Prediction Intervals

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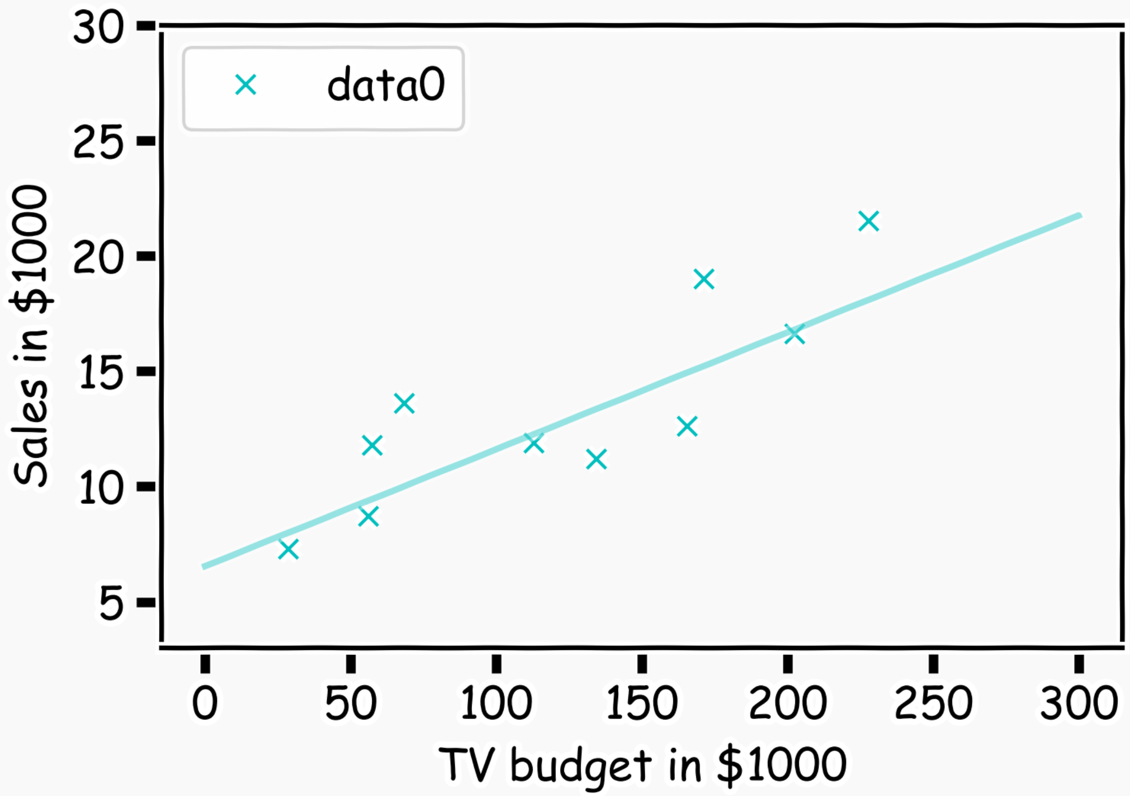
How well do we know $\hat{f}$?

Our confidence in f is directly connected with our confidence in βs. For each bootstrap sample, we have one β, which we can use to determine the model, $f(x) = X\beta$.



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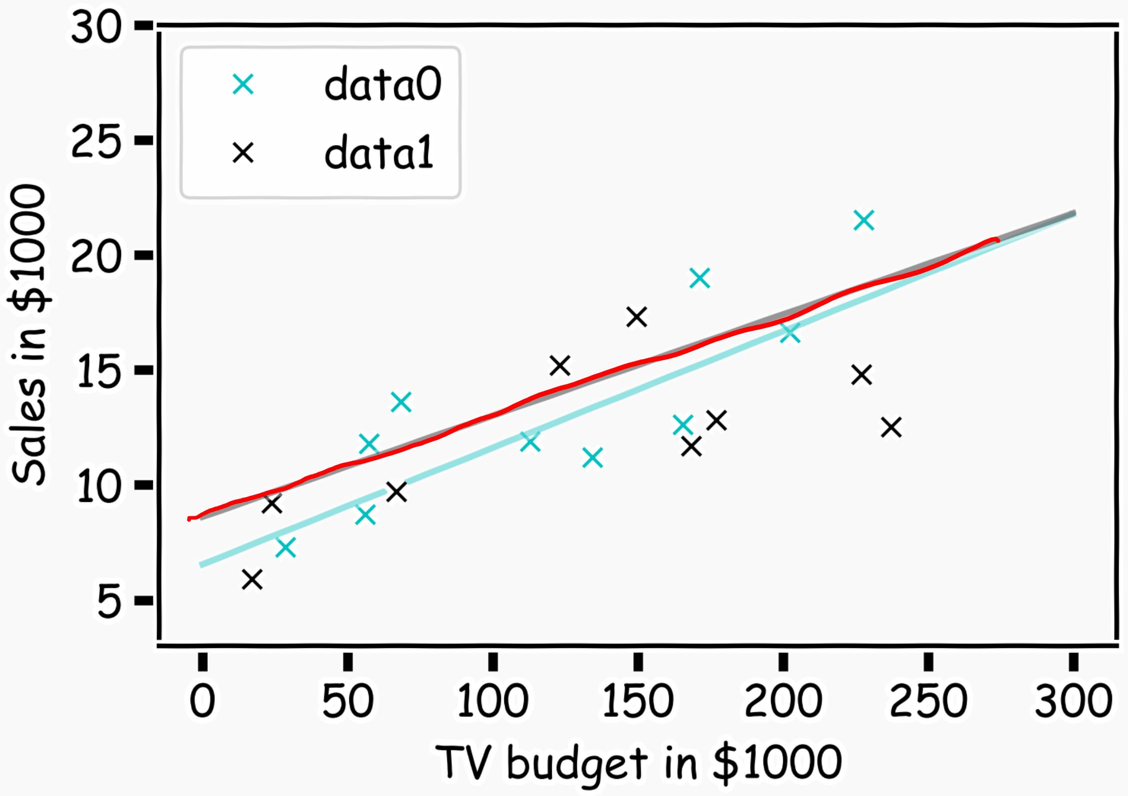
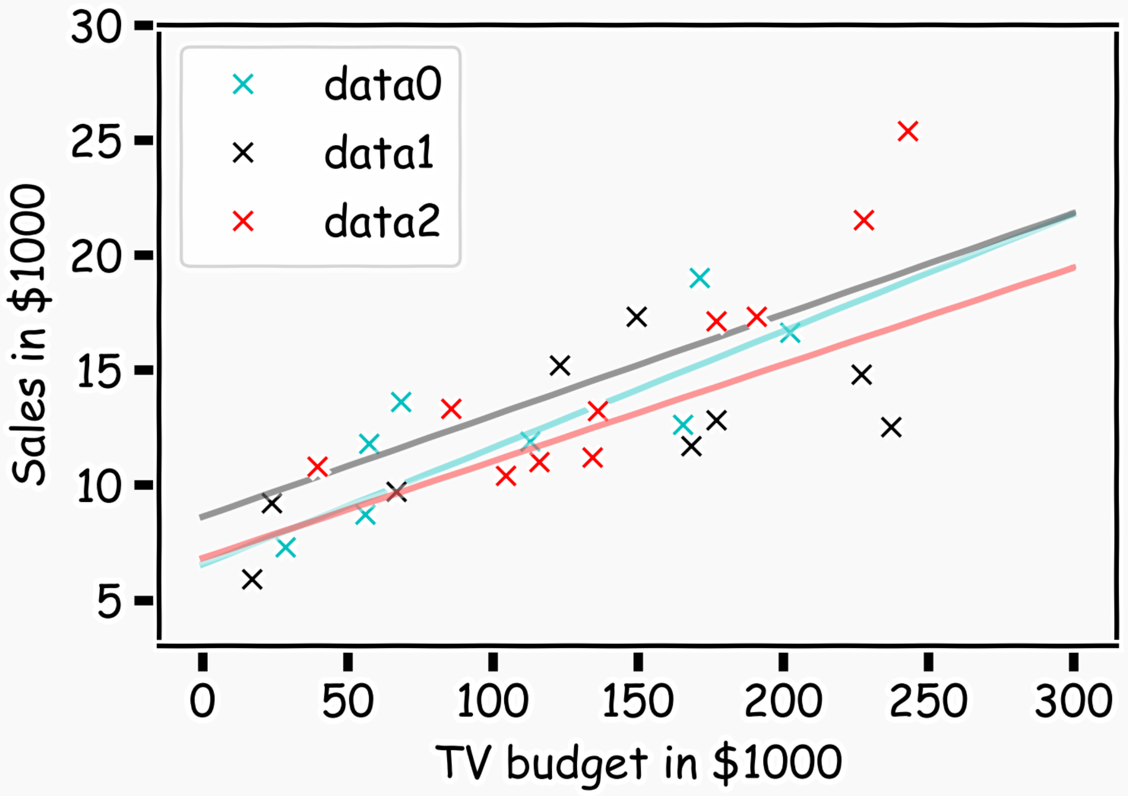
Here we show two difference models predictions given the fitted coefficients.



How well do we know $\hat{f}$?

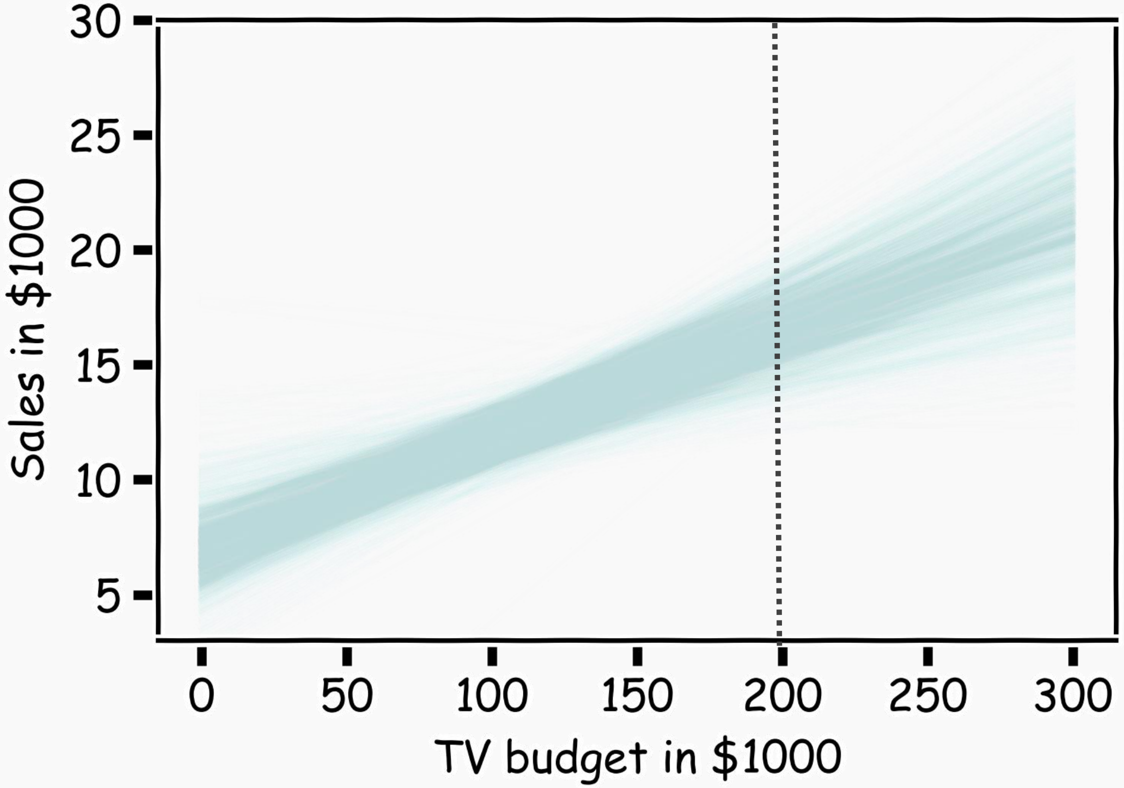
There is one such regression line for every bootstrapped sample.



How well do we know $\hat{f}$?

Below we show all regression lines for a thousand of such bootstrapped samples.

For a given x, we examine the distribution of $\hat{f}$, and determine the mean and standard deviation.



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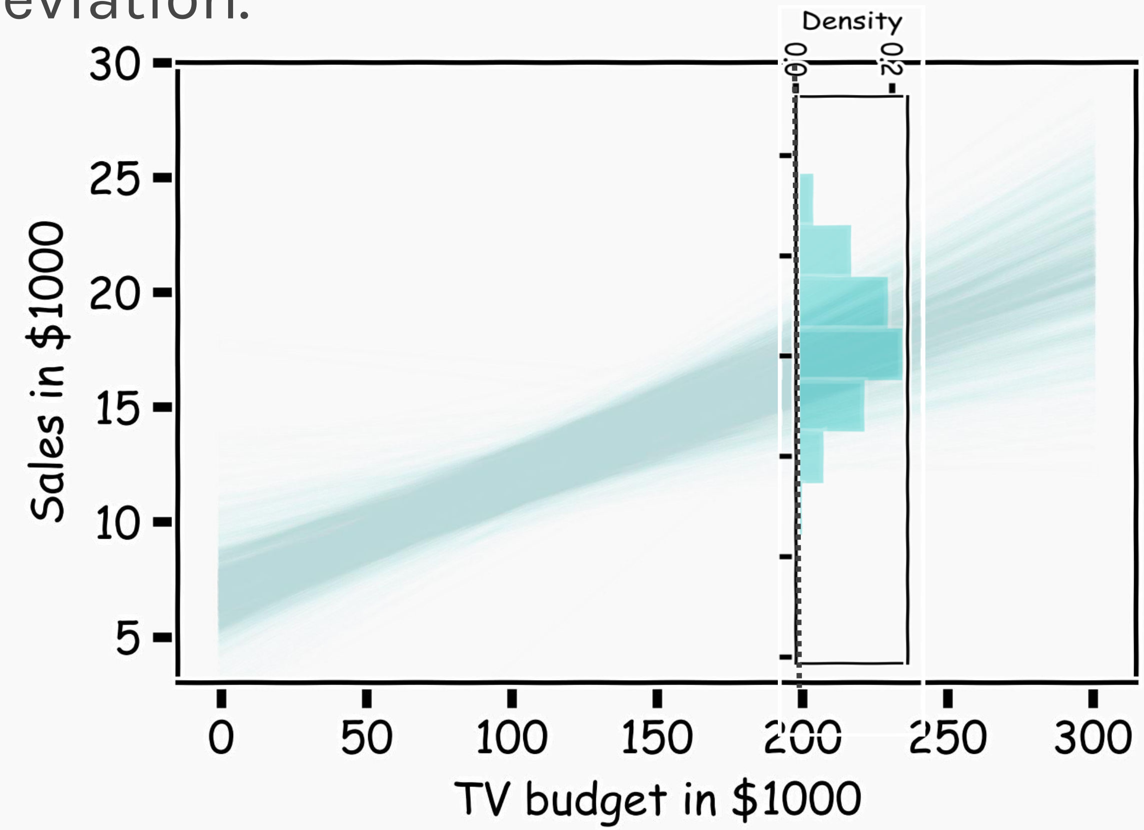

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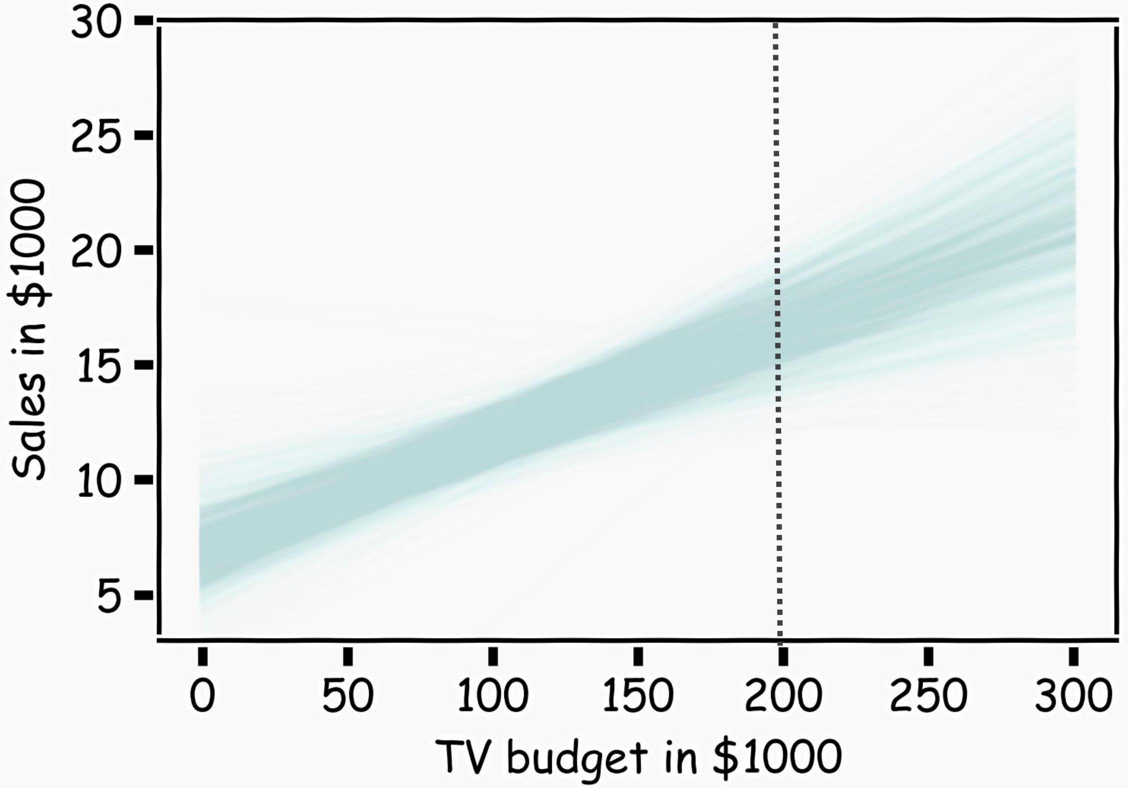

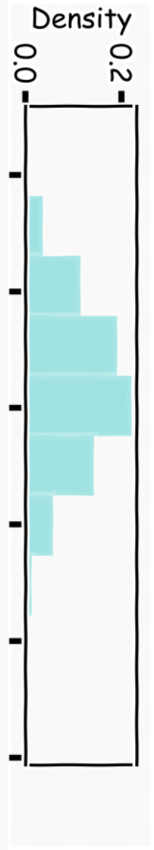

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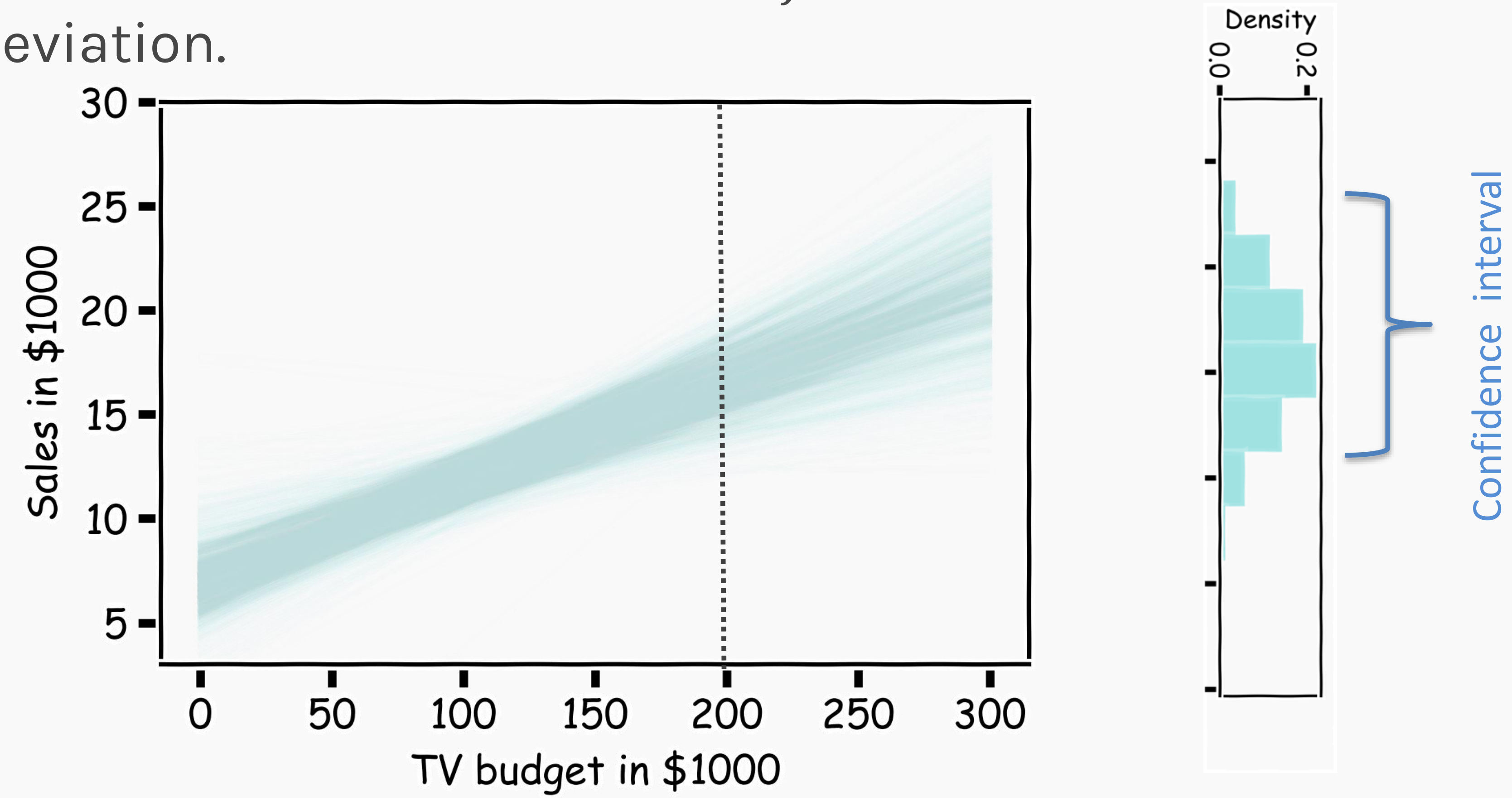
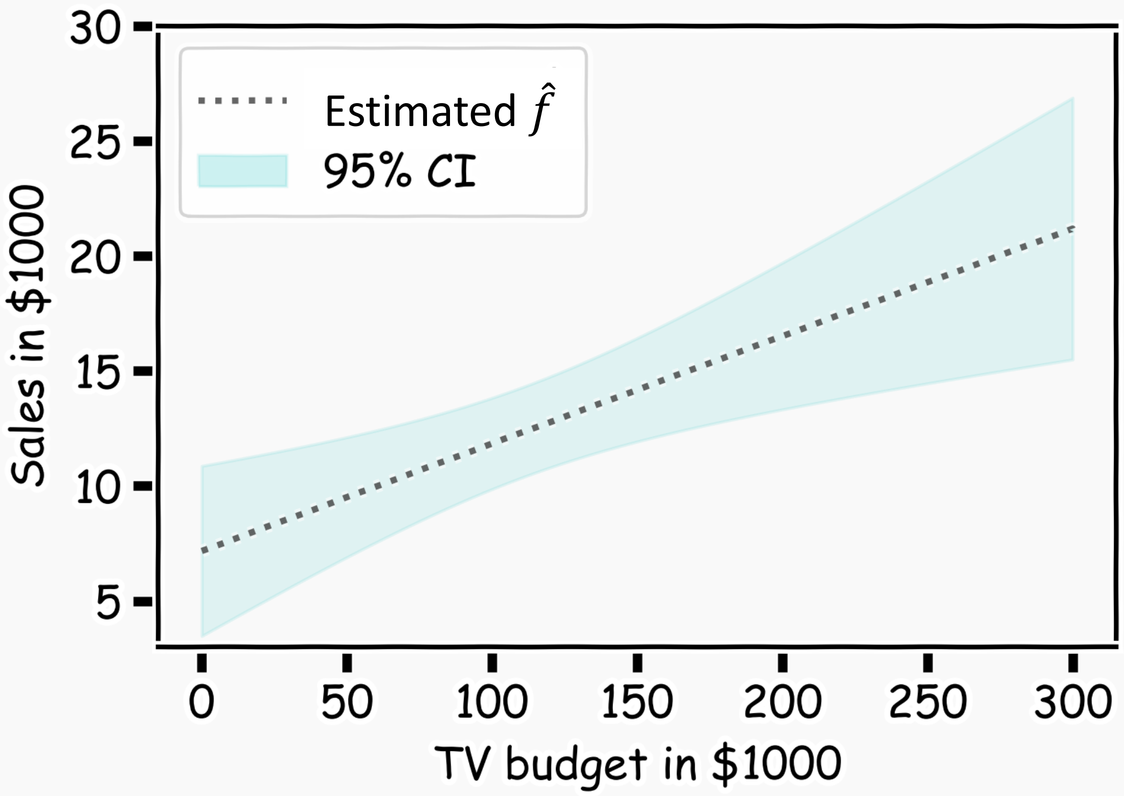


How well do we know $\hat{f}$?

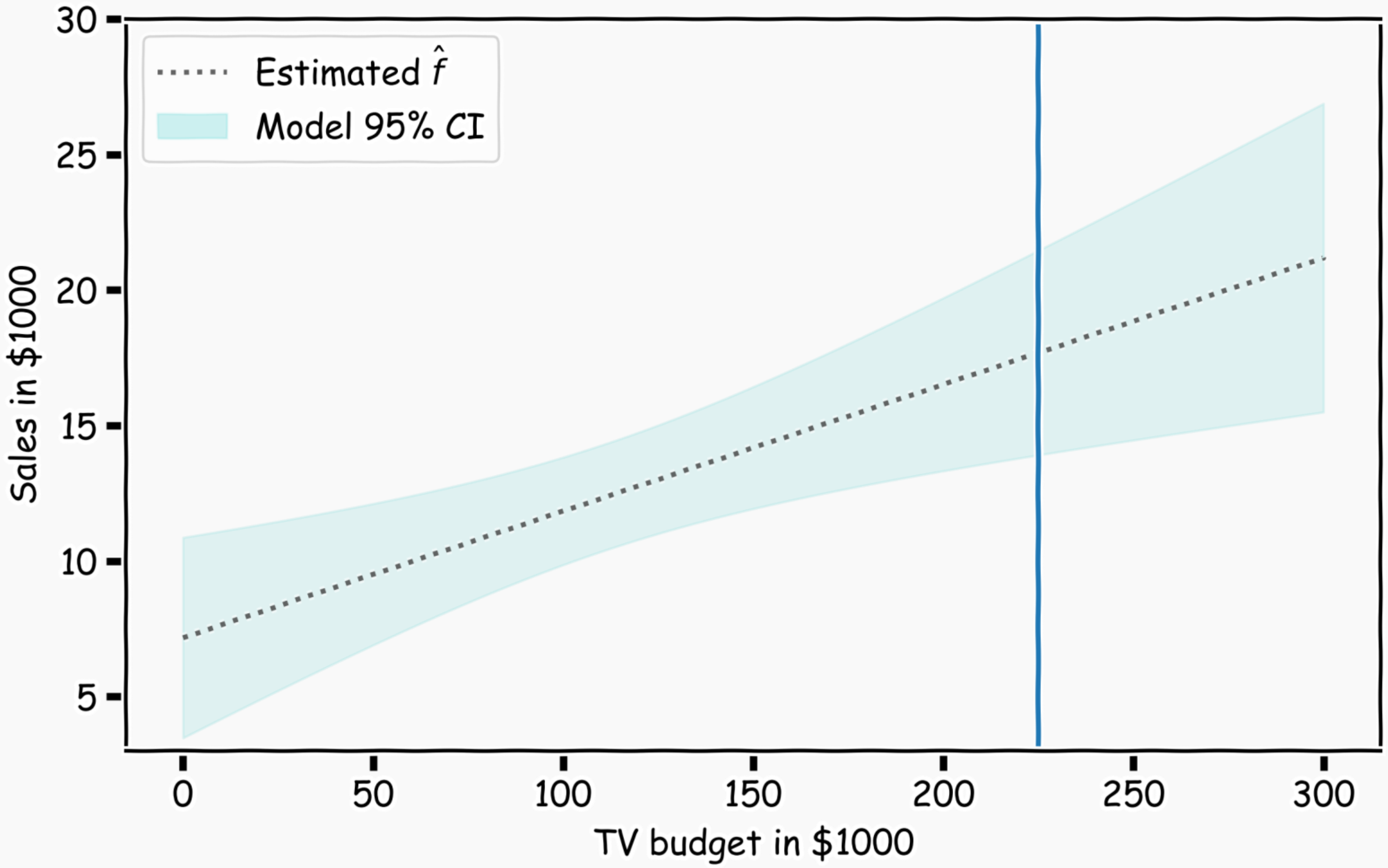
For every x, we calculate the mean of the models, $\widehat{\mu_f}$ (shown with dotted line) and the 95% CI of those models (shaded area).



Confidence in predicting $\hat{y}$

Even if we knew $f(x)$ —the response value cannot be predicted perfectly because of the random error in the model (irreducible error).

How much will Y vary from $\hat{Y}$? We use prediction intervals to answer this question.



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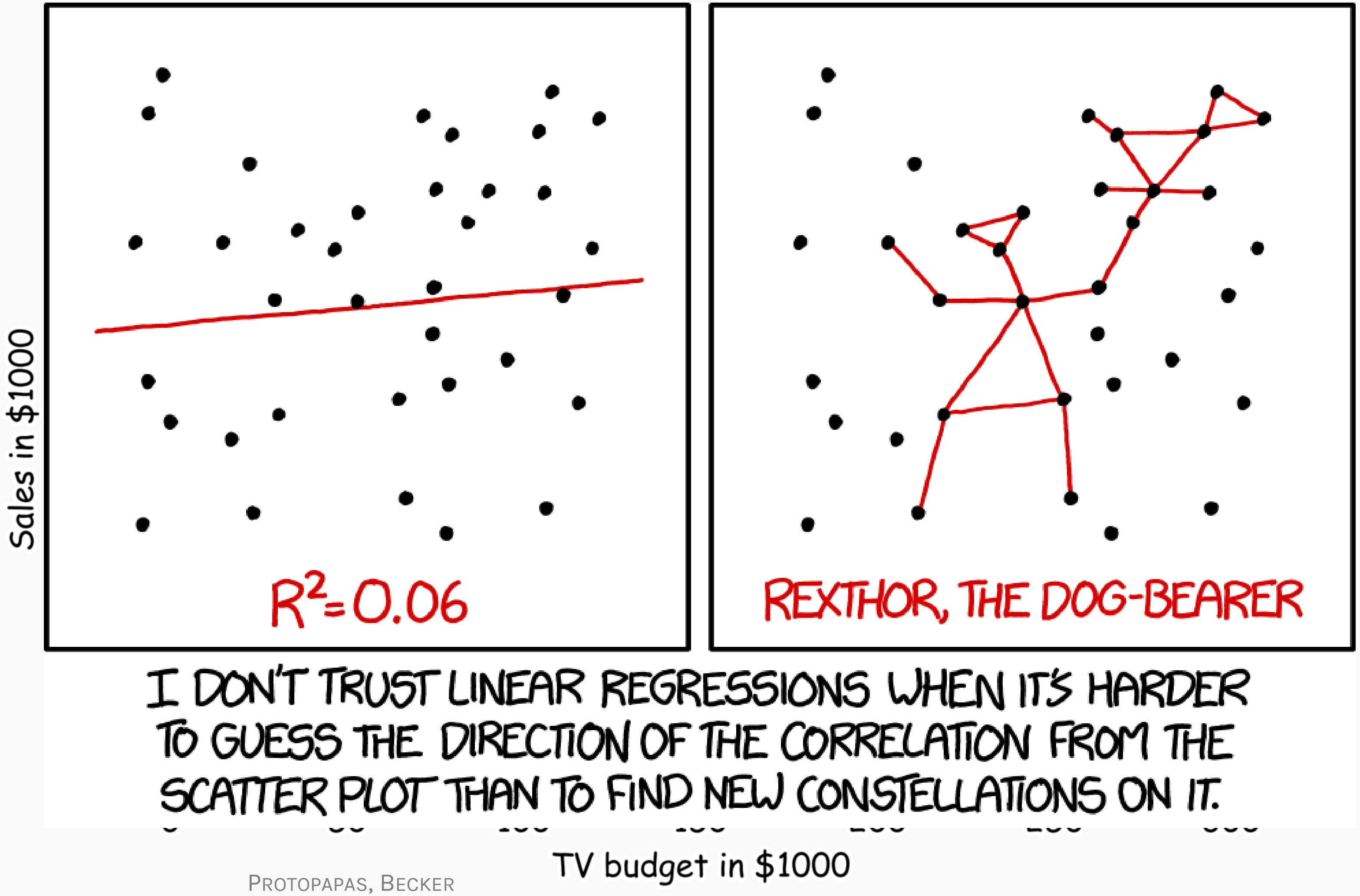
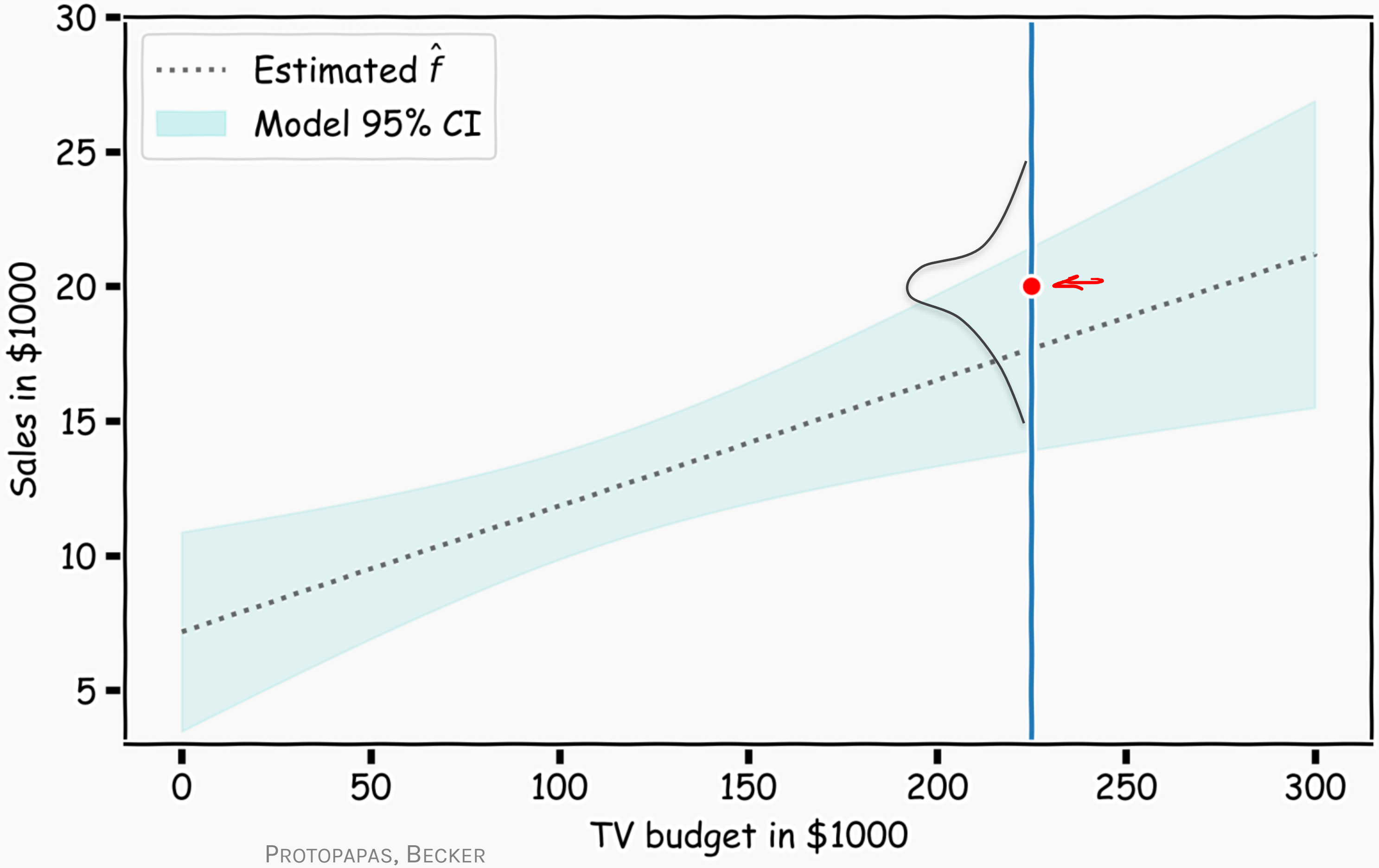


Confidence in predicting $\hat{y}$

- for a given x, we have a distribution of models $f(x)$
- for each of these $f(x)$, the prediction for $y \sim N(f(x), \sigma_\epsilon)$



Confidence in predicting $\hat{y}$

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- The prediction confidence intervals are then …