Ex. 7.4 Consider the in-sample prediction error (7.18) and the training error $\overline{\text{err}}$ in the case of squared-error loss:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Err}_{\text{in}} & = & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{E}_{Y^{0}} (Y_{i}^{0} - \hat{f}(x_{i}))^{2} \\ & \overline{\text{err}} & = & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_{i} - \hat{f}(x_{i}))^{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Add and subtract $f(x_i)$ and $\mathrm{E}\hat{f}(x_i)$ in each expression and expand. Hence establish that the average optimism in the training error is

$$\frac{2}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{Cov}(\hat{y}_i, y_i),$$

as given in (7.21).

wing that Ey. (5:0) = Ey(y,2)

= 1. \(\frac{\text{Ey}}{\text{Ey}} \) \(2\text{Ey}(y;\hat{g}_{1}) - 2\text{Ey} \) \(\frac{\text{Ey}}{\text{Ey}} \) \(\frac{\text{Ey}}{\text{

 $=\frac{2}{11}\cdot\frac{2}{11}\left(\cos(y_1,y_1)\right)$