Technical Report NDF-SR

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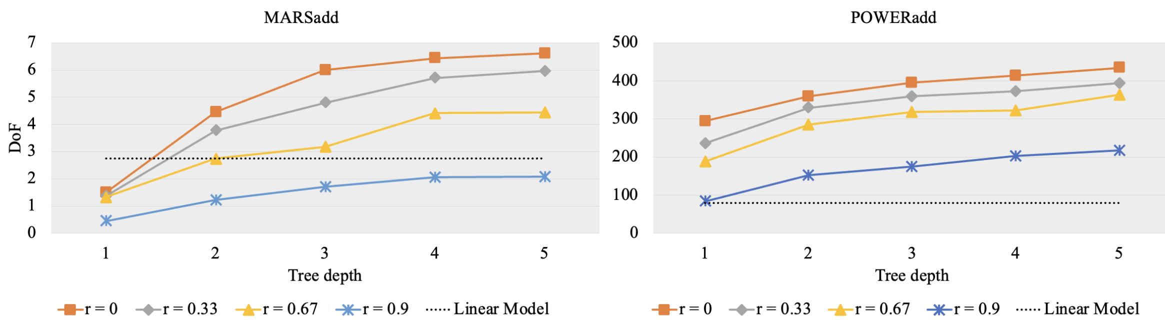

Fig. 1: Degrees of freedom for NDF-SR with different depths and different pruning rates (r) on simulated data from 'MARSadd' model and 'POWERadd' model. The dotted lines in both graphs represent the DoF for the linear model on the same corresponding datasets. Every point represents a Monte Carlo approximation of DoF for 200 trials.

I. Capability Study of NDF-SR

In this section, we give a full study of the capability of the NDF-SR model, including the high capability of NDF-SR and how the NDT-pruning control the capability.

For a clear mathematical representation, we use *Degrees of Freedom* (DoF) to formally define the capability of a model. The DoF is defined as follows: Assuming that we have data of the form $D_n = \{(\boldsymbol{X}_1, Y_1), ..., (\boldsymbol{X}_n, Y_n)\}$ where each $\boldsymbol{X}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n'}$ denotes a vector of n' features, $Y_i \in \mathbb{R}$ denotes the response. The relationship of the variables is in the form of:

$$Y_i = f(\boldsymbol{X}_i) + \epsilon_i \tag{1}$$

where f is the underlying truth function; the errors $\epsilon_1, ..., \epsilon_n$ are uncorrelated and $\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)(\forall i)$. If our model gives an predicted relation between $\boldsymbol{X}$ & Y as $\hat{f}$ (i.e., $\hat{Y}_i = \hat{f}(\boldsymbol{X}_i)$), then, the DoF is defined as:

$$DoF(\hat{f}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{Cov}(\hat{Y}_i, Y_i) \tag{2}$$

Since in real-world tests, we do not know the underlying true function f. Thus, we perform the analysis of DoF on two simulated underlying functions. The first one is "MARSadd" underlying f proposed by [1]:

$$Y = 0.1e^{4X_1} + \frac{4}{1 + e^{-20(X_2 - 0.5)}} + 3X_3 + 2X_4 + X_5 + \epsilon \tag{3}$$

In the experiments, we take $X_i \sim Unif(0, 1)$, $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, where $Unif$ means uniform distribution. This underlying true function aims to test the DoF property under complex exponential behavior.

The second underlying f we proposed is:

$$Y' = \sum_{i=1}^{5} X_i^4 + 0 \cdot \sum_{i=6}^{10} X_i^4 + \epsilon \tag{4}$$

We denote this function as "POWERadd", which aims to test the model's DoF behavior under the complex curve and extra dimension. For the experiments based on this underlying function, we take X_i and ϵ independently from the standard normal distribution. [1]

The results of DoF on simulated data are shown in Fig.1. We can see that except for some extreme cases (like $r = 0.9$ or $depth = 1$), the NDF-SR generally has a significantly higher DoF than the linear model, which proves the target for using NDF-SR to provide DoF that the linear model lacks. Also, as the depth of the NDT increase, the model has a higher DoF. Furthermore, in both experiments, we can see that the DoF decreases as we increase the pruning rate. This supports that the NDT-pruning fixes the overfitting problem by controlling DoF to make it appropriate for the problem. To conclude, this section shows the effectiveness of our NDF-SR model in giving reasonable capability to the model. More importantly, for all the experiments with $depth \geq 2$ and $r \leq 0.67$, the DoF of NDF-SR is generally higher than the linear model. This shows the superiority in fixing the lacking DoF of the NDF-SR enhancement.

[1] Note that we choose two different ways to generate $\boldsymbol{X}$ in MARSadd and POWERadd, this is because the standard normal distribution is a more popular underlying function for data generation, but for MARSadd, we follow the setting in [1] where the uniform distribution is utilized.

REFERENCES

[1] L. Mentch and S. Zhou, “Randomization as regularization: A degrees of freedom explanation for random forest success,” 2020.