

STAT 151A Lecture 29

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Remark 0.1 (Where Does AIC Come From)

$K - L$ divergence $\mathcal{J}(f, f_m) = \int \log \left[\frac{f(y)}{f_m(y)} \right] f(y) dy = \int f(y) \log f(y) dy - \int f(y) \log f_m(y) dy = C - \mathbb{E}[\log f_m(y)]$

Approximate $\mathbb{E}[\log f_m(y)] \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum \log[f_m(y_i)] = \frac{1}{n} \log \prod f_m(y_i) = \frac{1}{n} \log \mathcal{L}(\beta_m | \vec{y})$

To minimize $K - L$, we can maximize the likelihood, approximate with $\hat{\beta}_m$

$\frac{1}{n} \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m | \vec{y})$

One problem is that we did two approximations using the same data \rightarrow slightly biased, likelihood tends to be a little too high

Correct for bias $\frac{1}{n} \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m | \vec{y}) - \frac{(p_m+1)}{n}$

Goal: Pick lowest $K - L$ divergence

$\arg \min_m \mathcal{J}(f, f_m) \approx \arg \min_m \left[C - \frac{1}{n} \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m) + \frac{p_m+1}{n} \right] = \arg \min_m [-2 \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m) + 2(p_m + 1)]$

For NLM:

$\log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{n}{2} \log \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (y_i - x_{i_m}^\top \hat{\beta}_m)^2$

$-2 \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m) = n \log 2\pi + n \log \hat{\sigma}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} ErrSS = C + n \log \frac{ErrSS}{n}$

$AIC = -2n \log \frac{ErrSS}{n} + 2(p_m + 1) + C$

Remark 0.2 (BIC)

$BIC = -2 \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m) + \boxed{\log(n)}(p_m + 1)$

Compare to AIC

$AIC = -2 \log \mathcal{L}(\hat{\beta}_m) + \boxed{2}(p_m + 1)$

Boxed is the difference between AIC and BIC

Where does BIC come from?

Maximize the posterior probability of $\hat{\beta}_m$ in a Bayesian \leftrightarrow very close to a likelihood slightly different bias correction

Remark 0.3 (We Have a Criterion, What Next?)

One way to proceed: All subsets/Best subset regression

- (1) Start by fitting all possible models (2^p) using a subset of the p predictors
- (2) Figure out the best 5 models for each possible model size $1, \dots, p-1$ According to our criterion (or ErrSS)
- (3) Look at which variables are included in these models \rightarrow diagnostic/exploratory step
- (4) Choose the best model either using criterion or if step 3 suggests something a little different