Week 10 - Predictive modeling

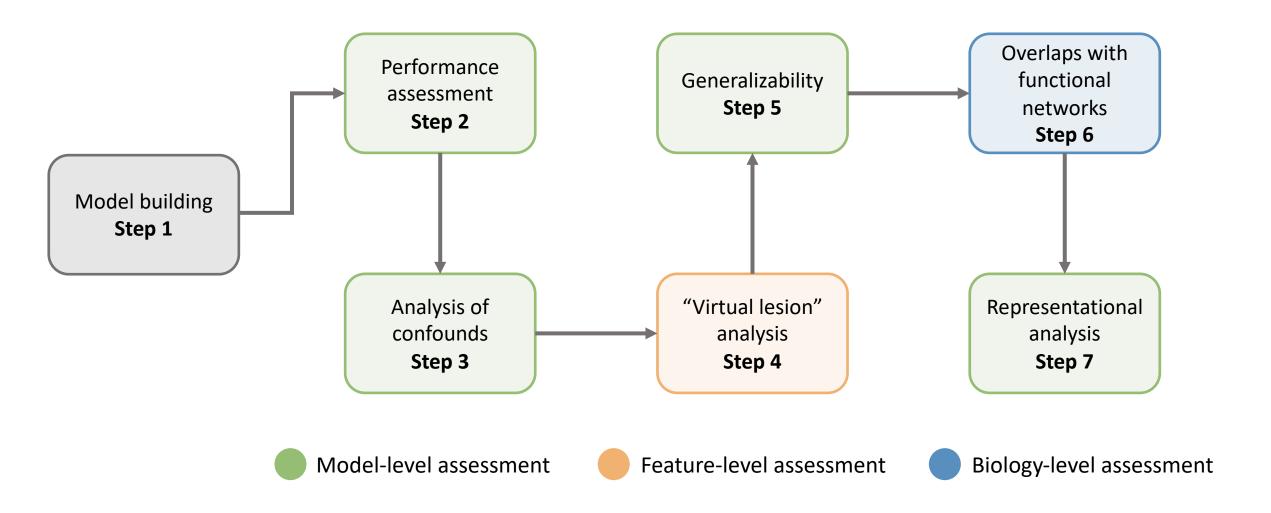
L10-03. Predictive modeling in practice – model interpretation

Lada Kohoutová

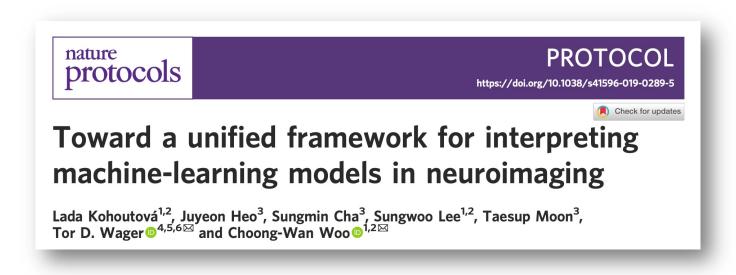
30 April 2021



Tutorial workflow







What is interpretability and why we need it

Linear model: # of features $\sim 10^5$ Input data $\begin{array}{c} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{array}$ outcome

If we do not know *why* and *how* a model works, we cannot answer the following questions:

- · When will the model fail?
- To which individuals or subgroups does it apply?
- How can it advance our understanding of the neurobiological mechanisms?

Non-linear deep model: # of features $\gg 10^5$

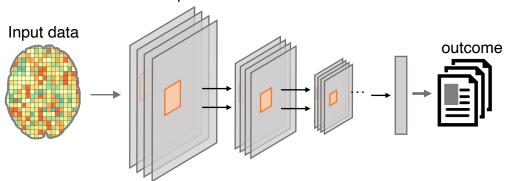


Figure 1a in the paper

To be interpretable, the models should:

- A. Be **readable** and **understandable** to humans
- B. Provide useful information about neural representations and mechanisms of mental constructs and behaviours
- C. Show that predictions are based on true signal, not noise



Model interpretation framework

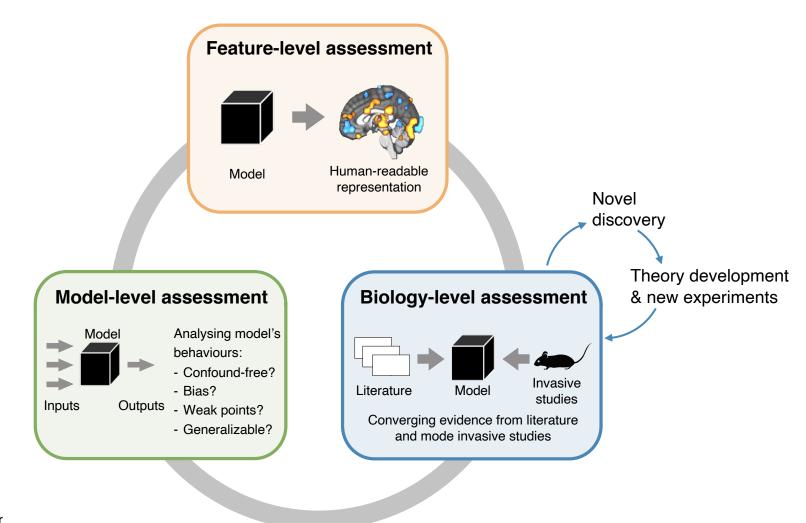
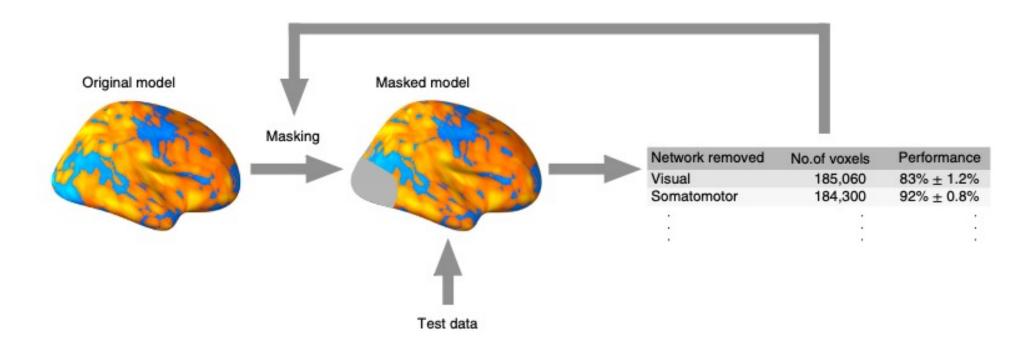


Figure 1b in the paper



"Virtual lesion" analysis

• Predicting with a reduced model (Chang et al., 2015)



Representational analysis

 Comparing the performance of different models on the same datasets

