

Homework exercise 2

Due date: 13 May 2025 on Moodle

Submission format: Please include your code in your submission as an appendix.

1. Problem 11.13 from the book: Comparing bootstrap and jackknife empirically.

Generate 100 random samples of size 20 from a normal populations $N(\psi, 1)$, with parameter $\psi = 1$.

- (a) For each sample compute the bootstrap and jackknife estimate of $\text{Var}(\hat{\psi})$ for $\hat{\psi} = \bar{X}$. Compute the mean and the standard deviation of these variance estimates over the 100 repetitions.
- (b) Repeat (a) for the (bad) estimate $\hat{\psi} = \bar{X}^2$ and compare the results. Give an explanation for your findings.

2. Comparing confidence interval methods.

Generate 100 random samples of size 20 from an exponential distribution $\exp(1)$. The true mean is $\psi = 1$. Compute 100 standard, bootstrap-t and percentile intervals, and describe their coverage behavior: how often does 1 fall below the lower limit, how often above the upper? Explain your results.

3. Problem 14.13 from the book: Behavior of BC_a acceleration values.

Using the formulas $z[\alpha]$ we derived in class, and assuming $\hat{z}_0 = 0$ and $\hat{\psi} = 0$, do the following:

- (a) Set $\hat{a} = 0$ and plot $z[\alpha]$ against α for 100 equally spaced values of α (between $\alpha = 0.005$ and $\alpha = 0.995$). Verify that $z[\alpha]$ is monotone in α , so the CI size increases as the confidence level increases (as expected).
- (b) Now repeat (a) for $\hat{a} = \pm 0.1, \pm 0.2, \dots, \pm 0.5$. For what values of \hat{a} and α does $z[\alpha]$ fail to be monotone? Interpret this result.
- (c) To get some idea how large a value of \hat{a} one might expect in practice, generate a standard normal sample x_1, \dots, x_{20} . Compute the acceleration \hat{a} for $\hat{\psi} = \bar{x}$. Create a more skewed sample by defining $y_i = \exp(x_i)$ and compute the acceleration \hat{a} for $\hat{\psi} = \bar{y}$. Repeat this for $z_i = \exp(y_i)$. Repeat the exercise 10 times and summarize the results. How large a value of \hat{a} seems likely to occur in practice?

4. Problem 15.6 from the book: Uniformity of permutation p values under null.

The p values from a permutation test cannot have exactly a uniform distribution, because

there is a finite number of permutations, which we can denote by $M = \binom{n+m}{n}$. Show that:

$$\text{Prob}_{H_0} \left\{ \text{ASL}_{\text{perm}} = \frac{k}{M} \right\} = \frac{1}{M}, \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \dots, M.$$