

# Ch 2.2: Assessing Model Accuracy

## Lecture 3 - CMSE 381

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Dept of Computational Mathematics, Science & Engineering

Weds, Sep 7, 2022

Last time:

- Ch 2.1, Vocab day!

## Announcements:

- Get on slack!
  - ▶ +1 point on the first homework if you post a gif in the thread
- First homework due TODAY. Covers:
  - ▶ Weds 8/31 lecture
  - ▶ Fri 9/2 Lecture
- Office hours
  - ▶ Tuesdays, Dr Munch (EGR 1511) 9:30-10:30am
  - ▶ Wednesdays, Emily (EGR 1508A) 10:30-noon
  - ▶ Thursdays, Dr Munch (EGR 1511) 3:30-4:30pm
  - ▶ Fridays, Emily (EGR 1508A) 1-2:30pm

# Covered in this lecture

- Mean Squared Error (regression)
- Train vs Test
- Bias Variance Trade off

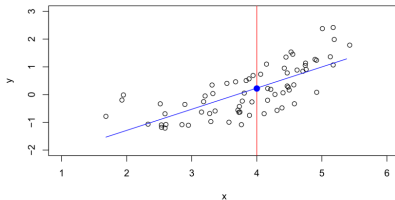
# Quick review of notation

# Section 1

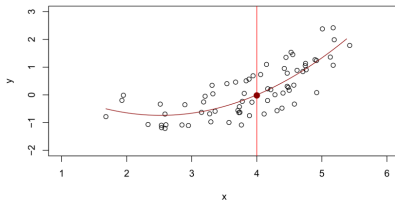
## Mean Squared Error

# Which is better?

A linear model  $\hat{f}_L(X) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 X$  gives a reasonable fit here



A quadratic model  $\hat{f}_Q(X) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 X + \hat{\beta}_2 X^2$  fits slightly better.

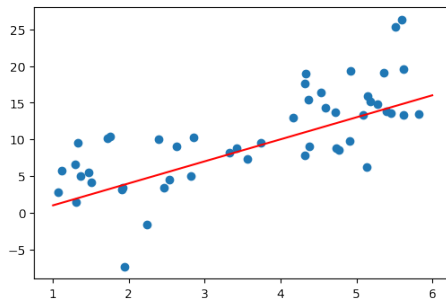


# No free lunch

# Mean Squared Error

Error in the regression setting

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{f}(x_i))^2$$





# Group Work

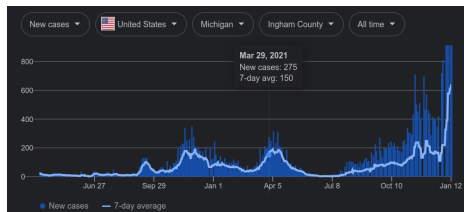
Given the following data, you decide to use the model

$$\hat{f}(X_1, X_2) = 1 - 3X_1 + 2X_2.$$

What is the MSE?

X_1	X_2	Y
0	7	14
1	-3	-6
5	2	-10
-1	1	7

# Training MSE



# Train vs test

## Training set:

The observations

$\{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$  used to get  
the estimate  $\hat{f}$

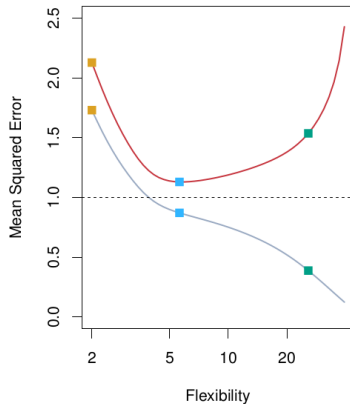
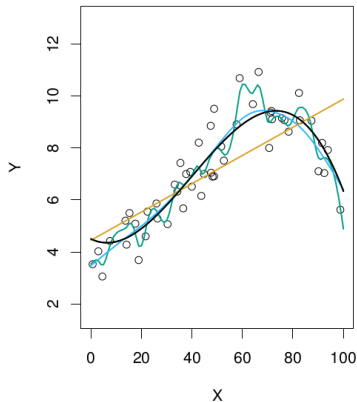
## Test set:

The observations

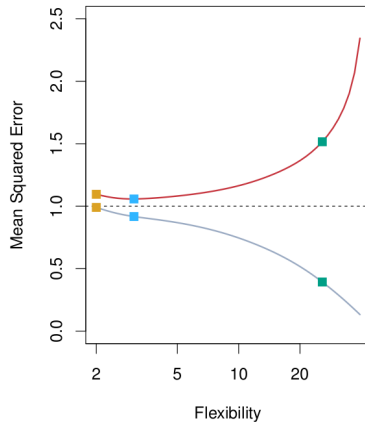
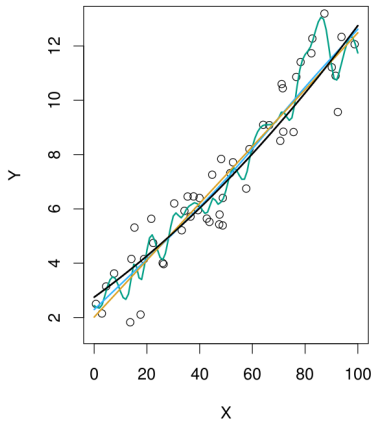
$\{(x'_1, y'_1), \dots, (x'_{n'}, y'_{n'})\}$  used to  
compute the average squared  
prediction error

$$\frac{1}{n'} \sum_i (y'_i - \hat{f}(x'_i))^2$$

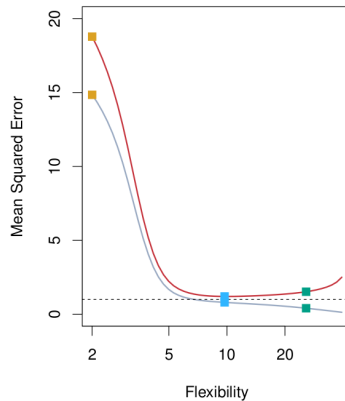
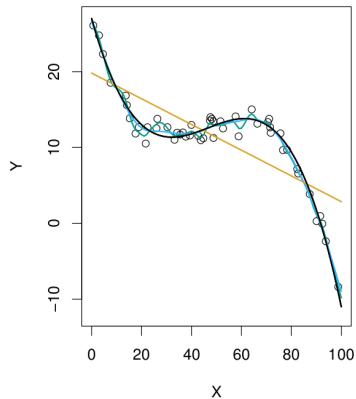
# Why not just get the best model for the training data?



# A more linear example



# A more non-linear example



# A simple solution: Train/test split

More on this in Ch 5

## Section 2

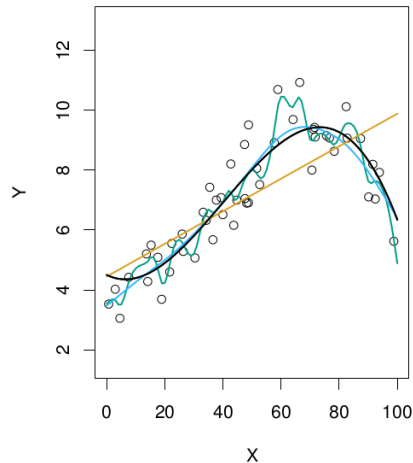
### Bias-Variance Trade-Off



$$E(y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0))^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 + \text{Var}(\varepsilon)$$

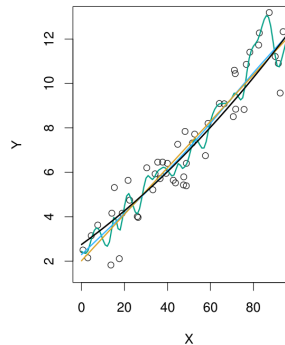
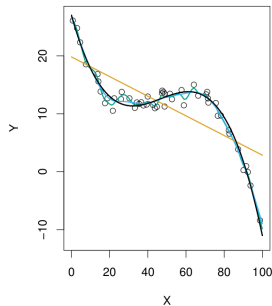
# Variance

**Variance:** the amount by which  $\hat{f}$  would change if we estimated it using a different training data set.

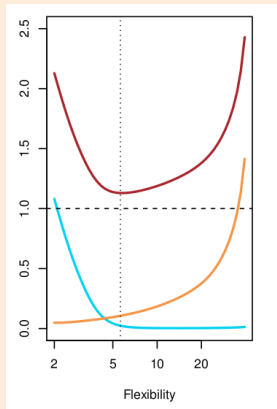
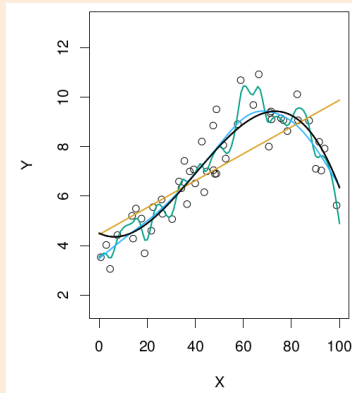


# Bias

**Bias:** the error that is introduced by approximating a (complicated) real-life problem by a much simpler model.



# Group work

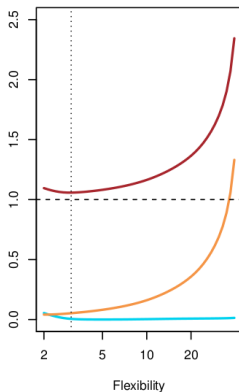
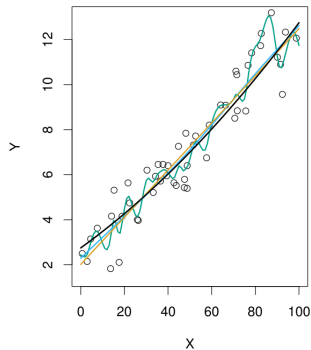


Label the line corresponding to each of the following:

- MSE
- Bias
- Variance of  $\hat{f}(x_0)$
- Variance of  $\varepsilon$

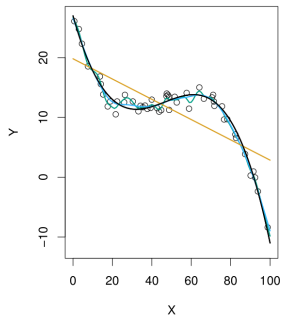
$$E(y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0))^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 + \text{Var}(\varepsilon)$$

## Another example

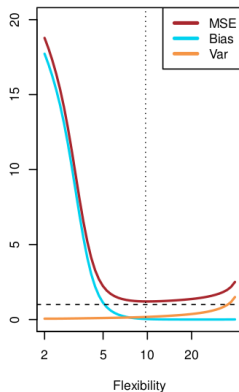


$$E(y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0))^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 + \text{Var}(\varepsilon)$$

## Yet another example

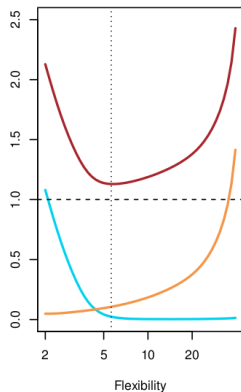


Mean Squared Error



$$E(y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0))^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 + \text{Var}(\varepsilon)$$

# Bias-variance trade off



$$E(y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0))^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0)) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2 + \text{Var}(\varepsilon)$$

# Group work: coding

See jupyter notebook



# Next time

- Wednesday:
  - ▶ Homework due midnight on D2L
- Friday:
  - ▶ 3.1 Linear Regression