Chapter 15: Model Quality and the Bias-Variance Tradeoff

Modern Clinical Data Science
Chapter Guides
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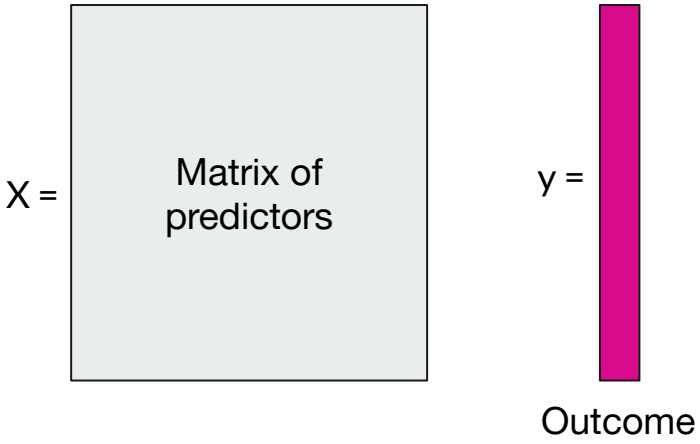
How to Use this Guide

- Read the corresponding notes chapter first
- Try to answer the discussion questions on your own
- Listen to the chapter guide (should be 30 min, max) while following along in the notes

Loss function:
A measurement of model error over an entire dataset (training or test).

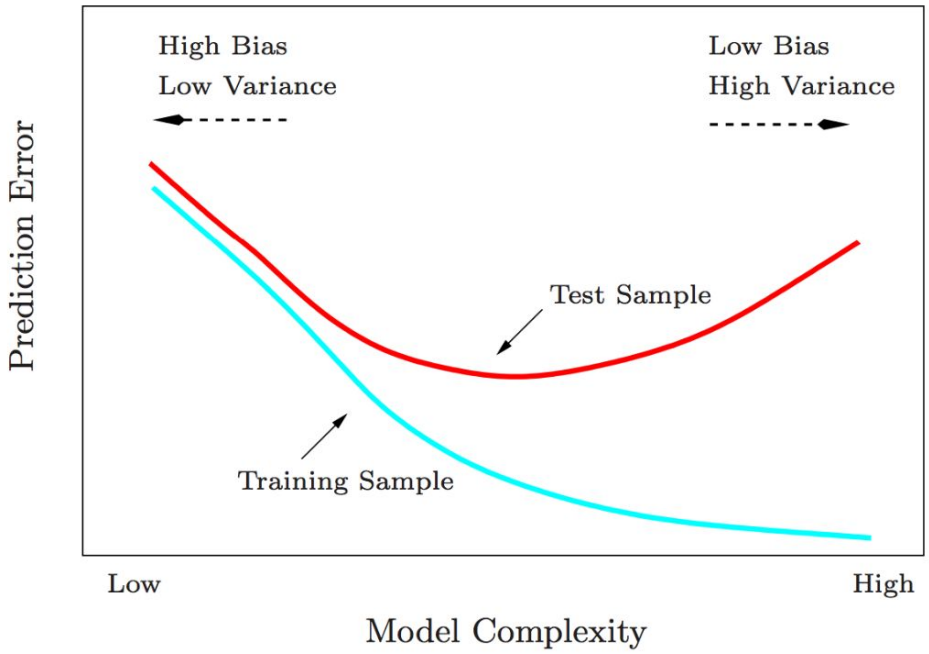


$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

Our goal is to create models that will fit our training data well (goodness of fit)

AND

perform well on new test data (generalizability).



Ways to reduce bias:

- Change the model
- Add more features or combinations of features
- Ensure training data is representative of test situation (e.g. is it biased in favor of a particular group?)
- Tune hyperparameters, if available

Ways to reduce variance:

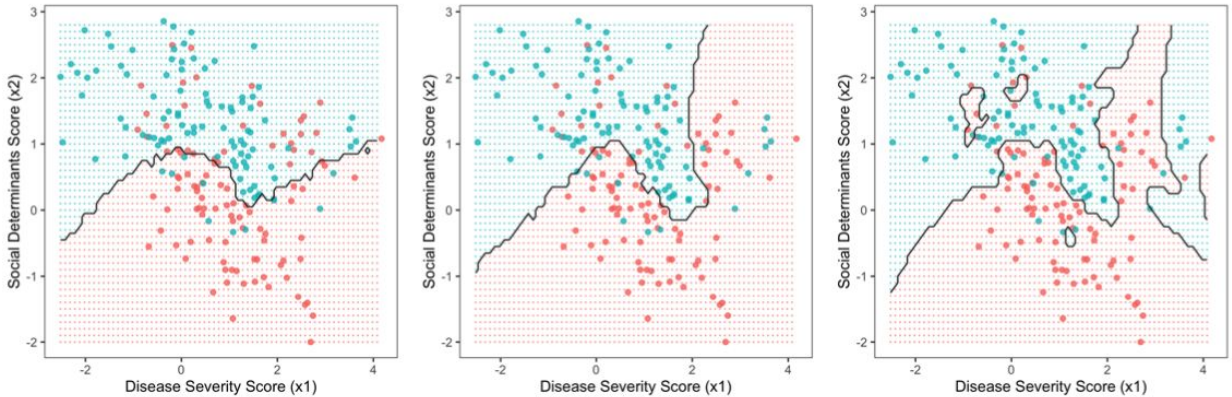
- Add training data - increases signal to noise
- Try ensemble methods

Also consider irreducible error:

- Do you have the right features to capture the relationship in the first place?
- Does a true relationship even exist?

Question 15.3

Here we see three decision boundaries for KNN with different values of K (the number of neighbors considered in making a prediction). The data are for the two-class classification problem first discussed in Chapter 2. From left to right, $K = 50, 15$, and 3. What are the tradeoffs in moving from left to right in terms of (a) training error/goodness of fit and (b) test error/generalizability?



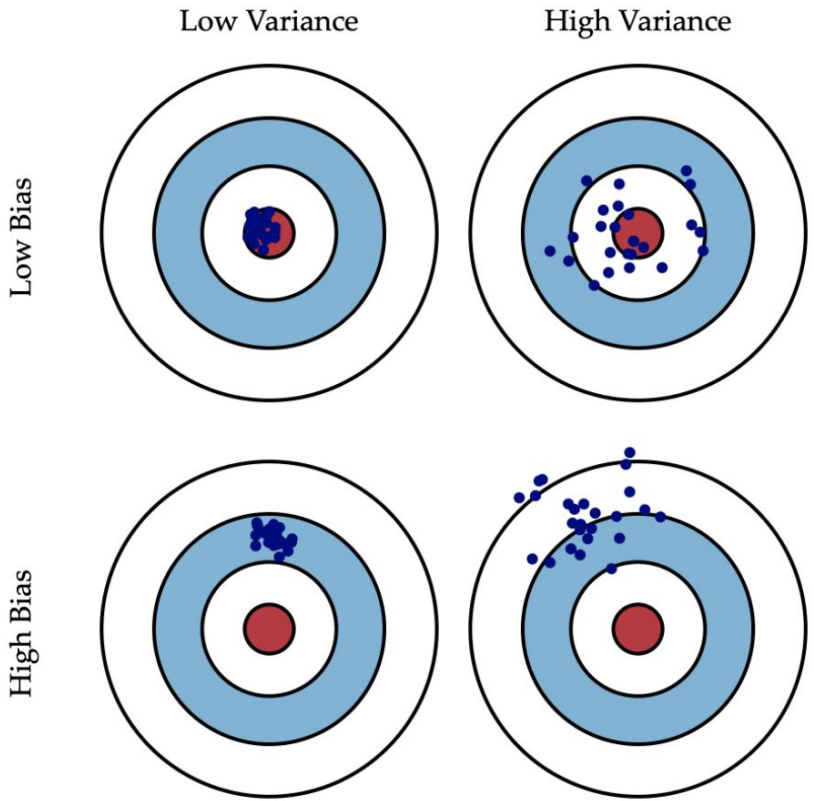
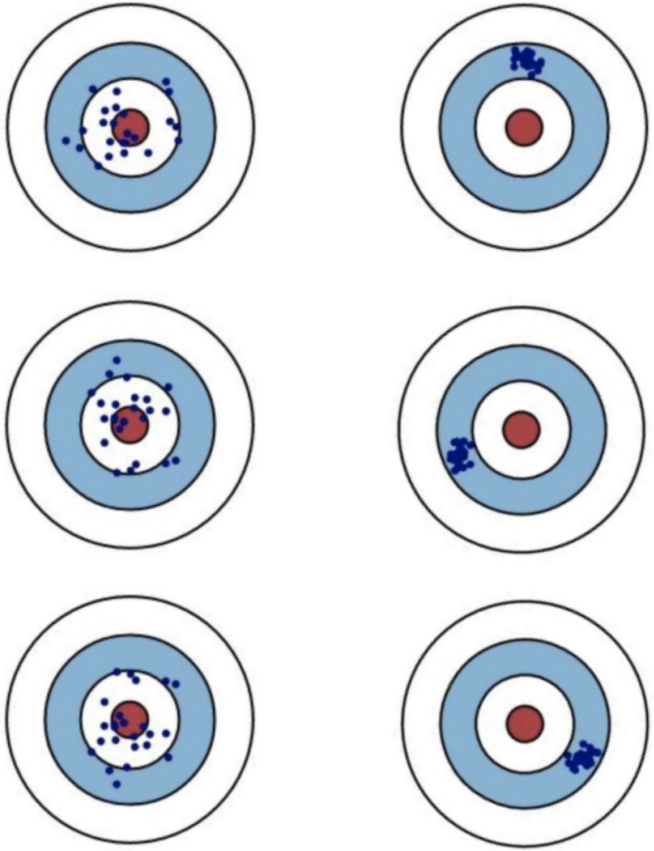


Figure from: An Introduction to Statistical Learning by Gareth James, Daniela Witten, Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani



Each dot is one tree trained on a slightly different dataset, making a prediction on a single test example.

Which column represents boosting and which represents a random forest?

Error in survival analysis:
Harrell's Concordance Index

Patient	Follow-up Time	Observed?	Model 1 Score	Model 2 Score
1	8.3	1	4.6	5.2
2	6.5	0	2.3	7.1
3	2.7	1	0.6	6.7
4	7.4	1	4.7	6.6

First Patient	Second Patient	Usable	Model 1 Consistent	Model 2 Consistent
1	2			
1	3			
1	4			
2	3			
2	4			
3	4			

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4	7.4	1	4.7	6.6

First Patient	Second Patient	Usable	Model 1 Consistent	Model 2 Consistent
1	2	no	-	-
1	3	yes	1	0
1	4	yes	0	0
2	3	yes	1	1
2	4	no	-	-
3	4	yes	1	0