

STAT 151A Lecture 29

Henry Liev

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Remark 0.1 (Where Does AIC Come From)

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

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

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

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

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 → diagnostic/exploratory step
- (4) Choose the best model either using criterion or if step 3 suggests something a little different