

TABLE 1
Biases and confidence region coverage levels for quadratic regression model (nominal coverage 95%).

	Bias			Coverage			Coverage (β_0, θ, β_2)
	β_0	θ	β_2	β_0	θ	β_2	
	(1) $\beta_0 = 0, \theta = 8, \beta_2 = -0.25$; no outlier						
MLE	-0.00266	0.07541	-0.00012	89.9	88.9	89.9	76.1
LQ	-0.00266	0.07541	-0.00012	85.3	77.4	83.5	55.2
$J(1)$	0.28099	0.16291	0.01394	88.1	85.6	87.7	61.4
$J(1)M$	0.05570	-0.17410	0.00441	89.6	86.6	88.3	56.4
RLQM	-0.00093	0.07661	0.00008	96.4	94.4	96.5	79.4
	(2) $\beta_0 = 0, \theta = 8, \beta_2 = -0.25$; outlier						
MLE	-0.03359	0.45568	-0.00166	82.9	65.8	65.2	44.5
LQ	-0.03359	0.45568	-0.00166	77.7	55.6	58.3	31.6
$J(1)$	0.52607	0.45261	0.03350	81.6	69.7	74.1	52.7
$J(1)M$	(*)	(*)	(*)	83.5	72.1	79.5	59.1
RLQM	-0.03037	-0.05202	-0.00154	92.1	80.0	85.1	54.2

most effective approach, however (being robust to both curvature and an outlier), is RLQM. The poor results for simultaneous confidence regions are due to severe nonlinearity.

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I congratulate Professor Wu for this important contribution on resampling procedures for regression analysis. The representations reported in Section 3 are