# PSY9511: Seminar 1

Introduction to machine learning

Esten H. Leonardsen 07.11.24



## Outline

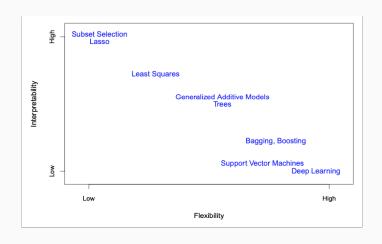
### Plan for the day

- · Round of introductions
- Course information
- · Introduction to machine learning
- Presentation of assignment 1

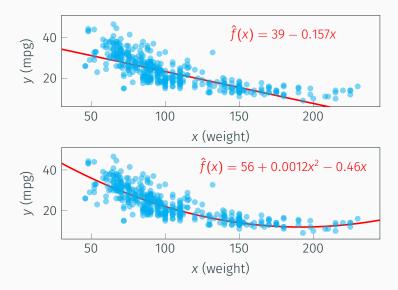


# Introduction to machine learning











# Model performance will depend on the dataset we use to calculate the performance metrics

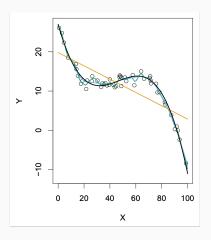
- · Training set: The data we use to estimate the model
  - With a sufficiently flexible model we can always achieve 0 error in the training set
- Test set: Data held-out from the training set such that it remains unseen by the model
  - Performance in the test set is indicative of how well the model generalizes to new data (almost always worse than in the training set)
  - If our model performs well in new data, we can assume that it accurately describes the relationship between the predictors and the response in the general case



#### How can our model perform poorly?

- <u>Underfitting</u>: The model is too simple to capture the relationship between the predictors and the response
  - · High error in both the training and test set
- Overfitting: The model is too complex and captures noise in the training set
  - · Low error in the training set, high error in the test set







$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(y-\hat{f}(x)\right)^{2}\right] = \operatorname{Var}(\hat{f}(x)) + \left[\operatorname{Bias}(\hat{f}(x))\right]^{2} + \operatorname{Var}(\epsilon)$$



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| Irreducible error



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$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow$$
Variance Bias

