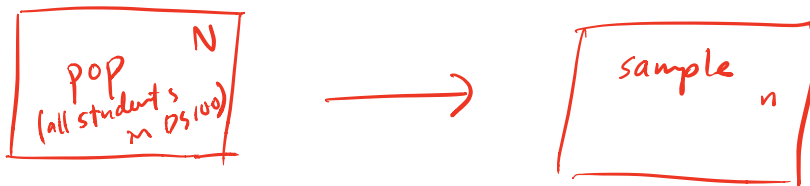


2.

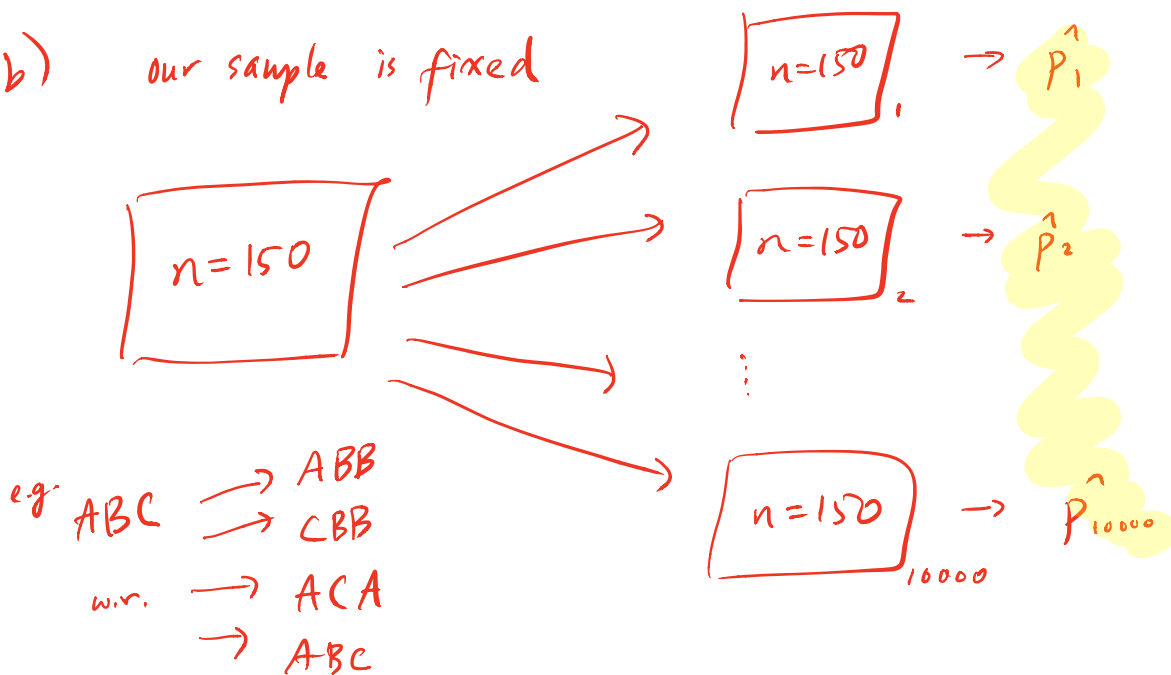
a)



small sample: doesn't matter

big sample: with replacement

b) our sample is fixed



ABC \rightarrow ABC
w.r.

c) take $\hat{p}_1, \dots, \hat{p}_{10000}$ and look at middle 95% of values

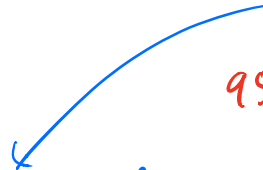
left: 2.5 % ile
right: 97.5 % ile

d) (2.3 %, 4.7 %)

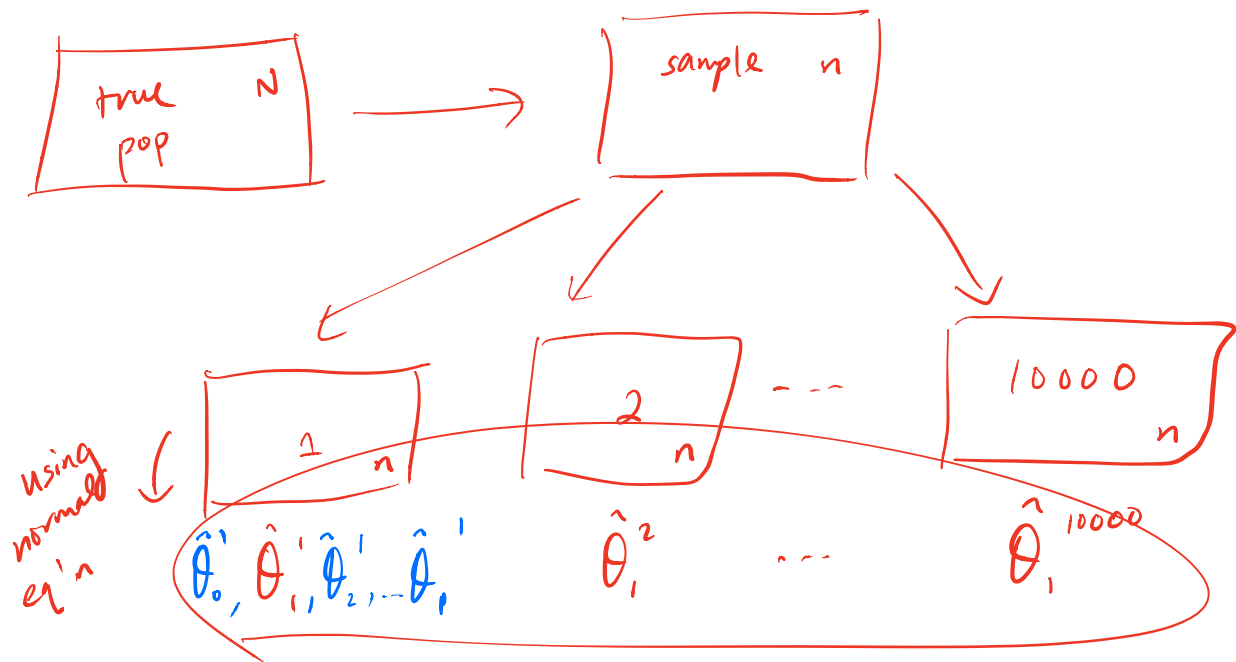
not : 95 % chance that the true
proportion is in this
interval

true interpretation: if we repeat this
process several times,

95 % of the 95 % CIs
should contain the
true p.

"this process" 
: 1) collecting original sample
2) bootstrapping

3. $E[y|x] = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$



b) $f_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_p x_p$

thetas = []

data
n

for $i = 1, \dots, 10000$:

bootstrap = sample with replacement (data, n)
 theta-hat = LinearModel.fit(bootstrap).getCoefficients
 thetas.append(theta-hat)

$\hat{\theta}_0, \hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_p$ giving us
 for current resample

$$\text{thetas} = \begin{bmatrix} [\hat{\theta}_0^1, \hat{\theta}_1^1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_p^1], \\ [\hat{\theta}_0^2, \hat{\theta}_1^2, \dots, \hat{\theta}_p^2], \\ \vdots \\ [\hat{\theta}_0^{10000}, \hat{\theta}_1^{10000}, \dots, \hat{\theta}_p^{10000}] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$95\% \text{ CI} = \begin{bmatrix} (2, 5) \\ (-3, 24) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

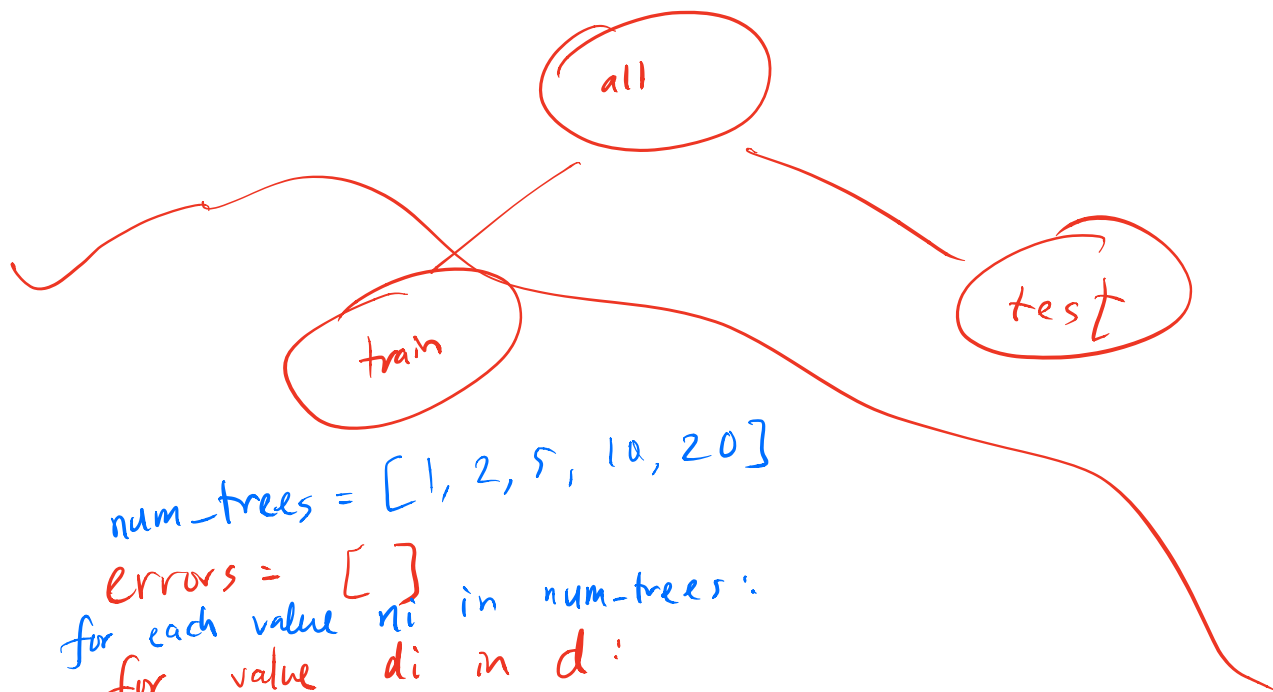
1.

$$\theta^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\theta^*_{\text{ridge}} = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T y$$

k=5





num_trees = [1, 2, 5, 10, 20]
errors = []
for each value n_i in num_trees:
for value d_i in d :

compute CV error with depth = d_i
errors.append(error)

choose d with lowest error

