

Purpose: Explore advanced topics in optimization, regression, random number generation, and the bootstrap.

Assignment: Each problem involves mathematical and computational parts. For the computational parts, please turn in the simplest/shortest algorithm you can write that accomplishes the task. You may discuss the problems with other students, but all work must be your own. If you consult a book or online resource, cite it.

Problem 1: A problem with the parametric bootstrap

Suppose X_1, \dots, X_n are iid $\text{Uniform}(0, \theta)$, where $\theta > 0$ and you wish to estimate θ .

- Show that the maximum likelihood estimate is $\hat{\theta} = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$.
- Suppose you estimate θ in this manner and simulate a parametric bootstrap sample. That is, you simulate

$$X_1^* \dots X_n^* \sim \text{Uniform}(0, \hat{\theta})$$

and find $\hat{\theta}^*$. Argue that $\Pr(\hat{\theta}^* = \hat{\theta}) = 0$.

- Find $\Pr(\theta > \hat{\theta})$ and $\Pr(\hat{\theta}^* > \hat{\theta})$. What do you conclude about the parametric bootstrap confidence interval for θ from the above probabilities?

Problem 2: A problem with the nonparametric bootstrap

Suppose X_1, \dots, X_n are iid $\text{Uniform}(0, \theta)$, where $\theta > 0$ and you wish to estimate θ . As above, the MLE is $\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$. Let \hat{F} be the empirical distribution function of the original samples X_1, \dots, X_n and let $X_1^*, \dots, X_n^* \sim \hat{F}$. Note that under the true distribution function F , $\Pr(\hat{\theta} = \theta) = 0$.

- However, the nonparametric bootstrap produces a different result. Show that

$$\Pr(\hat{\theta}^* = \hat{\theta}) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n.$$

- Let $n \rightarrow \infty$ in the above expression to show that

$$\Pr(\hat{\theta}^* = \hat{\theta}) \rightarrow 0.6321206 \dots$$

What does this mean?