

Calculating bias

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bias} &= E_x[\text{Bias}(x)] \\&= E_x[(\bar{g}(x) - f(x))^2] \\&= E_x[(0 - x^2)^2] \quad \text{since } \bar{g}(x) = 0 \text{ from Part A} \\&= E_x[x^4] \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Bias} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Variance} &= E_x[\text{var}(x)] \\&= E_x[E_D[(g^{(D)}(x) - \bar{g}(x))^2]] \\g^{(D)}(x) &\text{ has the form } ax+b \text{ and } \bar{g}(x) = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Variance} &= E_x[E_D[(ax+b)^2]] \\&= E_x[E_D[a^2x^2 + b^2 + 2abx]] \\&= E_D \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{x=-1}^1 a^2x^2 + b^2 + 2abx dx \right] \\&= E_D \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[ a^2x \frac{2}{3} + 2b^2 \right] \right] \\&= E_D \left[ \frac{a^2}{3} + b^2 \right] = E_D \left[ \frac{1}{3} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2) + x_1^2x_2^2 \right] \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int \int \frac{1}{3} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2) + x_1^2x_2^2 dx_1 dx_2 \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{3} + 2x_2^2 \right] + \frac{2}{3} x_2^2 dx_2 \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{3} x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2^2 dx_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{3} x_2^2 \right) dx_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Variance} = \frac{1}{3}.$$