

a) Consider mean of test error vs  $k$

In  $k$ -fold cross validation, training data is divided into  $k$  folds. If we follow leave-one-out scheme, we will have  $(k-1)$  sets to learn parameter &  $k^{\text{th}}$  set to validate. Since  $k$  such trials are done implies that all  $k$  models learnt will be from data belonging to independent distribution.

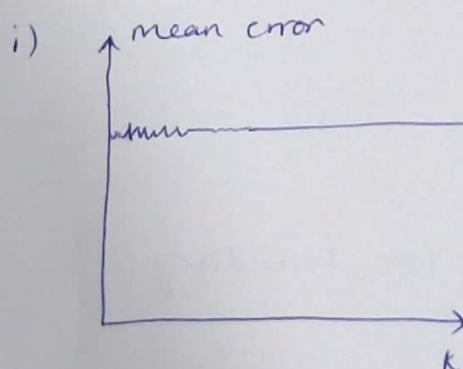
For mean, we can comment that mean is a representative of the set of  $k$ -points sampled.

Now, consider the noise  $(N(\mu, \sigma^2))$ .

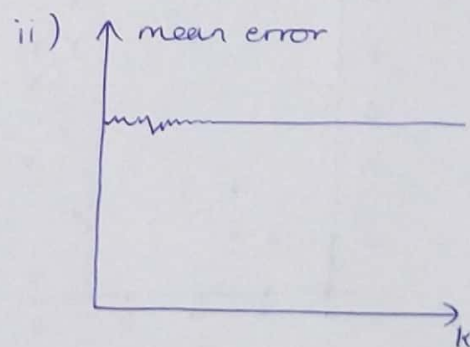
The outliers will not affect the mean of small sets ( $k \sim \text{order } 100$ ) to great extent if  $\sigma$  is sufficiently small ( $\sigma \ll 1$ ).

$\therefore$  Mean will stay nearly constant & may have slight jitters for  $k$  ( $\because$  at extreme case  $k=1$ , mean = element value)

$\therefore$  Graph :



sample = 100



sample = 1000

b) Variance is the measure of how far does a set of data move away from its eigen vectors.

Now, larger the value of  $k$ , smaller the size of individual set. Hence, smaller dimension of covariance matrix.

So, less information is available.

∴ Smaller variance with increasing  $k$ .

∴ For  $k \approx \text{order } 100$ , the variance error curve decays slower than for  $k \approx \text{order } 1000$ .

∴ Graph :

