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2 Sampling : Bootstrap and Cross-validation

We could improve simple least square regression by variable selection and feature engineering (precisely here it's feature selection).

- Despite its simplicity, the linear model has distinct advantages in terms of its interpretability and often shows good predictive performance.
- Hence we discuss in this lecture some ways in which the simple linear model can be improved, by replacing ordinary least squares fitting with some alternative fitting procedures.

How to select among the p variables / predictors ?

- 1 **Subset Selection** : We identify a subset of the p predictors that we believe to be related to the response. We then fit a model using least squares on the reduced set of variables.
- 2 **Shrinkage** : We fit a model involving all p predictors, but the estimated coefficients are shrunk towards zero relative to the least squares estimates. This shrinkage (also known as **regularization**) has the effect of reducing variance and can also perform variable selection. How to handle variety of datas (see 3V description later)
- 3 **Dimension Reduction** : We project the p predictors into a M -dimensional subspace, where $M < p$. This is achieved by computing M different linear combinations, or projections, of the variables. Then these M projections are used as predictors to fit a linear regression model by least squares.

- 3V definition :

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3 columns table
image Yann Le Cun ML cake

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- These methods refit a model of interest to samples formed from the training set, in order to obtain additional information about the fitted model.
- For example, they provide estimates of test-set prediction error, and the standard deviation and bias of our parameter estimates



