

# A gaussian example

(1)

$$p(\cdot) \sim N^{\otimes M}(0, 1)$$

$$q(\cdot|\theta) \sim N^{\otimes M}(\theta, 1)$$

$$\boxed{\theta_0 = 0}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{y \sim p(\cdot)} \left[ \log(q(y|\theta_0)) \right] = d$$

$$d = -\frac{M}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{M}{2} \quad \bigg| \quad \hat{\alpha} = \log(1/(1/\pi_m))$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = -\frac{M}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^M (\kappa_i - \bar{\pi}_m)^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\kappa \sim p(\cdot)}(\hat{\alpha}) = -\frac{M}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \times \mathbb{E}_{\kappa \sim p(\cdot)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^M (\kappa_i - \bar{\pi}_m)^2 \right]$$

(2)

$$E_{N(\cdot)}(\hat{\alpha}) = -\frac{M}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} (M-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{N(\cdot)}(\hat{\alpha}) = \alpha$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} - \frac{M-2}{2} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

The bias is the number of parameters divided by 2

Confidence interval on  $\alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -\frac{M}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=2}^M \frac{\tilde{L}}{N(\cdot)} \left( (y_i - \alpha_0)^2 \right) \\ &= -\frac{M}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{M}{2} \left( 1 + \alpha_0^2 \right) \\ &= -\frac{M}{2} \left[ \log(2\pi) - 1 - \alpha_0^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha(\theta_0) = -\frac{m}{2} [\log(2\pi) - 1 - \theta_0^2]$$

(3)

$$\alpha^\# = \hat{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} = \log(q(\kappa | \bar{\kappa}_m)) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha^\# = \hat{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{m}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\kappa_i - \bar{\kappa}_m)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha^\# - \alpha(\theta_0) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\kappa_i - \bar{\kappa}_m)^2 + \left(\frac{m-1}{2}\right) + \frac{m\theta_0^2}{2}$$

Bootstrap  $\alpha^\# - \alpha(\theta_0)$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\kappa_i^* - \bar{\kappa}_m^*)^2 + \left(\frac{m-1}{2}\right) + \frac{m \bar{\kappa}_m^2}{2}$$

$(\kappa_1^*, \dots, \kappa_m^*)$  a bootstrap sample from  $(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_m)$

$$\alpha^\# - \alpha = -\frac{m}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\kappa_i - \bar{\kappa}_m)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

(4)

By construction

Bootstrap  $\alpha^* - \alpha(\theta_0)$

is equivalent to

bootstrap  $\hat{\alpha} - \alpha(\theta_0)$

We need to evaluate

the bias to get

a bootstrap confidence interval on  $\alpha$ !