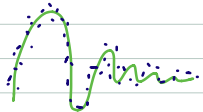
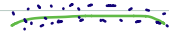


## Cross Validation

can pick small bandwidth,  $h$

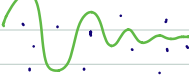


Variance is intrinsically small



$\sigma^2$  is intrinsically small

should not pick small bandwidth  $h \rightarrow$  will just connect the dots



$\sigma^2$  is intrinsically large



$\sigma^2$  is intrinsically large

- need to be careful in choosing bandwidth when picking  $h$

50% "train"  
50% "test"

200 data points  $\Rightarrow$  200 d.p.  
 $\downarrow$  fit  $\downarrow$  predict  
100  $h =$  100  
bandwidth that's optimal for fitting estimator (but what abt 200 data pts?  $\rightarrow$  high bias)

199  $h =$  1  
trying to estimate generalization error; make bias negligible but blow up  $\sigma^2$

$\therefore$  cross validation estimate is subject to error regardless of strategy  
"no free lunch"  $\rightarrow$  no panacea for choosing hyperparameters

## Exercise 2

c) LOOCV = "Leave One Out Cross Validation"

$$H = \left( \frac{w(x_i, x_j)}{\sum_k w(x_i, x_k)} \right) \quad \hat{y} = Hy \quad \hat{y}_i^{(-i)} = \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} w(x_i, x_j) y_j - w(x_i, x_i) y_i}{\sum_{j \neq i} w(x_i, x_j) - w(x_i, x_i)} \quad w_{ij} = w(x_i, x_j)$$

$$\hat{y}_i^{(-i)} = \frac{\hat{y}_i - H_{ii} y_i}{1 - H_{ii}} = (\hat{y}_i - H_{ii} y_i) \left( \frac{1}{1 - H_{ii}} \right) \Rightarrow \hat{y}_i^{(-i)} = \hat{y}_i - H_{ii} y_i + H_{ii} \hat{y}_i^{(-i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOOCV} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i^{(-i)})^2 \quad \text{Remember: } \hat{y} = X\hat{\beta} = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = Hy \\ &= \left( y_i - (\hat{y}_i - H_{ii} y_i) \frac{1}{1 - H_{ii}} \right)^2 = y_i - \frac{H_{ii}}{1 - H_{ii}} y_i - \frac{\hat{y}_i}{1 - H_{ii}} - \left( \left( \frac{1 - H_{ii}}{1 - H_{ii}} \right) y_i - \frac{\hat{y}_i}{1 - H_{ii}} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum \left( \frac{y_i - \hat{y}_i}{1 - H_{ii}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

\* this does not work for Least Squares

Another method:

$$\hat{y} = Hy \quad \hat{y}_i = \sum_j H_{ij} y_j$$

$$\text{Let } Z_j = \begin{cases} y_j & j \neq i \\ y_j^{(-i)} & j = i \end{cases}$$

$$y_j^{(-i)} = \sum_j H_{ij} Z_j$$

$$\hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_i^{(-i)} = \sum_j H_{ij} (y_j - Z_j) = H_{ii} (y_i - \hat{y}_i^{(-i)})$$

Local Polynomial Regression

$$A) \quad g_x(x_{ij}; a) = a_0 + R_{x; a} [(x - x_i)(x - x_i)^2 \dots (x - x_i)^m] \quad R_x \begin{bmatrix} R_{x1} \\ \vdots \\ R_{xm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a} = [a_0, a] = \arg \min_a \sum_i w_i (y_i - a_0 - R_{x; a})^2$$

$$a_0 = \frac{w^T (y - R_{x; a})}{w^T \mathbf{1}} \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{y} &= y - a_0 \mathbf{1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial a} [(\tilde{y} - R_{x; a}) \dots] \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$R(f, \hat{f}_n) = \int_0^1 \overset{\text{risk}}{R[f(x), \hat{f}_n(x)]} dx$$

$$R(f, \hat{f}_n^{(N-w)}) = \frac{h_n}{4} \left( \overset{\text{kernel}}{\int x^2 k(x) dx} \right) \left( \overset{\text{true function}}{\int (f''(x) + 2f'(x)) \frac{\pi'(x)}{\pi(x)} dx} \right)^2 + \overset{\text{variance}}{\sigma^2 \int \frac{k^2(x)}{h_n} dx} + \dots o(nh_n^{-1})$$

$\pi(x)$  = density of  $x$ 's