

Bootstrap-t confidence intervals

Mètodes no paramètrics i de remostreig
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$\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ iid random sample from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$t(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\hat{S}} = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\hat{S}/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\widehat{\text{se}}_{\bar{X}}} \sim \mathbf{t}(n-1)$$

t is a "pivot", its distribution does not depend on unknown parameters: there are t_L, t_U constants

(e.g. $-t_L = t_U = t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)$) such that:

$$\Pr\{t_L \leq t(\mathbf{X}) \leq t_U\} = 1 - \alpha$$

Student's \mathbf{t}
tables

**Brief reminder of the pivot
method: normal distribution mean**

By elementary operations:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \alpha &= \Pr \left\{ t_L \leq \frac{\sqrt{n} (\bar{X} - \mu)}{\hat{S}} \leq t_U \right\} = \\ &\Pr \left\{ \bar{X} - t_U \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} - t_L \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right\} = \\ &\Pr \left\{ \bar{X} - t_U \widehat{se}_{\bar{X}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} - t_L \widehat{se}_{\bar{X}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

**Brief reminder of the pivot
method: normal distribution mean**

- All the preceding formulae and steps are still valid...
 - standard error estimation, (nearly) pivotal character of t ...
- ...except the t sampling distribution, no guarantee of $t(n - 1)$
- Bootstrap- t CI: estimate this distribution by a bootstrap process and compute adequate quantiles t_L^* and t_U^* in order to have:

$$1 - \alpha \simeq \Pr \left\{ t_L^* \leq \frac{\sqrt{n} (\bar{X} - \mu)}{\hat{S}} \leq t_U^* \right\}$$

CI for the mean, non-normal data

\hat{F} \downarrow

$$\mathbf{X}_1^* = (x_{11}^*, \dots, x_{1n}^*) \mapsto t_1^* = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_1^* - \bar{X})}{\hat{S}_1^*}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_2^* = (x_{21}^*, \dots, x_{2n}^*) \mapsto t_2^* = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_2^* - \bar{X})}{\hat{S}_2^*}$$

 \vdots

$$\mathbf{X}_B^* = (x_{B1}^*, \dots, x_{Bn}^*) \mapsto t_B^* = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_B^* - \bar{X})}{\hat{S}_B^*}$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

$$\overbrace{t_{(1)}^* \leq t_{(2)}^* \leq \dots}^{\alpha_1} \dots \overbrace{\dots \leq t_{(B-1)}^* \leq t_{(B)}^*}^{\alpha_2}$$

t_L^* t_U^*

$1-\alpha$

Bootstrap-t resampling

- A common election: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha/2$
- Let \hat{H} be the bootstrap estimate of the t sampling distribution, then

$$\hat{t}_L = \hat{H}^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right), \quad \hat{t}_U = \hat{H}^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

- Themselves approximated by the sample quantiles of $t_1^*, t_2^*, \dots, t_B^*$

$$\hat{t}_L \simeq t_L^* = t_{(\frac{\alpha}{2})}^*, \quad \hat{t}_U \simeq t_U^* = t_{(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})}^*$$

**Equally tailed bootstrap-t
confidence interval**

$$\left[\bar{X} - t_{\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}^* \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{X} + t_{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}^* \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

**Equally tailed bootstrap-t
confidence interval**

- (Symmetric with respect to the point estimate, here \bar{X})

- Define $\hat{t}_{[1-\alpha]}$ as the value such that

$$1 - \alpha = \Pr_{\hat{H}} \left\{ \left| \frac{\sqrt{n} (\bar{X}^* - \bar{X})}{\hat{S}^*} \right| \leq \hat{t}_{[1-\alpha]} \right\}$$

- Itself approximated by the $1 - \alpha$ sample quantile of the $|t_1^*|, |t_2^*|, \dots, |t_B^*|$:

$$\hat{t}_{[1-\alpha]} \simeq t_{[1-\alpha]}^* = |t^*|_{(1-\alpha)}$$

Symmetrized bootstrap-t confidence interval

$$\left[\bar{X} - t_{[1-\alpha]}^* \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{X} + t_{[1-\alpha]}^* \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

that is:

$$\bar{X} \pm t_{[1-\alpha]}^* \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**Symmetrized bootstrap-t
confidence interval**

- Let θ be a parameter, and $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(\mathbf{X})$ an estimator of θ computed over some dataset \mathbf{X} (e.g. multivariate, time series...)
- Let $\widehat{\text{se}}_{\hat{\theta}}$ be an estimator of the standard error of $\hat{\theta}$
- Under mild conditions, the studentized statistic

$$t(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{X}) - \theta}{\widehat{\text{se}}_{\hat{\theta}}}$$

is approximately pivotal

General bootstrap-t confidence intervals

- All the previous statements are applicable to this more general context
- The main problem reduces to the bootstrap estimation of (nearly) constants such that

$$1 - \alpha \simeq \Pr \left\{ t_L^* \leq \frac{\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{X}) - \theta}{\widehat{\text{se}}_{\hat{\theta}}} \leq t_U^* \right\}$$

General bootstrap-t confidence intervals

Simulate B datasets from the conjectured model producing the "true" data \mathbf{X} , adjusting it from \mathbf{X}

↓

$$\mathbf{X}_1^* \mapsto t_1^* = \frac{\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_1^*) - \hat{\theta}(\mathbf{X})}{\widehat{\text{se}}_{\hat{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_1^*)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}_1^* - \hat{\theta}}{\widehat{\text{se}}_1^*}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_2^* \mapsto t_2^* = \frac{\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_2^*) - \hat{\theta}(\mathbf{X})}{\widehat{\text{se}}_{\hat{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_2^*)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}_2^* - \hat{\theta}}{\widehat{\text{se}}_2^*}$$

⋮

$$\mathbf{X}_B^* \mapsto t_B^* = \frac{\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_B^*) - \hat{\theta}(\mathbf{X})}{\widehat{\text{se}}_{\hat{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_B^*)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}_B^* - \hat{\theta}}{\widehat{\text{se}}_B^*}$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

$$\overbrace{t_{(1)}^* \leq t_{(2)}^* \leq \dots}^{\alpha_1} \dots \overbrace{\dots}^{1-\alpha} \dots \overbrace{\dots \leq t_{(B-1)}^* \leq t_{(B)}^*}^{\alpha_2}$$

t_L^* t_U^*

General bootstrap-t resampling

- Equally tailed:

$$\left[\hat{\theta} - t_{\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}^* \widehat{se}_{\hat{\theta}}, \quad \hat{\theta} - t_{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}^* \widehat{se}_{\hat{\theta}} \right]$$

- Symmetrized:

$$\left[\hat{\theta} - t_{[1-\alpha]}^* \widehat{se}_{\hat{\theta}}, \quad \hat{\theta} + t_{[1-\alpha]}^* \widehat{se}_{\hat{\theta}} \right], \quad \text{that is:}$$
$$\hat{\theta} \pm t_{[1-\alpha]}^* \widehat{se}_{\hat{\theta}}$$

Most common general bootstrap-t confidence intervals