

STABILITY OF NON-LINEAR REGRESSION MODELS WITH RESPECT TO VARIATIONS IN THE MEASURED DATA

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Abstract

To find an optimal non-linear regression model describing a physical experiment, a set of inductively generated ones is considered. A new model selection criteria is proposed, called model stability, showing the dependency of the error in determining the parameters of a model on the variation of samples in the learning set. To generate a set of competitive models, a model generation method taking the complexity of the models into account is applied. The proposed stability criteria is used to determine the error of the model parameters, which is of interest to the experts, as well as to select the optimal model among different ones generated using different algorithm parameters. Experimental data for refraction index of transparent polymers at different wavelengths is used as illustration.

Keywords: *symbolic regression, non-linear models, inductive generation, model stability, transparent polymers dispersion.*

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of a physical experiment results requires finding a functional dependency between the measured data. For example, given a set of measurements of wavelength and the corresponding refraction index of a substance, a dependency between them should be derived. It is also very desirable for such dependency to be interpretable by an expert in the corresponding field.

In many cases some theoretical assumptions about the structure of the functional dependency are available, or a choice should be made between different proposed models. For instance, in the above case of refraction index measurements the data can be described either by a sum of even powers of the wavelength in the common case, or by a known physical formula near the resonance wavelength [?].

One of the methods allowing to find interpretable models is symbolic regression [1–5], which generates structurally complex non-linear models. Different models are usually compared by their respective errors on the measured data, and the exact finding of their numeric parameters is performed, for example, using the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm [6, 7].

On the other hand, during physical experiment analysis not only the model parameters themselves are important for the expert, but the errors in determining their values resulting from the intrinsic measurement inaccuracies. The errors determine whether the physical experiment and the used model makes sense, whether its results can be used in particular applications, and they also define the requirements for the used experimental devices.

Moreover, different superpositions are proposed to be compared according to the stability criteria suggested in this paper in addition to the complexity and error criteria. In some applications the stability can even be more important than the error on the sample set.

For linear regression this problem has a theoretical solution [8] in the particular case of independent variable being measured exactly and the dependent variable having the same Gaussian distribution of the error at all measured samples. The case of non-linear regression with independent variables measured inexactly, as well as all samples having different error distributions (like varying standard deviations in case of gaussian error distribution), has not been considered as far as we know.

In this paper the non-linear symbolic regression method is applied to find the dependency of a liquid polymer refraction index $n(\lambda) = n(\lambda, \omega)$ as a function of wavelength λ , where n is a function in a parametric family, parametrized by ω , with a fixed parameter vector describing a concrete polymer. The frequencies where the polymer is transparent, including visible and near infrared fields, are considered. The goal of the experimenters was to, first, find the dispersion for each polymer, and then derive the concentration of each polymer in their mixture, assuming the refraction index of the mixture of polymers to be a weighted sum of their refraction indexes. In other words, for two polymers, knowing the functions $n_1(\lambda)$ and $n_2(\lambda)$ and the mixture dispersion dependency $n(\lambda)$, the concentration of the first polymer α should be derived, since $n(\lambda) = \alpha n_1(\lambda) + (1 - \alpha)n_2(\lambda)$.

The refraction indexes for transparent polymers of a similar chemical composition differ only slightly. Thus, the error in determining parameters ω of $n(\lambda) = n(\lambda, \omega)$ and their dependencies on the measurement errors of the wavelength λ and refraction index n must be considered, since if the errors of parameters of the $n(\lambda)$ function is of the same magnitude (or even bigger) as the difference between the corresponding parameters, then the polymers are effectively indistinguishable. These dependencies are also important because they define

requirements for devices and, consecutively, largely affecting the cost and duration of the experiment.

Typically broad spectrum sources are used in refractometers, and the tolerance of single wavelength extraction is defined by the hardware function of the monochromator being used and is thoroughly considered, for example, in [9, 10]. In most cases the inaccuracy of λ can be computed as well as determined experimentally using narrow light sources like lasers, known atomic transitions like the mercury triplet or sodium doublet. Typical relative wavelength measurement error is around $0.03 \div 0.5\%$, thus absolute measurement error depends on the wavelength itself. Refraction index error depends on the measurement method and, for example, in case of using the angle of total internal refraction, is defined by the degree of non-parallelism of the light beams used, the angle measurement error and so on. The error ranges from $(1 \div 2) \cdot 10^{-5}$ for high-class devices to $(1 \div 10) \cdot 10^{-4}$ for simpler devices. Thus, it is important for this paper that the errors can be considered to be known and perhaps different for each sample.

In this paper the dependency $n(\lambda)$ of the refraction index on the wavelength is used to illustrate the model generation algorithm proposed in [5]. It is compared with the SVM regression. Moreover, the influence of the complexity penalty on the quality and complexity of the generated models is investigated.

The problem of determining the stability of model parameters in the general non-linear case of multivariate models is formally stated, a method for evaluating model stability is proposed, and their dependency on the model selection parameters is studied for the given case of determining the dispersion of transparent polymers.

1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Regression problem. Let D be the data set of ℓ refraction index measurements for a polymer: $D = \{\lambda_i, n_i \mid i \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}\}$, where λ_i is the wavelength, and n_i is the measured refraction index in the i th measurement.

It is required to find a function $\hat{f} = \hat{f}(\lambda)$, minimizing the standard loss function, assuming

Gaussian error:

$$S(f, D) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (f(\lambda_i) - n_i)^2 \rightarrow \min_{f \in \mathcal{F}}, \quad (1)$$

where \mathcal{F} is a superpositions set from which an optimal one must be found. In other words,

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \hat{f}_D(\lambda) = \arg \min_{f \in \mathcal{F}} S(f, D). \quad (2)$$

Stability estimation. Define the notion of the stability of some superposition f in general case of non-linear multivariate models.

The stability describes the variance of the superposition f parameters \mathbf{w} during slight random variation ξ of the source sample set $D = \{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\}$, where \mathbf{x}_i is the feature vector of i -th object measured during the experiment, and y_i is the corresponding measured value of the target function to be recovered. The loss function (1) in this case is:

$$S(f, D) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (f(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i)^2 \rightarrow \min_{f \in \mathcal{F}}. \quad (3)$$

Denote the matrix representing the data set as $X = [x_{ij}]$, where rows are feature vectors of the objects in D . In other words, x_{ij} is the j -th component of the feature vector of the i -th object.

Consider the parameter vector $\boldsymbol{\omega}_f = \{\omega_i^f \mid i \in \{1, \dots, l_f\}\}$ of some superposition f : $f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_f)$. Let $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_f(D)$ be the parameter vector minimizing the functional (3) for some sample set $D = \{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\}$ and function f with fixed structure:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_f(D) = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\omega}_f \in R^{|\boldsymbol{\omega}_f|}} S(f, D).$$

Let $\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}} = [\sigma_{ij}^{\mathbf{x}}], i \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}, j \in \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{x}|\}$ be the matrix of standard deviations of independent variables, where $\sigma_{ij}^{\mathbf{x}}$ is the standard deviation of the j -th component of the feature vector \mathbf{x}_i of the i -th object of the sample set. Let $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^y = [\sigma_1^y, \dots, \sigma_{\ell}^y]$ be the vector of standard deviations of the dependent variable, where σ_i^y is the standard deviation of the dependent variable for the i -th object. The modified sample set \acute{D} is then considered, which is derived from the source data set D by adding to its components some realizations of the random variables from the Gaussian distribution with zero mean and deviations corresponding to $\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^y$:

$$\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}^y) = \{\mathbf{x}_i + \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{\mathbf{x}}, y_i + \xi_i^y \mid i \in 1, \dots, \ell; \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; \Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}); \xi_i^y \sim \mathcal{N}(0; \sigma_i^y)\}. \quad (4)$$

For this new sample set \acute{D} the new parameter vector $\hat{\omega}_f(\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y))$ is found for the superposition f minimizing the functional (1):

$$\hat{\omega}_f(\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y)) = \arg \min_{\omega_{f_D} \in R^{|\hat{\omega}_f|}} S(f_D(\cdot, \omega_{f_D}), \acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y)). \quad (5)$$

Thus, $\hat{\omega}_f(\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y))$ is a random vector, and, consecutively

$$\Delta \hat{\omega}_f(\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y)) = \hat{\omega}_f(D) - \hat{\omega}_f(\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y))$$

is also a random vector.

Let \acute{D}_N be a set of N such modified sample sets, where each set is obtained by adding a separate realization of the corresponding random variables to the source data set:

$$\acute{D}_N(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y) = \{\acute{D}_1(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y), \dots, \acute{D}_N(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y)\}.$$

Let $\bar{\sigma}_i$ be the sample standard deviation of the i -th component of the $\Delta \hat{\omega}_f(\acute{D}(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y))$ random vector on the $\acute{D}_N(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y)$ set.

Определение 1. *Relative stability* (or simply *stability*) of the parameter ω_i given $\acute{D}_N(\Sigma^{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma_y)$ and source sample set D is the following vector of $|\mathbf{x}| + 1$ components:

$$\mathbf{T}_f^N(i) = \left\{ \frac{\bar{\sigma}_i}{\hat{\omega}_i}, \dots, \frac{\bar{\sigma}_i}{\hat{\omega}_i}, \frac{\bar{\sigma}_i}{\hat{\omega}_i} \right\}, \quad (6)$$

where $r(\alpha, \mathbf{a}) = r(\frac{\alpha_1}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_{|\mathbf{a}|}}{a_{|\mathbf{a}|}})$ is a function mapping a vector (comprised from quotients of the corresponding components of vectors α and \mathbf{a}), to a scalar value.

The function r maps to a single scalar value a set of (perhaps different) ratios of standard deviation of a measured variable to the value of that variable. The mapped scalar can be viewed as some kind of a characteristic of those ratios. The function r is chosen by the experts based on the assumptions about the error distribution characteristics. For example, in the case of polymers dispersion data the relative measurement error is constant as was described in the introduction, thus the r function may just choose any argument.

Each component of the $\mathbf{T}_f^N(i)$ vector describes the ratio between the standard deviation of the $\hat{\omega}_i$ parameter (normalized by the value of that parameter) and the standard deviation of the corresponding feature vector components (again, normalized by the value of that components).

For instance, if this ratio is greater than one, then the error in determining the $\hat{\omega}_i$ parameter is bigger than the measurement error of corresponding variable.

In the particular case of the dispersion regression considered in this paper, taking into account the constant relative measurement error:

$$\mathbf{T}_f(i) = \left\{ \frac{\bar{\sigma}_i}{\hat{\omega}_i}, \frac{\bar{\sigma}_i}{\hat{\omega}_i} \right\}.$$

Matrix comprised of vector columns $\mathbf{T}_f(i) \mid i \in \{1, \dots, l_f\}$ is called the *stability* of the function f and is denoted as \mathbb{T}_f .

In case of the dispersion regression, it is required to study the dependency of stability $\mathbb{T}_{\hat{f}}$ as function of σ_n and σ_λ .

2 THE ALGORITHM FOR INDUCTIVE MODELS GENERATION

In this section we briefly describe the algorithm proposed in [5].

Let $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_k\}$ be the set of some elementary functions. The set $\mathcal{F} = \{f\}$ of generated models is first initialized by random admissible superpositions of functions $g \in G$, taking their arity, domain and codomain into account. Each superposition in \mathcal{F} may contain free variables corresponding to the components of the feature vectors from the sample set \mathcal{D} , as well as constants, which are considered as the superposition parameters ω_f . The algorithm then works in lockstep: the parameters ω_f are optimized by the Levenberg-Marquardt procedure according to (1), and then each superposition can be modified in order to improve the quality Q_f of best superpositions in the set \mathcal{F} .

The quality Q_f of the model f is defined by the error on the sample set D as well as the structural complexity of the superposition according to the following:

$$Q_f = \frac{1}{1 + S(f)} \left(\alpha + \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 + \exp(C_f - \tau)} \right), \quad (7)$$

where:

$S(f)$ is the value of the loss functional (1) on the sample set D ;

C_f is the complexity of the superposition f , equal to the number of elementary functions, free variables and constants;

$\alpha, 0 \ll \alpha < 1$ adjusts the penalty of excessive model complexity (bigger α values prefer more complex but more precise models, while smaller choose simpler ones);

τ defines the desired complexity of the model, after which it is considered excessive.

The second multiplier in (7) is the penalty for excessive model complexity, which mitigates overfitting and allows obtaining simpler superpositions at the cost of bigger error on the sample set. The primary hypothesis is that simpler superpositions (even with slightly bigger sample set errors) generalize better. It is worth noting that α and τ are chosen by experts.

The initial problem of minimizing the functional (1) is replaced by the problem of finding the superposition \hat{f} minimizing (7):

$$\hat{f} = \arg \min_{f \in \mathcal{F}} Q_f, \quad (8)$$

and minimizing (1) becomes an intermediate step.

3 STABILITY ESTIMATION METHOD

In order to estimate the stability $\mathbb{T}_{\hat{f}}$ of some model \hat{f} which a solution of (7), the structure of the model \hat{f} is fixed and the standard deviation of its parameters is studied as the function of the standard deviation of a noise in the sample set, as proposed in section 1.

For the case of transparent polymers dispersion curve considered, some values for σ_λ and σ_n are chosen, then the modified sample set $\acute{D}(\sigma_n, \sigma_\lambda)$ is generated for the chosen values according to (4). The new parameter vector is then calculated which minimizes (1) on the modified sample set $\acute{D}(\sigma_n, \sigma_\lambda)$ according to (5).

This procedure is repeated multiple times for each given pair of σ_λ and σ_n until some stop condition is reached (like the number of iterations), after which empirical value for $\mathbb{T}_{\hat{f}}$ is computed.

By performing the above steps for different σ_λ and σ_n , it is possible to estimate the dependency of the superposition parameters standard deviation on the parameters σ_λ and σ_n of the noise.

It is reasonable to expect that smooth dependency of superposition coefficients on the noise means stable (in expert sense) model, while extremely non-smooth dependency means an

erroneously chosen superposition and can also be a sign of overfitting: the less the parameters depend on the random error in the data, the better generalization is.

4 COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

The data used in this section are the measurements of the refraction index of transparent polymers as a function of wavelength. Two different polymers are considered, each of them having 17 samples corresponding to the refraction index at different wavelengths. The values of the measurements are shown in table 1.

Table 1: Measured refraction indexes at different wavelengths.

λ , nm	Polymer 1	Polymer 2
435.8	1.36852	1.35715
447.1	1.36745	1.35625
471.3	1.36543	1.35449
486.1	1.36446	1.35349
501.6	1.36347	1.35275
546.1	1.36126	1.35083
577.0	1.3599	1.34968
587.6	1.3597	1.34946
589.3	1.35952	1.34938
656.3	1.35767	1.34768
667.8	1.35743	1.34740
706.5	1.35652	1.34664
750	1.35587	1.34607
800	1.35504	1.34544
850	1.3544	1.34487
900	1.35403	1.34437
950	1.35364	1.34407

The dispersion of both polymers is assumed to be described by the functional dependency of the same structure, as it obeys the same physical laws. Because of this, firstly the model \hat{f} is chosen which minimizes (7) for the first polymer, and then for each of the polymers optimal parameter vectors $\hat{\omega}_{\hat{f}}$ are found for the given model, and their stability is estimated.

The data set was not splitted to learning set and control set, as overfitting was mitigated

by the complexity penalty.

Physical considerations show [11] that dispersion should be a sum of even powers of the wavelength, so the elementary function set consists of the functions

$$g_3(\lambda, p) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2p}},$$

in addition to standard addition and multiplication operations:

$$g_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2,$$

$$g_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2.$$

During the experiment constants with absolute value less than 10^{-7} were zeroed.

The algorithm described above generated the following superposition at $\alpha = 0.05$, $\tau = 10$:

$$f(\lambda) = 1.3495 + \frac{3.5465 \cdot 10^3}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2.023 \cdot 10^3}{\lambda^4}. \quad (9)$$

The complexity of this model is 13, MSE is $2.4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ and $Q_f \approx 0.095$. Wavelengths are assumed to be in nanometers.

It is worth noting that only two first terms are considered in practical applications, while higher powers are neglected. The value of the last term in (9) agrees with this practice.

Complexity penalty. The effect of adding odd powers to the elementary function set is studied here by replacing g_3 with

$$g_3(\lambda, p) = \frac{1}{\lambda^p}.$$

With the same parameters $\alpha = 0.05$ and $\tau = 10$ the resulting function is still (9).

Increasing τ up to 30 results in the following model:

$$n(\lambda) = 1.34 + \frac{11.6}{\lambda} + \frac{17.37}{\lambda^2} + \frac{0.0866}{\lambda^3} + \frac{2.95 \cdot 10^{-4}}{\lambda^4} + \frac{8.54 \cdot 10^{-7}}{\lambda^5}. \quad (10)$$

Its complexity is 31, MSE is $\approx 3.9 \cdot 10^{-9}$ and $Q_f \approx 0.31$.

In other words, bigger target complexity (expressed by τ) leads to selecting more complex (and, in this case, physically incorrect) model with smaller mean square error.

Naturally, excessive values of τ lead to overfitting.

SVM. SVM with RBF kernel [12] was used as baseline algorithm. The γ kernel parameter was selected by crossvalidation. The best result was a combination of 15 support vectors with $\gamma \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$. MSE during 2-fold crossvalidation was $8.96 \cdot 10^{-8}$. The resulting model, though, is uninterpretable.

Model stability. In order to estimate the stability, the structure of (9) had been fixed as

$$f(\lambda) = \omega_1 + \frac{\omega_2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{\omega_3}{\lambda^4},$$

and the dependency of standard deviation of ω_1 , ω_2 and ω_3 of standard deviation of a gaussian noise was studied by the method proposed above. The stop criteria was reaching 10^4 iterations for each pair of $(\sigma_\lambda, \sigma_n)$.

The standard deviation surfaces of each parameter ω_i are shown in table 2.

Table 2: Standard deviation for (9).

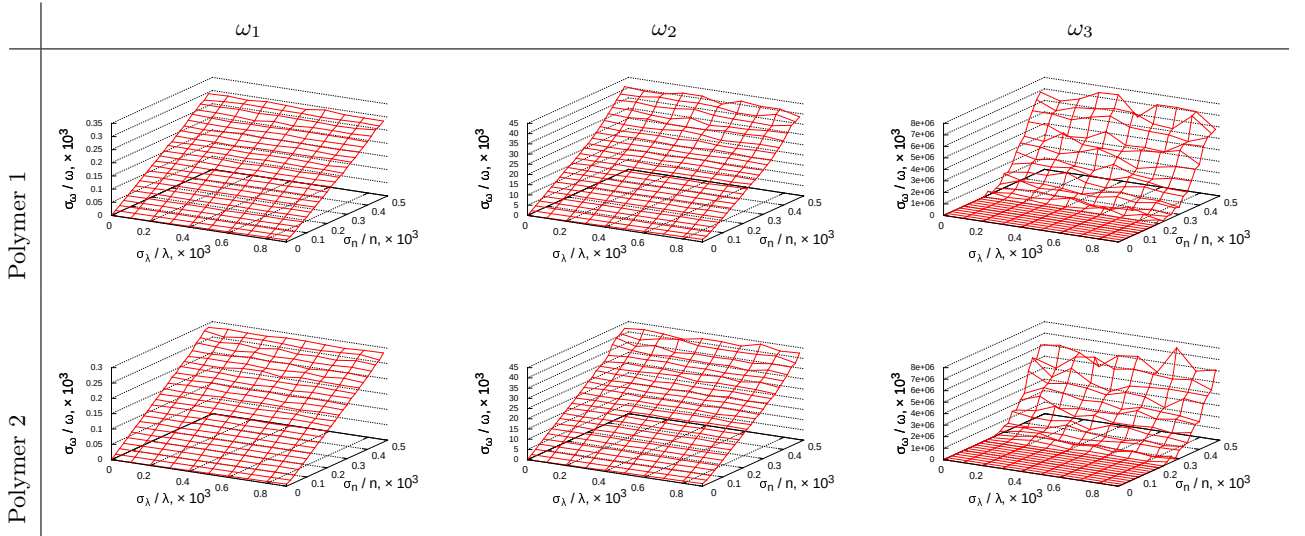


Table 3: Coefficients of model (9) and their relative residual.

	ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	MSE
Polymer 1	1.34946	3558.95	1924.33	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Polymer 2	1.34047	3118.84	1578.59	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Residual	$6.71 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.41 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$	

Table 4: Standard deviation of (9) parameters for the first polymer for selected noise parameters.

ω_i	$\frac{\sigma_\lambda}{\lambda} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}; \frac{\sigma_n}{n} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$\frac{\sigma_\lambda}{\lambda} = 6 \cdot 10^{-4}; \frac{\sigma_n}{n} = 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$\frac{\sigma_\lambda}{\lambda} = 9 \cdot 10^{-4}; \frac{\sigma_n}{n} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
1	$1.22 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.59 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$
2	$1.48 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.38 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.44 \cdot 10^{-2}$

The graphs show that the wavelength measurement error does not significantly affect first and second parameters in the region of interest. At the same time, their standard deviation depends on the standard deviation of the refraction index almost linearly.

These results can be interpreted in the following way: during experiment planning most attention should be paid to maximizing the certainty in measuring the refraction index, while the wavelength can be measured quite inaccurately with errors up to few nanometers. Moreover, the suggested method directly shows how the parameters error depends on the measurement errors of different variables.

It is fundamentally important that the standard deviation of the parameters of the model (9) are considerably smaller than the difference between the parameters for two polymers (as shown by tables 3 and 4), which means that the polymers can be separated by such measurements even by an imprecise refractometer.

Stability of the overfitted model. The stability of the model (10) is studied analogously. Standard deviation graphs for the first three parameters are shown in table 5.

The graphs show that standard deviation values for (10) are considerably higher than the corresponding ones for (9). Particularly the second, third and fourth parameters have standard deviation orders of magnitude higher than their corresponding values.

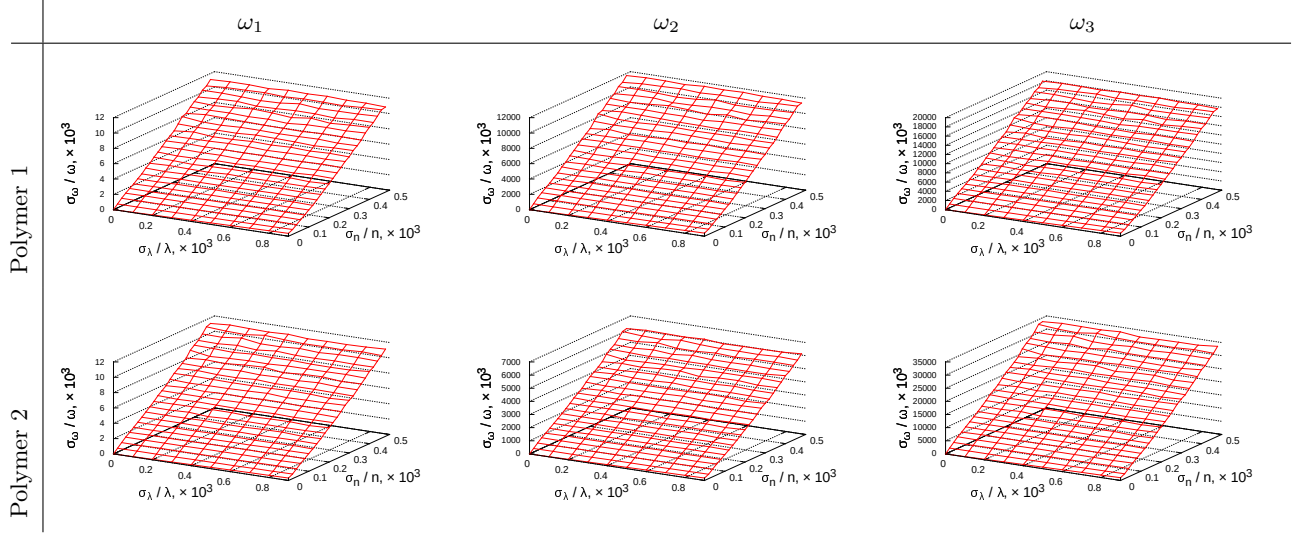
These results may be a sign of overfitting, and that the resulting model can't be used to describe the physical process, not to mention separating two polymers in their mixture.

5 CONVERGENCE TO THE LINEAR CASE.

The case of linear regression is considered:

$$y = ax + b.$$

Table 5: Standard deviation for (10).



Taking the measurement errors into account:

$$y_i = ax_i + b + \xi_i \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\},$$

where the errors ξ_i are independent, and $E(\xi_i) = 0$; $D(\xi_i) = \sigma^2$ [8]. In other words, the error doesn't depend on the measurement, and the dependent variable is measured precisely.

Transitioning to the following presentation:

$$y_i = a(x_i - \bar{x}) + b + \xi_i \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\},$$

results in a and b being independent normally distributed random variables, and their dispersions can be calculated according to [8]:

$$D(a) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}. \quad (11)$$

$$D(b) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}. \quad (12)$$

Next the results obtained by the proposed method are compared to the ones resulting from (11) and (12). For this, the relative difference between these values and empiric standard deviations is considered as a function of number of iterations N :

$$\delta_1 = \frac{|\mathbf{T}_y^N(1) - D(a)|}{D(a)},$$

$$\delta_2 = \frac{|\mathbf{T}_y^N(2) - D(b)|}{D(b)}.$$

Corresponding graphs for the function $y = 2x + 1 + \xi_i$ with $x \in [0; 10]$, $n = 10$ samples and $D(\xi_i) = 10$ are shown on fig. 1. Particularly, the fig. 1a shows the initial part of the graph for N smaller than $5 \cdot 10^5$, the fig. 1б shows the part for N between $5 \cdot 10^5$ and 10^7 , and fig. 1в represents the convergence on big N (from 10^7 to 10^8).

Analogous graphs are also shown for $n = 10$ and $D(\xi_i) = 1$, and $n = 50$ and $D(\xi_i) = 1$, on fig. 2 and 3 respectively.

The graphs show that the relative difference stabilizes around $(1.5 \div 3) \cdot 10^6$ iterations and doesn't explicit dependence on the number of samples or standard deviation of the error.

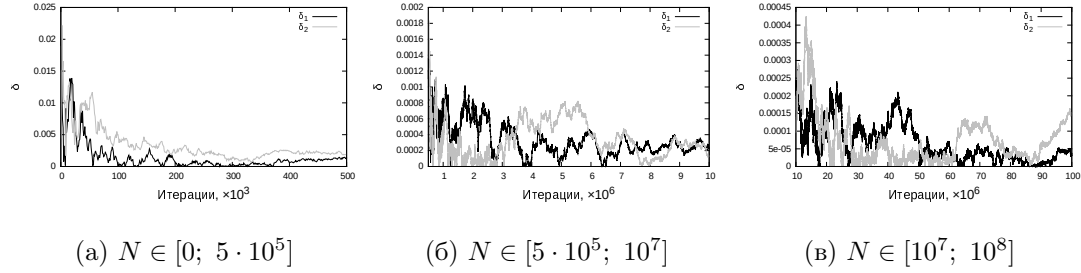


Figure 1: Dependence of δ on N with $D(\xi) = 10$ and $n = 10$.

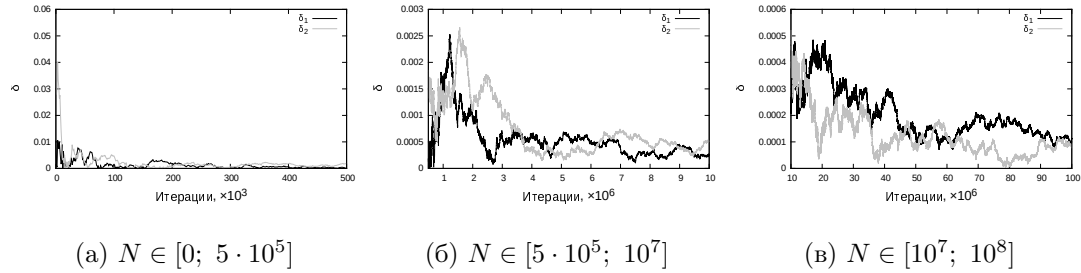


Figure 2: Dependence of δ on N with $D(\xi) = 1$ and $n = 10$.

6 CONCLUSION

The algorithm proposed in [5] allows generating interpretable analytic model describing the dependency of refraction index on the wavelength. The complexity penalty introduced in the algorithm mitigates overfitting without resorting to methods like crossvalidation.

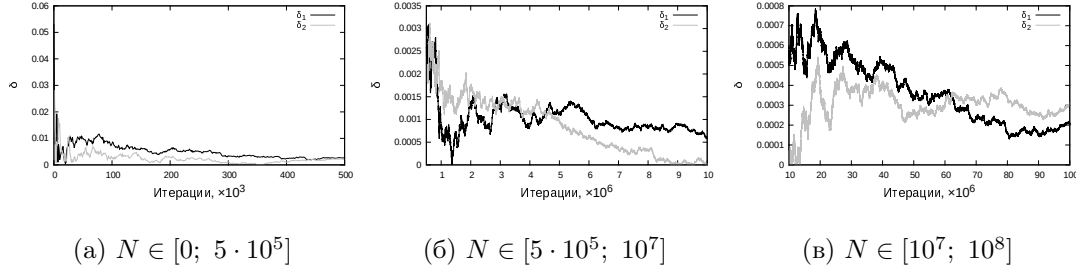


Figure 3: Dependence of δ on N with $D(\xi) = 1$ and $n = 50$.

Though other algorithms like SVM regression can learn models with lower mean square error, the learned models are uninterpretable and prone to overfitting. Moreover, their structural parameters need to be estimated according to, for example, cross-validation, while the proposed method's hyperparameters can be chosen directly according to expert considerations.

The stability criteria proposed in this paper allows studying the contribution of each term of the resulting superposition and the relation between measurement errors and errors in determining the superposition parameters. Particularly, this method also allows detecting which components of feature vectors are the least susceptible to noise in the learning data. Moreover, expertly correct models tend to be more stable than incorrect ones.

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