# Bias-Variance Tradeoff

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# **Graphical Illustration**

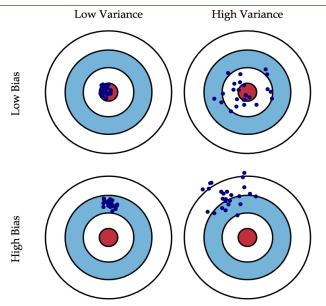


Figure 1 : Dart Game: 4 players taking multiple shots

#### Intuitions

In a world with imperfect models and finite data, the performance of players (models, algorithms, or estimators) can be measured by **prediction errors**, which decompose into bias and variance terms.

- ▶ Bias is due to erroneous model assumptions
- ► Variance is from the variability of data gathered and model

# Example: 1-Nearest Neighbor Estimator (1/2)

**Task:** Predict  $y_0$  at the test-point  $x_0 = 0$ 

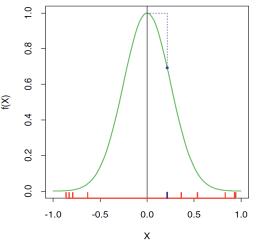


Figure 2 : Simulation example,  $x \in [-1,1]^n$ , target function (no noise):  $Y = f(X) \equiv \exp(-8||x||^2)$ 

Example: Mathematical Derivations (2/2)

# Mean squared error (MSE) for estimating f(0):

$$MSE(x_0) = \mathbb{E}[(f(x_0) - \hat{y}_0)^2]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[(\hat{y}_0 - \mathbb{E}(\hat{y}_0))^2] + [\mathbb{E}(\hat{y}_0 - f(x_0))]^2$$

$$= Var(\hat{y}_0) + Bias^2(\hat{y}_0)$$
(1)

This is called Bias-Variance Decomposition.

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Question: Can we minimize bias even at the expense of variance?

Warning: We only get one life (one shot)!

► Long run averages are not available in practice

### Bias-Variance Tradeoff (2/2): Model Complexity

#### Picking the right model complexity

- Simple model does not fit the data (underfitting)
- Complex model are flexible but sensitive (overfitting)

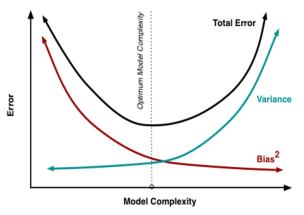


Figure 3: Bias, variance and total error as a function of model complexity

### More Readings

#### References:

- Understanding the Bias-Variance Tradeoff, http://scott.fortmann-roe.com/docs/BiasVariance.html
- 2. The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction. (Second Edition)

Image credits: Figure 1 & 3 (reference 1). Figure 2 (reference 2)