Cross-Validation

READING: 4.3

EXERCISES: CH 4. 8-9

ASSIGNED: HW 9

PRODUCER: DR. MARIO



Currently

Two Linear Regression Models for Same Response Variable

Model 1:
$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Model 2:
$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_3 + \beta_2 X_4 + \beta_3 X_5 + \epsilon$$

- Question: Which model is **better**? Can we use the Nested F-test?
- We Have Used SSE, RMSE, and R-squared but these have issues
- We Learned About Adjusted R-squared, Mallow's Cp, AIC, and BIC
 Which Involve Penalties for Complexity

"Cross-Validation"

- All Previous Metrics are Based on Fitted Values
- We May Want to Consider Metrics Based on Predicted Values
- To Get Real Predictions We Have to Leave Data Out of Model Fitting
- Cross-Validation Methods Involve the Intentional Leaving-out of Data to Evaluate How Accurately a Model Would Predict Out-of-Sample

"Cross-Validation"

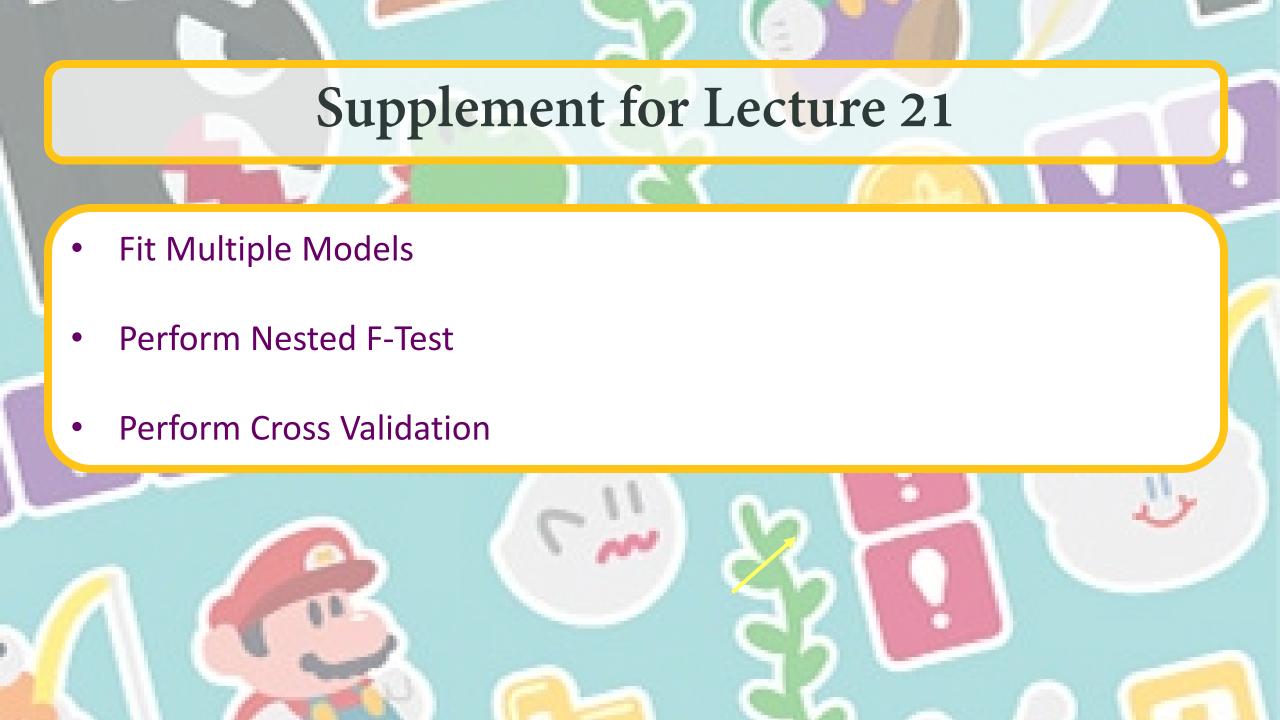
- Holdout-Method (Simplest form of Cross-Validation)
 - Split Data Into Training and Test Sets
 - Fit Models to Training Set
 - Predict onto Test Set
 - Evaluate Prediction Accuracy Using Metric (i.e. RMSE)

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y - \hat{y})^2}{n}}$$
Notice We Are Not Dividing by n-1

Compare RMSE in Training Set to RMSE in Testing Set

"Cross-Validation"

- Shrinkage is the Difference Between R-squared from the Model and R-squared Calculated on Predictions from Test Set
- You can Use the **Correlation** Between Y and \widehat{Y} to Calculate Out-of-Sample R-squared
- Book Says Shrinkage of More Than 50% is "Worrisome"
- Should We Expect Shrinkage? What Does It Attempt to Measure?





- Cross-Validation Methodology in the Textbook is Obsolete
- What are the Problems with the Holdout Method?
- Personally, I Wouldn't Call What We Learned Cross-Validation
- Classic Cross-Validation is Called K-Fold Cross-Validation

Thank You

Make Reasonable Decisions

