

STAT 3690 Lecture 32

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Apr 18, 2022

Misclassification/error rate

- Population: $\Pr(Y \neq h(\mathbf{X}))$
 - $h(\cdot)$: the classifier to be evaluated
 - Apparent estimation
 - Implementation
 1. Fit a classifier according to training data
 2. Apply the fitted classifier to training data as well
 3. Estimate the error rate by the misclassification proportion
 - Comments
 - * Training and testing with identical data points
 - * Severe underestimation likely
 - Parametric estimation
 - Implementation
 1. Express $\Pr(Y \neq h(\mathbf{X}))$ in terms of unknown parameters
 2. Plug in estimates of unknown parameters
 - Comment
 - * Able to derive the analytical form of $\Pr(Y \neq h(\mathbf{X}))$ in rare cases
 - * Underestimation likely
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- Estimation via M -fold cross validation (CV)
 - Implementation
 1. The dataset is randomly partitioned into M chunks.
 2. Train one classifier upon each combination of $M - 1$ chunks.
 3. Apply each classifier to the corresponding remaining chunk and compute the empirical error rate.
 4. Estimate the population error rate by averaging these M empirical error rates.
 - Comment
 - * Leave-one-out CV $\Leftrightarrow n$ -fold CV
 - Estimation via $M \times L$ -fold CV
 - Implementation
 1. Repeat the four steps of M -fold CV L times.
 2. Average all the ML resulting empirical error rates.
 - Comment
 - * $M \times 1$ -fold CV $\Leftrightarrow M$ -fold CV
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A joint application of LDA/QDA & PCA

- Revisit the dataset of handwritten digits in Lecture 23: `mnist` is a list with two components: `train` and `test`. Each of these is a list with two components: images and labels.
 - The `images` component is a matrix with each row for one image consisting of $28 \times 28 = 784$ entries (pixels). Their value are integers between 0 and 255 representing grey scale.
 - The `labels` components is a vector representing the digit shown in the image.
 - Uninvertible \mathbf{S}_k because of the shared blank on canvas