

Diagnostics for Choosing a Model

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Outline

Making choices about your model

High Bias vs. High Variance

Cross-Validation

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 4. For clustering: for K -means clustering, the number K ; for DBSCAN clustering, the radius `epsilon`.

Choosing Hyperparameters

How do you choose the hyperparameters?

¹Don't touch the test data until the model, with parameters, is trained and ready to perform on data.

²In particular, if the hyperparameter is real-valued, then you have picked a partition (or step-size) in the interval. For example, 0.0, 0.05, 0.1, \dots , 0.95, 1.0 in interval $[0, 1]$.

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As always, first split your data into training data and test data.¹ Common splits of training and test data are 70/30 percent or 80/20 percent for training/test (not a “hard and fast” rule).

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Downsides: most notably, as described it *uses the test data* to make a decision about the parameters. Can potentially cause overfitting.

It is also typically computationally expensive.

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For example, a grid search method might be applied, but choosing the model with smallest \mathcal{L}_{valid} , rather than \mathcal{L}_{test} , and this will help the \mathcal{L}_{test} of the final model be a better estimate of the expected population loss.

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- In training/validation/test split of data, say that n is the number of points in training subset. For a series of values of m with $m \leq n$, train a model with your choice of hyperparameters, with just m of points from training data. Then, compute the value of \mathcal{L}_{train} and \mathcal{L}_{valid} on each of the resulting models.

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- ▶ Plot the curves for \mathcal{L}_{train} and \mathcal{L}_{valid} , as functions of m . In a scenario with high Bias, they appear as depicted below. Note that the \mathcal{L}_{train} and \mathcal{L}_{valid} curves approach each other as m increases; however, the loss (even on training data) is too high.

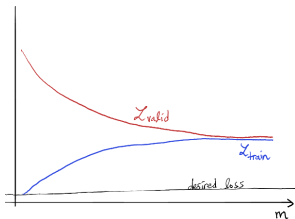


Figure: High Bias Scenario; m is the # of data points used in training.

Diagnostic to Test for High Variance

- However, if \mathcal{L}_{train} and \mathcal{L}_{valid} are computed as before, and their curves plotted as functions of m , then in a scenario with high Variance, they will appear as depicted below. Here, between the \mathcal{L}_{train} and \mathcal{L}_{valid} curves there is a gap, that remains as m increases.

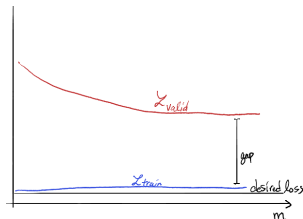


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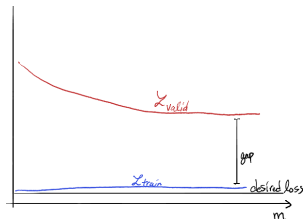


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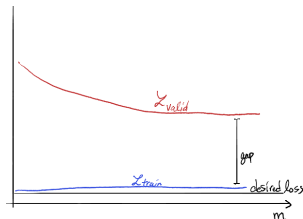


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- To see the above shape, may need to randomly re-order the training data multiple times, redo the computations, and plot the averages as the curve.

Diagnostic for high Bias versus high Variance

Recall from last lecture, the decision tree (with no maximum depth) which was fit to classify the digit in a handwritten image.

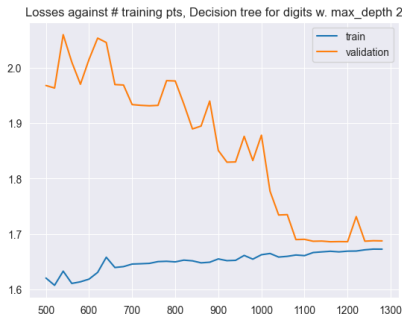
Below, the diagnostic was run when setting the maximum depth of the tree equal to 2. The curve is indicative of the Bias being high. The number of points in the training set is along the horizontal axis. ³

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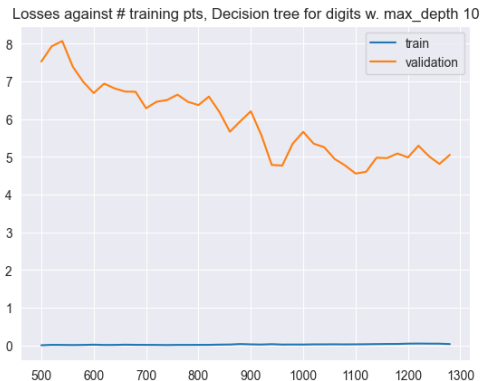
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Diagnostic for high Bias versus high Variance

The same diagnostic was run, but setting the maximum depth of the tree equal to 10. The curve is shown below and is indicative of a scenario when Variance is high.



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After separating the test data, randomly sort remaining data into 5 subsets.

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3 | n_subset = int(len(data)/5)
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Train and compute \mathcal{L}_{train} , \mathcal{L}_{valid} on 5 models; training sets made from subsets:

Model 1	train	train	train	train	valid
Model 2	train	train	train	valid	train
Model 3	train	train	valid	train	train
Model 4	train	valid	train	train	train
Model 5	valid	train	train	train	train

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After computing the training and validation losses for the 5 models, as described, one can use them for diagnosing and selecting hyperparameters – for example, average the 5 scores and use the average as the value of \mathcal{L}_{train} and \mathcal{L}_{valid} when comparing to other hyperparameter choices.