

15.1) Bias-Variance Tradeoff

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Tables, Graphics, and Figures from

Principles and Techniques of Data Science

Lau et al. (2019): Ch 15 Bias-Variance Tradeoff

[https://www.textbook.ds100.org/ch/15/
bias_intro.html](https://www.textbook.ds100.org/ch/15/bias_intro.html)

Bias-Variance Decomposition

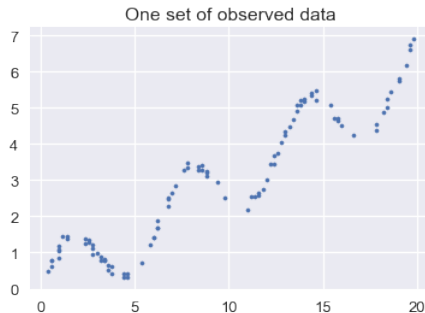
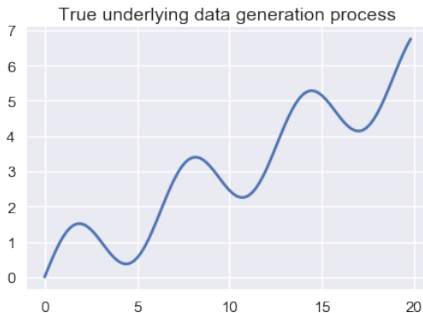
$$\gamma = f_{\theta}(z) + \epsilon$$

$$R(f_{\hat{\theta}}) = \mathbb{E}[(\gamma - f_{\hat{\theta}}(z))^2]$$

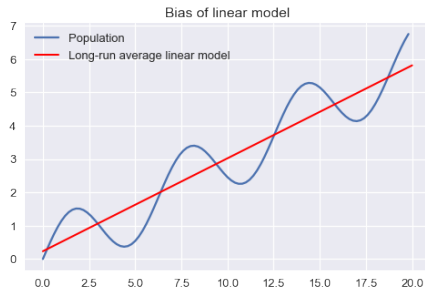
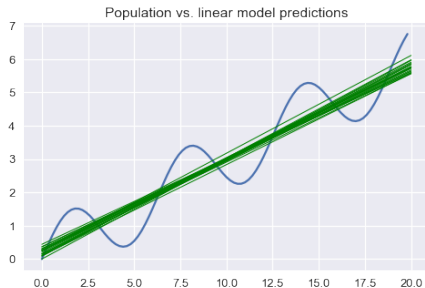
$$\{\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] - f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)\}^2 + \text{Var}(f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)) + \text{Var}(\epsilon)$$

bias² + model variance + irreducible error

Linear Regression and Sine Waves

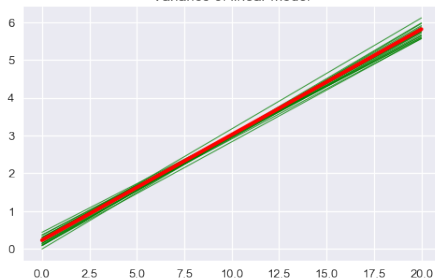


Many Sets of Data from the Population

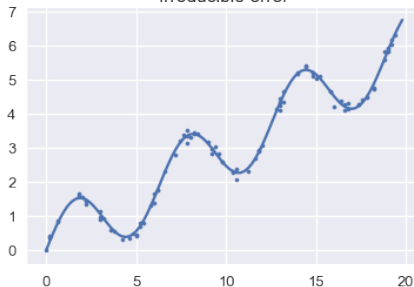


Model Variance and Noise

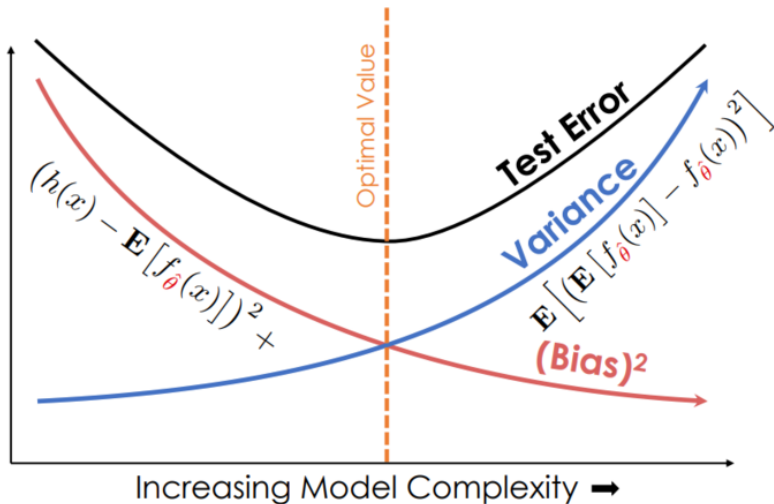
Variance of linear model



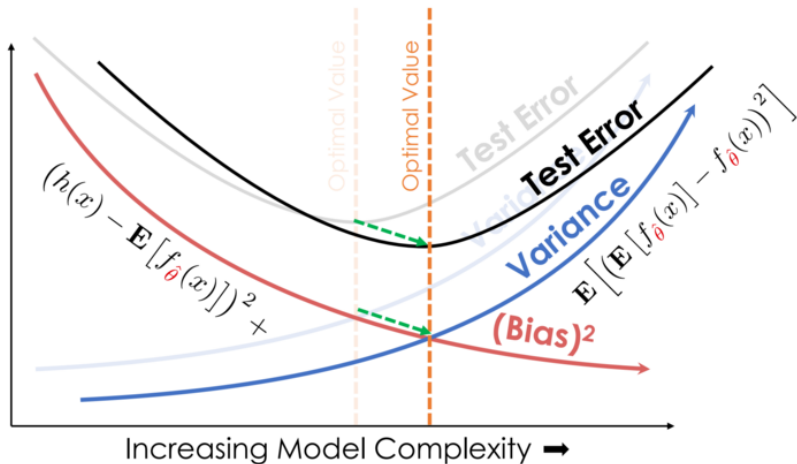
Irreducible error



$$\text{risk} = \text{bias}^2 + \text{variance} + \text{noise}$$



More Data Reduces Bias and Variance



Derivation of Bias-Variance

$$\mathbb{E}[(\gamma - f_{\hat{\theta}}(z))^2]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\gamma^2 - 2\gamma f_{\hat{\theta}} + f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\gamma^2] - \mathbb{E}[2\gamma f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[(f_{\theta}(z) + \epsilon)^2] - \mathbb{E}[2(f_{\theta}(z) + \epsilon)]\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[f_{\theta}(z)^2 + 2f_{\theta}(z)\epsilon + \epsilon^2] - (2f_{\theta}(z) + \mathbb{E}[2\epsilon])\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

$$f_{\theta}(z)^2 + 2f_{\theta}(z)\mathbb{E}[\epsilon] + \mathbb{E}[\epsilon^2] - (2f_{\theta}(z) + 2\mathbb{E}[\epsilon])\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

$\text{bias}^2 + \text{model variance} + \text{noise}$

$$f_{\theta}(z)^2 + 2f_{\theta}(z)\mathbb{E}[\epsilon] + \mathbb{E}[\epsilon^2] - (2f_{\theta}(z) + 2\mathbb{E}[\epsilon])\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

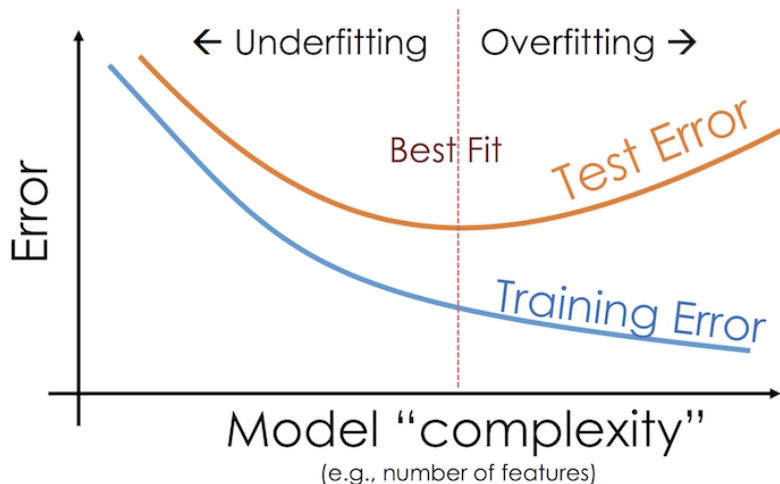
$$f_{\theta}(z)^2 + \text{Var}(\epsilon) - 2f_{\theta}(z)\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2]$$

$$f_{\theta}(z)^2 + \text{Var}(\epsilon) - 2f_{\theta}(z)\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)^2] - \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)]^2 + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)]^2$$

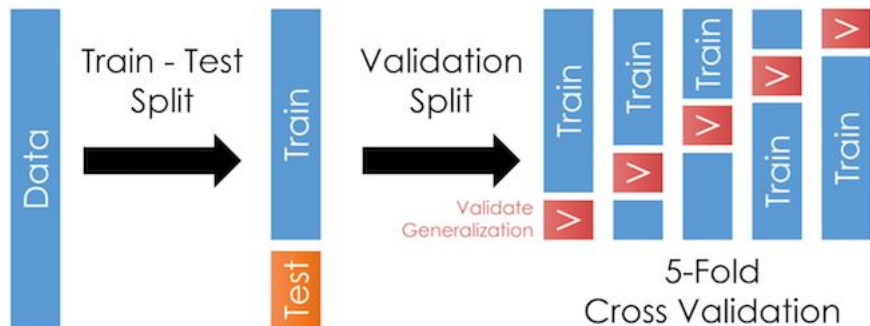
$$f_{\theta}(z)^2 - 2f_{\theta}(z)\mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)] + \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)]^2 + \text{Var}(f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)) + \text{Var}(\epsilon)$$

$$(f_{\theta}(z) - \mathbb{E}[f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)])^2 + \text{Var}(f_{\hat{\theta}}(z)) + \text{Var}(\epsilon)$$

Training Error and Test Error



K-fold Cross-Validation



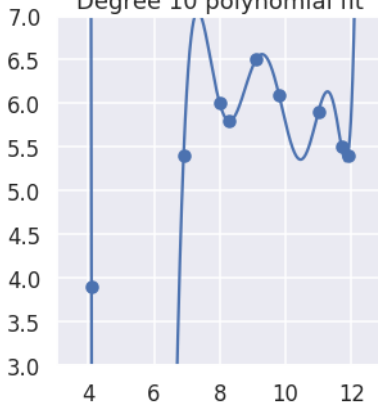
```
path = 'https://github.com/DS-100/textbook/raw/master/content/'  
ice = pd.read_csv(path + 'ch/15/icecream.csv')
```

	sweetness	overall
0	4.1	3.9
1	6.9	5.4
2	8.3	5.8
...
6	11.0	5.9
7	11.7	5.5
8	11.9	5.4

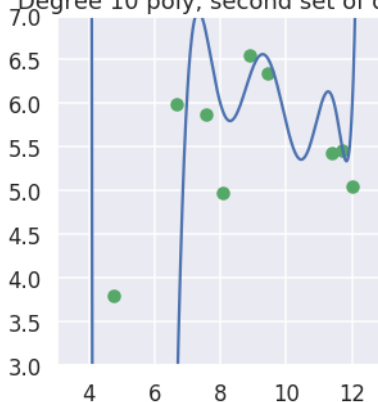
9 rows × 2 columns

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
trans_ten = PolynomialFeatures(degree=10)
X_ten = trans_ten.fit_transform(ice[['sweetness']])
y = ice['overall']
clf_ten = LinearRegression(fit_intercept=False).fit(X_ten, y)
```

Degree 10 polynomial fit



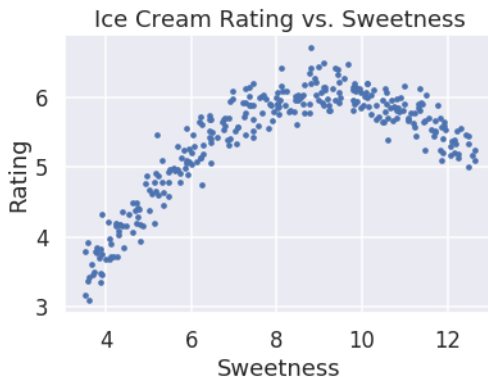
Degree 10 poly, second set of data



Overall Rating vs Ice Cream Sweetness

	sweetness	overall
0	3.60	3.09
1	3.50	3.17
2	3.69	3.46
...
6	11.00	5.90
7	11.70	5.50
8	11.90	5.40

309 rows × 2 columns



70/30% Train-Test Split

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
test_size = 92
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(ice[['sweetness']],
                                                    ice['overall'], test_size=test_size, random_state=0)
print(f'  Training set size: {len(X_train)}')
print(f'    Test set size: {len(X_test)}')
```

Training set size: 217
Test set size: 92

Polynomial Degree from 1 to 10

```
transformers = [PolynomialFeatures(degree=deg)
                 for deg in range(1, 11)]
X_train_polys = [transformer.fit_transform(X_train)
                 for transformer in transformers]
# Display the X_train with degree 5 polynomial features
X_train_polys[4]
```

```
([[ 1. ,  8.8 , 77.44, 681.47, 5996.95, 52773.19],
 [ 1. , 10.74, 115.35, 1238.83, 13305.07, 142896.44],
 [ 1. ,  9.98,  99.6 , 994.01, 9920.24, 99003.99],
 ...,
 [ 1. ,  6.79,  46.1 , 313.05, 2125.59, 14432.74],
 [ 1. ,  5.13,  26.32, 135.01,  692.58,  3552.93],
 [ 1. ,  8.66,  75.  , 649.46, 5624.34, 48706.78]])
```

5-fold Cross-Validation

```
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
def mse_cost(y_pred, y_actual):
    return np.mean((y_pred - y_actual) ** 2)

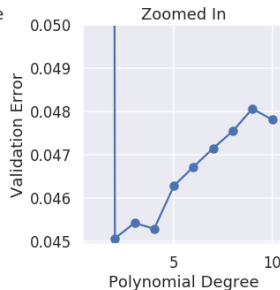
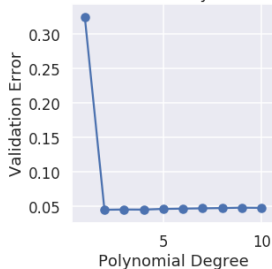
def compute_CV_error(model, X_train, Y_train):
    kf = KFold(n_splits=5)
    validation_errors = []
    for train_idx, valid_idx in kf.split(X_train):
        # split the data
        split_X_train, split_X_valid = X_train[train_idx], X_train[valid_idx]
        split_Y_train, split_Y_valid = Y_train.iloc[train_idx], Y_train.iloc[valid_idx]
        # Fit the model on the training split
        model.fit(split_X_train, split_Y_train)
        # Compute the RMSE on the validation split
        error = mse_cost(split_Y_valid, model.predict(split_X_valid))
        validation_errors.append(error)
    #average validation errors
    return np.mean(validation_errors)
```

```
cv_df = pd.DataFrame({'Validation Error':
    cross_validation_errors}, index=range(1, 11))
cv_df.index.name = 'Degree'
display(cv_df)
```

Validation Error	
Degree	
1	0.32
2	0.05
3	0.05
...	...
8	0.05
9	0.05
10	0.05

10 rows × 1 columns

Validation Error vs. Polynomial Degree



Final Model

```
best_trans = transformers[1]
best_model = LinearRegression(fit_intercept=False).fit(X_train_polys[1],
                                                       y_train)
training_error = mse_cost(best_model.predict(X_train_polys[1]), y_train)
validation_error = cross_validation_errors[1]
test_error = mse_cost(best_model.predict(best_trans.transform(X_test)),
                      y_test)

print('Degree 2 polynomial')
print(f'  Training error: {training_error:0.5f}')
print(f'Validation error: {validation_error:0.5f}')
print(f'      Test error: {test_error:0.5f}')
```

Degree 2 polynomial

Training error: 0.04409

Validation error: 0.04506

Test error: 0.04698