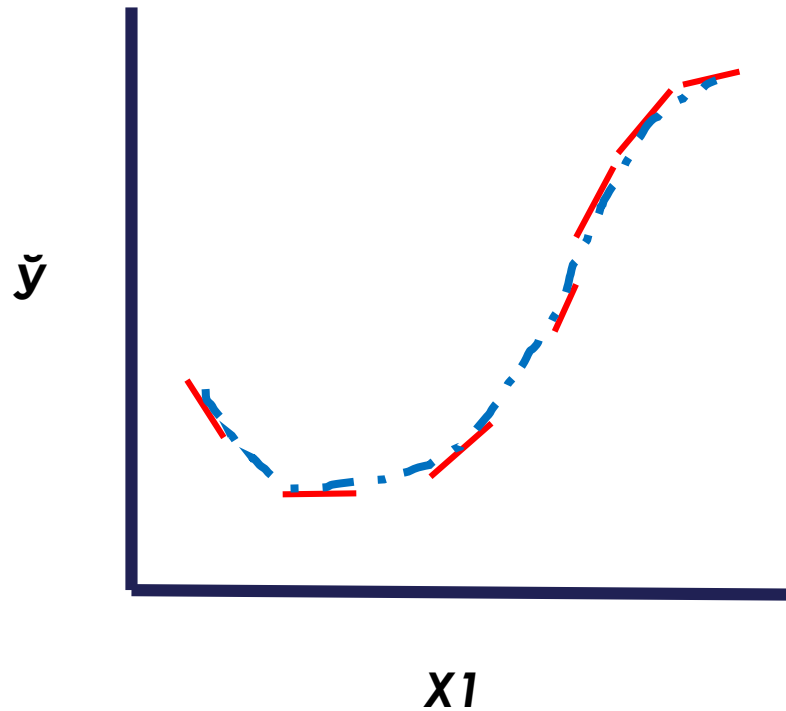


Accumulated local effects

Estimation



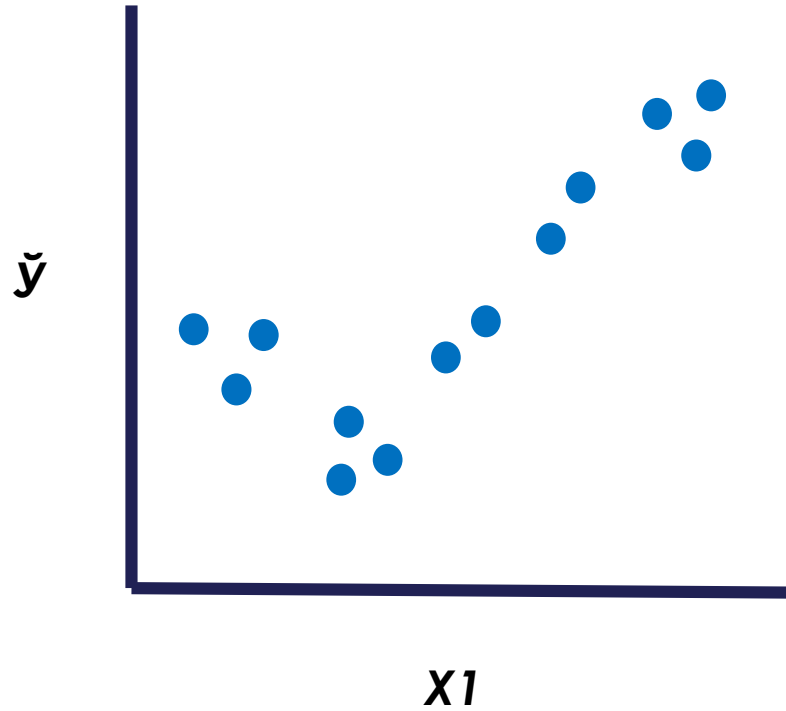
ALE - Formulation



Slopes: Partial derivative with respect of x_1 .

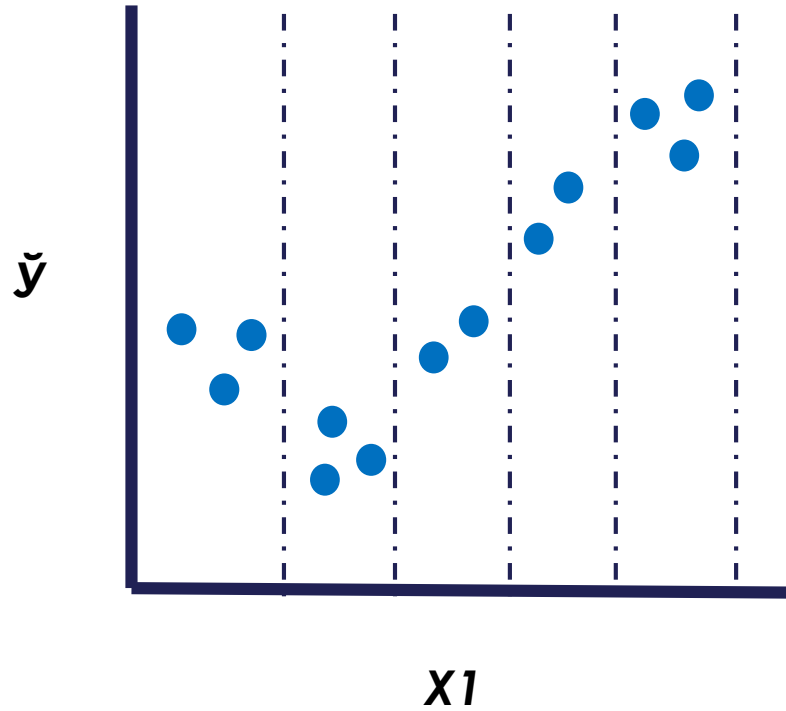
Aggregation: Integral of those partial derivatives.

ALE – Estimation



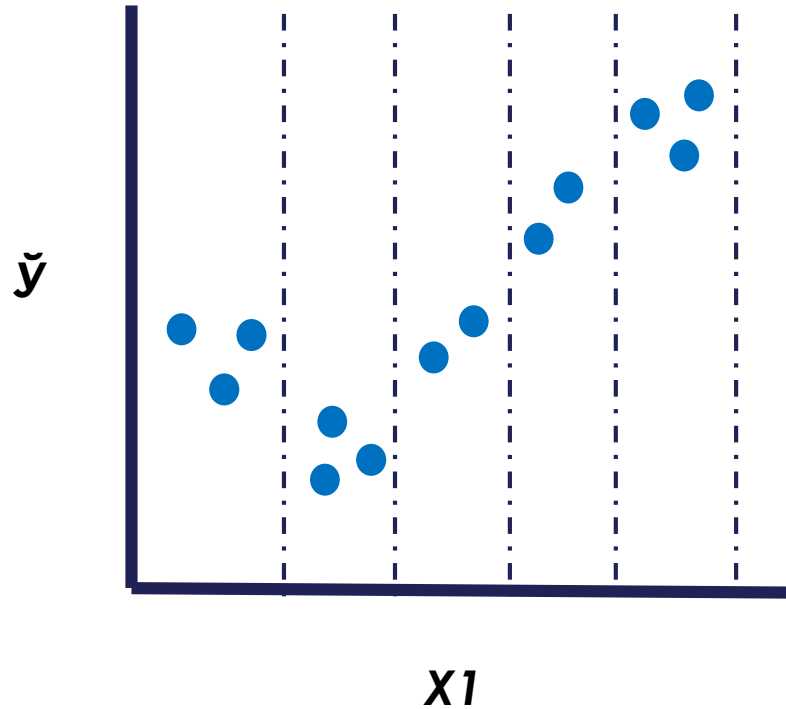
How can we calculate the ALE when we do not have / know \hat{y} ?

ALE – Estimation



Sort x_1 into intervals.

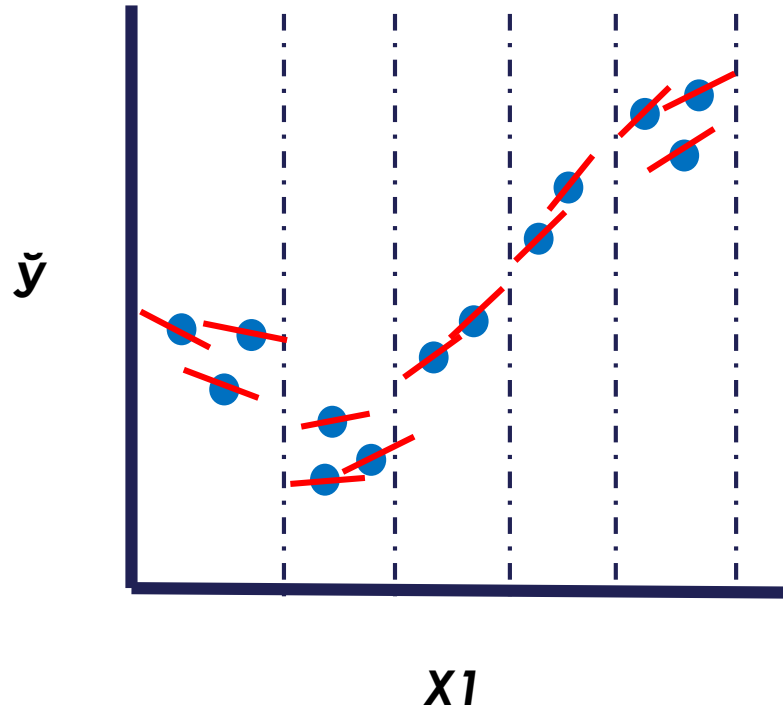
ALE – Estimation



For each observation within the interval:

1. set it to the interval's maximum and obtain a prediction.
2. set it to the interval's minimum and obtain a prediction.
3. Obtain the difference between predictions.

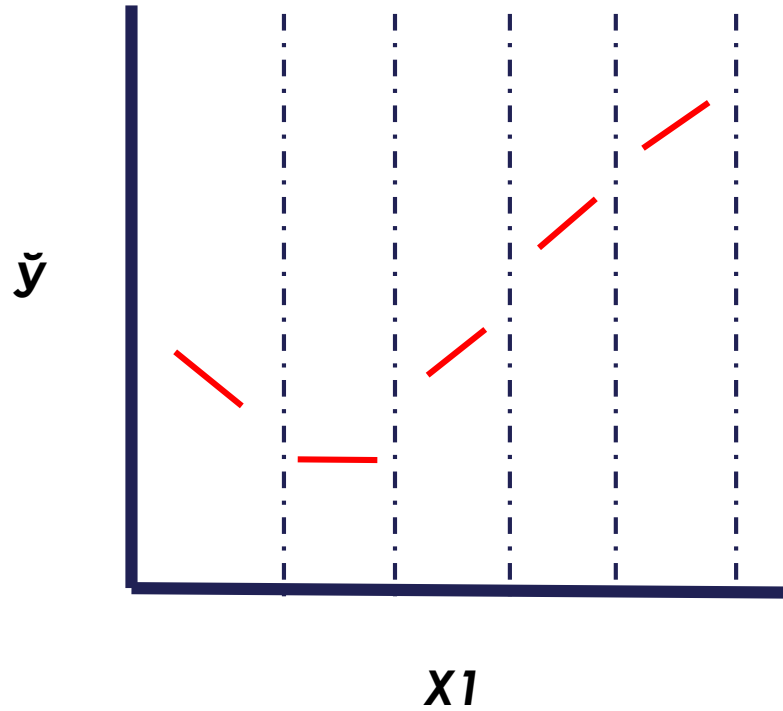
ALE – Estimation



For each observation within the interval:

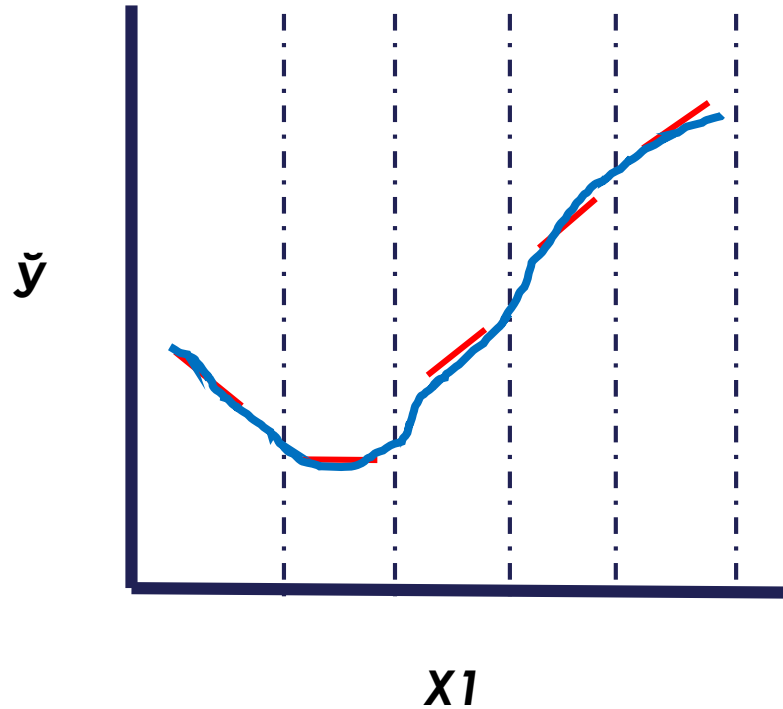
1. set it to the interval's maximum and obtain a prediction.
2. set it to the interval's minimum and obtain a prediction.
3. Obtain the difference between predictions.

ALE – Estimation



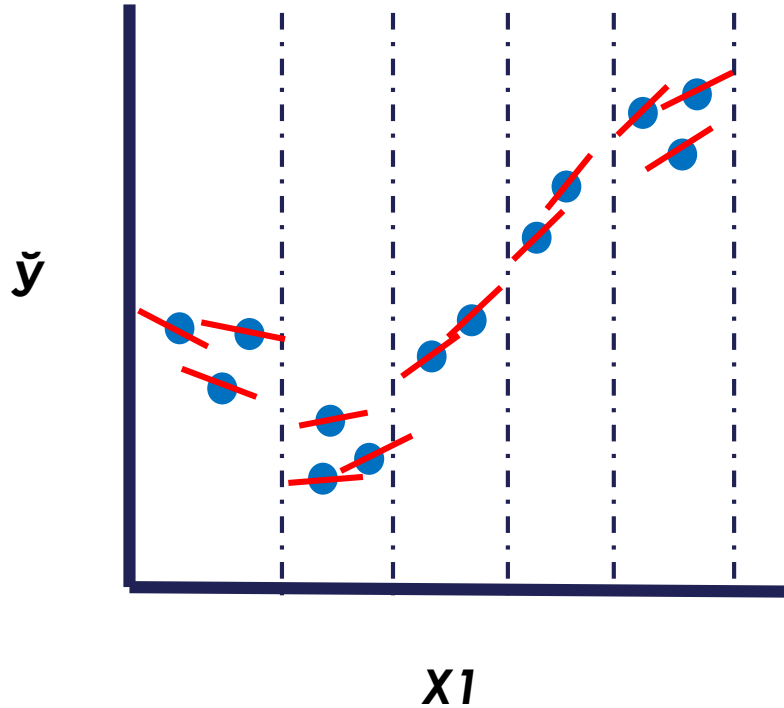
4. Average the differences within interval.

ALE – Estimation



4. Average the differences within interval.
5. Obtain cumulative distribution of the averaged differences.

ALE – Estimation

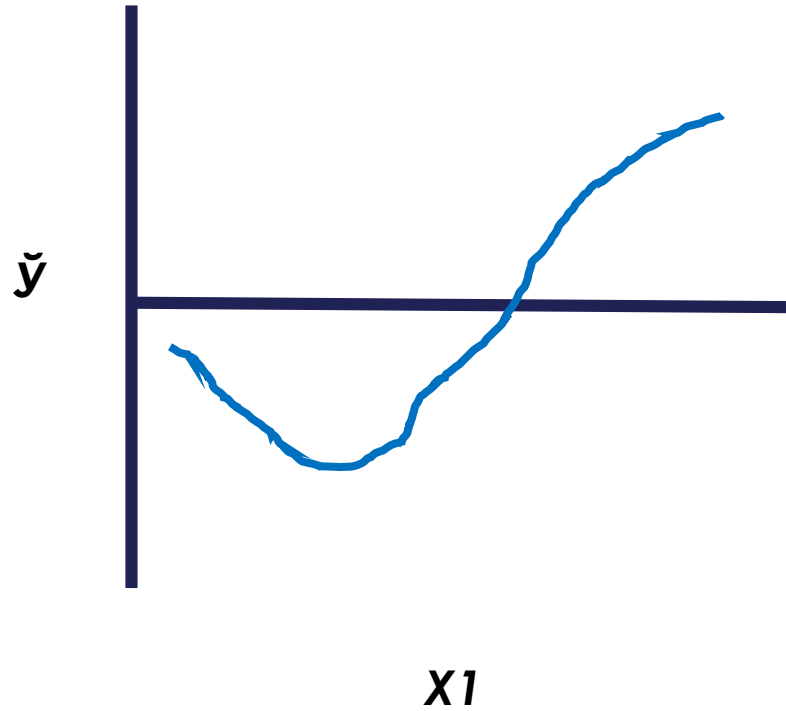


The estimation should be ideally done over small intervals.

The covariance / correlation of x_1 with other features is taken into account, as only "realistic" data points are simulated.

We shift observations to values that are very similar to the original value.

ALE – Estimation



6. Centre the plot so that the mean ALE is zero.