{F_n^*} \left(|F_n^1(x_0) - F_n^*(x_0)| \leq \epsilon \right) = 1 - \delta$$

proportion $1-\delta$ ϵ around

$$F_n^1(x_0) \pm \epsilon_{n,\delta}$$

$$P_{F_n^*} \left(|F_n^1(x_0) - F_n^*(x_0)| \leq \epsilon \right) = P_{F_n^*} \left[F_n^1(x_0) - \epsilon \leq F_n^*(x_0) \leq F_n^1(x_0) + \epsilon \right]$$

$$= P_{F_n^*} \left[\underbrace{F_n^1(x_0) - \epsilon}_{I_1} \leq \underbrace{\sum_{\{X_i^* = x_0\}} 1}_{\sim \text{Bin}(n, \underbrace{P_{F_n^*}(X_i^* = x_0)}_{I_2})} \leq \underbrace{F_n^1(x_0) + \epsilon}_{I_2} \right]$$

$$P_{F_n^*}(X_i^* = x_0) = F_n^1(x_0)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot 1_{\{X_i^* = x_0\}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k \in [I_1, I_2]} \binom{n}{k} [F_n^1(x_0)]^k [1 - F_n^1(x_0)]^{n-k}$$

$$k \in [I_1, I_2]$$

$$k: \left| \frac{k}{n} - F_n^1(x_0) \right| \leq \epsilon$$

$$\left(\sum_{\{X_i^* = x_0\}} 1 = k \right)$$

בנקודה שבה היא איננה עולה או יורדת

לכן ניקח ϵ ככל שנקרה נקודה שבה היא עולה או יורדת

$$\delta = 0.2$$

$$n = 10$$

$$F_n^{-1}(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(7) גורמים את האנליזה של δ עבור

1/17/20

נניח ϵ קטן מ-1

$$\sum_{k: \left| \frac{k}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq \epsilon} \binom{10}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{10-k} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{10} \sum_{k: \left| \frac{k}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq \epsilon} \binom{10}{k} \geq 1 - \delta = 0.8$$

$$\epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{10} \cdot \binom{10}{5} = 0.246$$

↓
פרמטריזציה

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{k}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq 0.1 \Leftrightarrow 10 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \leq k \leq (0.1 + 0.5) \cdot 10$$

$4 \leq k \leq 6$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{10} \left[\binom{10}{4} + \binom{10}{5} + \binom{10}{6} \right] = 0.65$$

פרמטריזציה

$$0.89 \text{ נקודה שבה היא עולה או יורדת} \quad \epsilon = \frac{2}{n}$$

לכן נניח ϵ קטן מ-1

$$F_n^{-1}(x_0) = \frac{1}{n}$$